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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

_____ 5-1231

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P R E F A C E.

As we have no new observations to make on the general plan and system on which our Magazine is conducted, and which we have so long followed with success, it only remains to us to express our hope that since we last addressed our correspondents the materials we have collected, and the information we have been the means of conveying, have not been inferior to their expectations, nor unworthy of the established character of our work. It is true that, as the subject matter is various, the different portions of information are circumscribed and brief; and it is also not to be denied that the communications which follow each other are not always connected by community of subject, being the collected contributions of correspondents, whose pursuits are different, and whose estimate of the relative importance of their favourite studies is formed on principles distinct and remote. But it must be observed that what appears fragmentary and unconnected in the work itself, assumes another character as soon as it is received into the mind of the reader, and is compared and associated with the knowledge which he has previously acquired; as each person selects from a general storehouse or repository that which supplies his particular wants, and is connected with his previous collections; and thus the variety of facts and reasonings which lie scattered and apparently insulated in the pages of a Magazine may be compared to the letters of the printer's type, which, as soon as they are touched by the hand of the compositor, arrange themselves in order, and assume a meaning they did not possess before. For it must not be forgotten that not only does every book convey information to the mind of the reader, but that he also

reflects back the light of his intellect upon its pages, and infuses new life and meaning into the subjects on which it treats. That which one is not fortunate enough to seize, or not powerful enough to retain, becomes the prize of a stronger or more congenial understanding, so that by combined efforts the whole mass of information is collected and infused into the general mind ; and thus (to use the illustration of an eminent writer) each separate portion or fragment of knowledge may be compared to the drops of rain which fall separately into the river, yet mix themselves at once with the stream, and strengthen the general current.

S. URBAN.

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EFFIGY OF A CITIZEN OF NOTTINGHAM TEMP. EDWARD II

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1843.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The late Archdeacon Strong, (noticed in Dec. p. 669,) resigned the rectory of Bolingbroke, where he gave 500*l.* towards the erection of a parsonage house, in May 1834. The vicarage of Billinghay he resigned in Oct. 1832. The Canonry was annexed to the Archdeaconry of Peterborough, a year and a half since; previously to which that ecclesiastical office was one rather of honour than profit. Dr. Strong was for many years an acting magistrate for the soke of Peterborough, and was as much esteemed in that capacity, for his kind and conciliating disposition, as for firmness and rectitude. He had ceased to act several years before his death.

R. P. D. who inquires respecting the controversy between Sir Peter Leycester and Sir Thomas Mainwaring, regarding the illegitimacy of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliok Earl of Chester, will find the particulars in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. i. p. 29.

Mr. C. R. SMITH will be happy to enter into communication with J. P. on the site of Durolevum, should his "Remarks" in the *Archæologia*, vol. 29, fail to convince that Correspondent of the superior claims of Davington to those of Milton, &c.—

The word *Dovor*, referred to by J. P. (see p. 612, Nov.) is, as every one will at once perceive, an error for *Rochester*,—in the Review. (Oct.)

GRENOVICUS remarks: "In your Obituary for October last, of the Rev. Dr. Crombie, the writer states that 'he purchased at the latter place [Greenwich] the fine mansion, built on the site of the Powder Magazine, which was formerly tenanted by Sir Walter James,' &c. Now, in all the early plans which I have seen of the parish, the site of the Powder Magazine is marked close to the river side, (a situation which naturally appears most eligible for such a building), and about the spot now occupied by Messrs. Enderby's Sail-cloth Manufactory, whereas Dr. Crombie's mansion stood about 200 yards from the north-east corner of Greenwich Park."

R. R. M. inquires who is the present possessor of an interleaved copy of the late Dr. Adam Clarke's *Bibliographical Dictionary*, sold with other portions of Dr. A. C.'s library; and also who were the auctioneers on that occasion?

J. T. M. wishes for information respecting the descendants of Raleigh Mansel, of whom a female conveyed the name to one of the Dawkins's of Glamorganshire. This Raleigh was either the youngest son

of Sir Francis M. of Muddlescombe, or of Sir Edward M. of Trimsaram, in Carmarthenshire. He would be obliged by copies of epitaphs relating to that family, at the end of the seventeenth, or beginning of the last century, as they might possibly furnish the information required.

A. B. R. asks for particulars of the family of "Roper, Baron of Bantry, and Viscount Balinglass," of the Irish Peerage (1622); the title is long extinct in that family, and claimed of a long prior creation (1543), by the family of Eustace. A. B. R. is aware that Lord Balinglass had a daughter "Ruth," married in 1625, to Sir Edward Denny, Knight; also either a daughter or sister named "Mary," married to "Fuller" the Church Historian, and author of the "Worthies of England," but can learn nothing else of the family.

J. N. inquires for the pedigree of Dr. Yate, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, from 1660 to 1681; or a reference to any particulars of the Yate family. In the 3d vol. of Ormerod's Cheshire, is a note in which the author states that the Yate pedigree, (three generations prior to Dr. Yate the Principal,) will be found in the Harleian MSS. 2161, but this must, he thinks, be an error on his part, as he has searched through the whole of that number in vain.

Thoroton, in his "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," describes a shield in the windows of Whatton Church: Sa. a chevron between 10 cross crosslets argent, but without the bearer's name; which AN INQUIRER is desirous to ascertain.

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITY inquires the meaning of a device of an *Otter eating a Salmon*, which forms one of the bosses on the groined ceiling of the porch of Great Malvern Church.

INDAGATOR, among the collateral descendants of the Plantagenets, enumerated in the Quarterly Review, Sept. 1841, finds Thomas Brome Whorwood, esq. mentioned as representing, with some others, Elizabeth Mortimer, great-great-aunt of Edward IV. through Lady Lucy Stanley, wife of Sir E. Stanley, and co-heir of Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland; and would be obliged by being informed how Thomas Brome Whorwood is descended from Elizabeth Mortimer, and through what families.

ERRATUM in Dec. Magazine, 1842, p. 650. for "Jamaica, wife of Albin Martin, esq." read *Jemima*, &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Rural and Domestic Life in Germany. By William Howitt.

AFTER the ethereal touches of Madame de Stael, we must confess that Mr. Howitt's book on Germany is somewhat coarse and uninviting. It is true that he discourses on most subjects, for he is "vir in omnibus festinabundus," but his rapidity of movement leaves him little time for preparing materials of knowledge, or using them to the best advantage. He is not an artist, or he would not have visited all the galleries of Europe, and not left a remark upon a single picture, except the very unfortunate one "of the Cattle of Ruysdael." He is not a botanist, or he would not call the "silver fir" of the Alps the *Pinus Pinacea*, or mis-spell the name of the plant "Corchorus"* as he does: he is not a natural philosopher, or he would not have talked of the "oxygen" of great cities, when he meant the "carbon:" he is not a grammarian, or he would not confound the use of the verbs "shall" and "will;" and, lastly, he is but little acquainted with the language of the people he describes, or he would not have so mistranslated their poetry. He sometimes is so immoderately given to the figure of metaphor, that he talks "of the *hydraulic press* of crushing anxiety and fearful starvation;" and he is so little acquainted with ancient geography, that he speaks of the "herds of Apollo who fed in the fields of Trinacria and Asphodel!" With regard to his skill and taste in composition, we think that the opening sentence of the work will be a sufficient specimen:

"It is only in the first moments in which you witness something which is entirely new to you, that you feel that novelty in all its vividness, and perceive really how widely divided is the nature and aspect of what you then contemplate from the object of your former knowledge. Every hour that you continue to regard what strikes you with its newness, carries off that newness, and your impressions fade and bedim themselves in proportion."

It is not very clear with what honest purpose Mr. Howitt conceived the plan of writing a book on Germany, or what kind of information he proposed to bestow. He was not, of course, admitted into the society of the court, of the nobility, the ministers, or even the rich bankers and merchants: he had no acquaintance with the philosophers, for even the key of their language was not in his possession. The scholars of Leipsic, and the theologians of Halle, were alike beyond his circle; and he was not able even to take his share in the national sports or pastimes of the people: he was no companion either to the *bauer* or the *jäger*: he could neither shoot, nor ride, nor wrestle; on the mountains he never discharged a rifle, nor in the saloons ventured on a waltz. In short, we consider Mr. Howitt to be "a great afflicter of the highways of his country,"—without any definite object, further than the publication of a book, and the design of *drawing upon the reader* for the payment of his expenses. But as the most incurious observer must make some remarks when in a foreign country, and as Mr. Howitt remained some months in one of the cities,

* *Cocherus*, is the Howitt orthography.

keeping the establishment of a native German maid, and making such inquiries as he thought would suit the English market, we extract some of those which we think to be among the foremost of interest, but in most cases somewhat abridging the matter, and omitting altogether all the sentences that were intended to be particularly striking and eloquent, and which are doubly refined. The Germans have too many *new ideas* to be easily comprehended; but Mr. Howitt has avoided speculative subjects, and has correctly confined himself to observation. Let us then begin with his observations on the character of the country, which he describes, as it appears in most parts of Germany, with tolerable correctness.

“Far and wide, without a single fence, it is covered with corn and vegetables; as seen from the heights which bounded it, it presented a most singular appearance to the English eye. The predominating colour at that time of the year was that of ripening corn, but of different hues, according to its different degrees of ripeness, and the different kinds of grain. This is not planted in those vast expanses which you see in the corn farms of Northumberland and Lincolnshire, but in innumerable small patches and narrow stripes, because belonging to many different proprietors; some is also sown in one direction, and some in another, with patches of potatoes, mangel-wurzel, kidney beans, &c. amongst it, so that it presented to the eye the appearance of one of those straw-table mats of different colours which one has seen. Here and there you saw villages lying in the midst of the corn plain, and large woods, but not a hedge, and a few scattered trees; the long rows of these, marking out the highways, being the only dividing lines of the country. As we passed these trees, we observed that they were principally apple, pear, plum, cherry, and walnut trees. Fruit of all kinds was in abundance, and the heavy crops that were common here were indicated by the contrivances to prevent the branches being rent off. Some had their main branches held together by strong wooden clumps, others were propped with various poles; others, especially the plum trees, had their boughs tied up, and supported by ropes of chestnut-bark. We passed through several of the dorfs or villages. They had a primitive, heavy, and thoroughly agricultural air. The houses are built of stone, large and heavy, and each having a great roundheaded gateway leading into a sort of inner court or farm-yard. We observed numbers of women at work in the fields, without shoes, stockings, bonnets, or caps. They were healthy, contented, sunburnt creatures, many of them picturesque enough for any painter of primitive life. What however riveted our attention quite as much, were the country waggons and horses. The wag-

gons are the oldest, odd, jumbling things imaginable. What a contrast to the jolly fat horses, and ponderous painted waggons of the English farmer! Most of these vehicles may be worth from five pounds to five shillings, and are drawn by two or three horses abreast. The horses of a light bay or black, of a slouching look and gait, and harnessed by ropes: if there be four, the two foremost a long way a-head of the other two. * * * Some of the waggons are drawn by two bullocks, or by two patient cows, which are yoked by the head. Some of them are yoked by two short yokes, which allow their heads some freedom, but more commonly by one yoke, which going over the backs of their necks, generally with a little quilted pad under it, and a pad in front, keep their heads fast, and as steady together as if they were screwed to their yoke. These patient animals are generally fawn-coloured, and strongly bring to your mind the cars and chariots of the ancients, which were drawn by just such cattle, just so yoked. These, by the bye, are the only cattle that you see. In Holland and Belgium you see cattle in the fields; but as you advance up the Rhine, you begin to wonder at the silence of the landscape: not a sheep, nor a horse, nor a cow, is to be seen. The mountain tops are covered with wood, instead of flocks, as in England. The slopes are covered with vineyards. You ask where the cattle are? you are answered in the stalls. Where are the sheep? under the care of shepherds somewhere, heaven knows where—you never come across them. It is only on the great plains of the North that you afterwards find large flocks and herds, under the care of keepers, kept close together; for as they have no fences, they are under the momentary peril of their making ravages on their neighbours' crops. We looked from the tops of the mountains about Heidelberg into the Odenwald—all there was woody hills, without the apparition even of a sheep or ox, except such of the latter as were at work in the waggons. We felt astonished at the silence of nature. Not a horse, a cow, a

sheep, or goat, and what is more singular, rarely a bird to be seen. In England nothing gives so much life to the country. Large flocks of rooks spread themselves on the plains, or raise their hoarse din round the mansion of the nobleman or gentleman. Pheasants and partridges are seen running here and there by wood sides in corn lands. The wood-pigeons dart out of the trees as you pass, or are seen coming in flocks from the fields. Here you see none, or next to none of all these; and we suspected, as it proved, that the peasants, who are the proprietors of lands, keep down these creatures for fear of their crops. The keeping up (*stall feeding*) of the cattle presents you with a new feature in rural life. As the quantity of grass is very small, the grass is proportionably economised. The little patches of grass between woods and in the open parts of roads, the little strips along the river banks, and even in gardens and shrubberies, are carefully preserved for the purpose. You see women in these

places cutting grass with a small hook, or smooth edged sickle, and carrying it away on their heads in baskets for their cows. You see the grass on the lawns of good houses, or grass plots, and in shrubberies, very long and wild, and when you ask why it is not kept closer mown, the reply is that it is given to the milkwoman, often for a consideration, who cuts it as it is wanted. You see other women picking the long grass out of the forests, or under the bushes on the hill sides, where the slopes have been mown, for the same purpose. Nettles, cheroil, cow parsnip, which in England are left to seed and rot, are all here cut for the imprisoned cow. You go down to the river side to fish, and a peasant's son with you, chattering and gesticulating, pointing to your feet and to the grass: it is to let you know that you are not to angle there, because it treads down the grass; and accordingly in Germany, with rivers full of fish, you seldom see an angler; if you do, he is pretty sure to be an Englishman," &c.

The style of living among the German boors, seems much as it is with us among the peasants of Wales.

"Their houses are commonly strongly built, dull* and uninviting to an English eye. The perpetual employment of every member of the family in the fields, destroys all the domestic neatness and ornament which one sees in the rural class in England. And to their houses are no gardens full of flowers: up their walls are trained no roses, no jasmines or honeysuckles, diffusing their fragrance around. On the contrary, the houses of the peasantry are generally so built that the cow or cows, the pigs and hens, with their family utensils, occupy the ground-floor; and in front, or on one side, grows, instead of wallflowers and polyanthus, a

manure heap. In the house itself, a black stove, instead of a bright fire, gives a cheerless look to the apartment. It is dirty, and often pestiferous with unsavoury smells, of which the inhabitants appear totally unconscious. There is, as in country cottages in England, a dresser and set of shelves, on which are ranged their plates, &c. A spinning-wheel is still a regular part of the furniture, and it is only in these rustic cottages that you see beds with curtains: through the whole country besides, amongst all classes, the people occupy those small beds without posts, and adapted to one person."

The manner of life in the country is thus described:—

"Early hours and simple living distinguish the Germans. Three meals a-day are the usual order. The common people are astir extremely early, especially in summer, when waggons and carriages begin to roll about at two o'clock; and after that time, every hour becomes more lively with the country people proceeding to the town with articles for market. The cooks and good housewives are off to market to make their purchases for the day at five and six o'clock. The peasant girls, of course, before that hour are going along

in streams, with their tubs or baskets on their heads, full of vegetables, milk, eggs, fruits, &c. Men who get up early to study or work, often take some coffee directly they come down, and then breakfast with the family at six or seven, in the summer. This breakfast is generally simply coffee, and bread mostly without butter. Dinner is on table at twelve or one. The German cookery abounds with soups, vegetables, and sausages of various kinds, and sour kraut, of course, salads of as many kinds, amongst which a particular salad, made of

* The darkness of the cottages in Wales is striking; to which the inhabitants are so accustomed, that they have refused to have larger windows inserted, and, in some cases in our knowledge, have insisted on the one small light being replaced.—REV.

cold potatoes with vinegar and anchovies, is a great favourite. Their meat, like most continental meat, is very lean. Their beef, though lean, good. Their bullocks very fine, but killed just at the state in which we should begin to feed them. Their mutton is generally very bad, the sheep being kept principally for the wool, and never fed like ours. Veal is killed at about a week old, and is very poor and tasteless. Hood's description of a big man, with a big stick, and a big dog, driving a weak dying calf, is of every-day realization in the street. Lamb has no resemblance to that most princely of luxuries in England; and what is worse, the green peas are always spoiled by being gathered before they have any kernel, and by being cooked with sugar. Fowls they have in plenty, and cheap, but never well fed. Geese, on the contrary, are crammed when alive with Indian corn, and are stuffed in their cooking with chesnuts. They are often, however, to our taste spoiled by the plentiful addition of raisins. Hares are cheap, the common price being a shilling, and are good. Cheese is very indifferent, and little eaten at table. Their beer is a weak table-beer, very strong of the hop, very wholesome, and, with a little use, very agreeable: but in wine districts, wine is much more drunk at table, being quite as cheap, and in summer being very pleasant, from its weakness and its subacid flavour.

Tea is by no means a general afternoon beverage. Of late years it has been more and more introduced; but in the greater number of families is not drunk except when they have visitors, and then one or two cups is all that they can master. *They complain that tea makes them drunk, makes their heads ache, heats them, gives them red noses,* and, in fact, has all the effects of spirituous liquors. The mode in which the English drink off their three, four, or five cups occasionally, is to them amazing, but more so the strength of it. You have to water your tea for your German visitors till it is really not tea, but milk and water; and if you allowed the waiters at inns to make tea for you, it would require a good microscope to find the tea-leaves in the pot. Such is the effect of custom. German families in general, therefore, have their *abends-essen*, or supper, about seven o'clock. This consists very much of cold sliced meat, sausage, potatoe-sallad, and such like. The eating of meat suppers, and drinking of no tea, probably produces the common effect, that they require in the morning to supply themselves with that fluid which we take at tea time. The first thing, therefore, that you see a German do at breakfast is to toss off a large glass of cold water. Numbers, if they did not get their drop of cold water, could not eat a bit of breakfast," &c.

Of the servants we have the following account:—

"Of German servants we may here say a word. The genuine German maid servant is one of the most healthy, homely, hard-working creatures under the sun. Like her fellows who work in fields, barns and woods, she is as strong as a pony, and by no means particular as to what she has to do. She wears no cap or bonnet at home or abroad. Has face and arms as stout and red as any that our farm girls can produce, and scours and sweeps and drudges on like a creature that has no will but to work, and eat, and sleep. She goes to market with a bare head, and in a large cloak. She turns out on Saturday afternoon, with all the rest of her tribe, with buckets and besoms, into the street, and then about three or four o'clock makes a perilous time of it in the city. Before every door water is flowing, and besoms are flirting the dirty puddles about. Each extends her labour not only to the pavement, if there be one, but to the middle of the street; so that they are, in fact, the city scavengers. German housewives complain dreadfully of their maids; but the maids certainly lead hard and most laborious lives, such as our servants would

not do. They address you with a sort of family familiarity which would be thought strange in England, but yet without anything like insolence, and are much more willing than English ones. On the other hand, German servants have customs and privileges that would astonish both servants and mistresses in England. They have their public balls, and their invitation to the tradesmen's balls. These they expect to attend just as much as they expect to have their daily food. At least twice in the winter is stipulated for. They have carriages sent to fetch them and bring them back, and go off as smart as their masters or mistresses would. The girls have their *ball-books*, wherein to enter their engagements for the dance, just as well as any of their young ladies, and, in short, for these evenings are as much ladies as the best of them. At the burgher balls the maid-servants will often dance with some of the most respectable of the young tradesmen, and, of course, feel no little proud of it. An English housemaid whom we brought to Germany with us, being about to return to England again, we were surprised to find that the nursemaid had

made her a parting present of a *ball-book*, the said housemaid never having learnt a step in her life, and never being likely to require her *ball-book* in England," &c.

"We have already seen how perseveringly the women and children gather grass and weeds everywhere for the cows. Nothing that can possibly be made use of is lost. The children may be seen standing in the stream in the villages carefully washing weeds before they are given to the cattle. As we meet them and the women with large bundles of grass on their heads tied in large cloths, we cannot but call to mind the immense quantities by our highway sides, and great green lanes in England, and bywood-sides, which grow and wither, and which might support many a poor man's cow. But with the German peasant it is not merely grass, it is every thing which is collected and appropriated. The cuttings of his vines are dried and trussed-up for winter fodder. The very tops and refuse of his hemp are saved for the bedding of his cattle; nay, the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads are gathered, serve the same purpose, and are all converted into manure. When these are not sufficient, the children gather moss in the woods, and in summer you constantly meet them coming down out of the hills with their great bundles of it. In autumn they gather the very *fungi* out of the woods to sell for poisoning flies, and the stalks of a late species of grass to sell for cleaning out their large pipes. Nothing is lost: the leaves in the woods are raked up as they fall, and are brought home before winter for bedding for cattle. The fir cones, which with us all lie scattered in the forest, are as carefully collected to light their fires, or are carried in sacks and sold in the cities for that purpose. The slops from their yards and stables are all preserved, and carried to the fields in water-carts to irrigate their crops. The economy and care of the German peasants afford a striking lesson of utility to all Europe. Time is as carefully economized as everything else. The peasants are early risers, and thus obtain hours of the day's beauty and freshness which others lose. As they herd their cattle and swine, or as they meet to chat, the everlasting knitting-needles are at work, and the quantities of stockings which they accumulate is astonishing. The English of the working class can indeed form no conception of the hardy, unceasing out-of-door labour of continental women all the year round: there is not an hour of that year in which they do not find unceasing occupation," &c.

"As regards field-sports: hunting as we do in England is out of the question. A thousand *bauers* would raise a fiercer outcry against galloping over their green crops and springing wheat, than ever was heard in a year of rebellion. The popular division of the land is a decided hindrance to hunting. It has been here and there attempted, and English packs of hounds have been imported by the princes, but the peasants put it down wherever it appeared in a very little time. The German *bauers*, or farmers, have no faith, and it is quite impossible to persuade them, as it has been attempted in England, that it does their corn good to have it in winter ridden over and torn to pieces by a troop of horsemen. On the contrary, they insist on *wild-schaden*, or damages done by game, whenever deer, hares, or other game are encouraged by the nobility to the injury of their crops: and the laws support them strongly in this, and give them damages strictly; so that many nobles and princes have yearly large sums on this score to pay. All field-sports, therefore, in Germany, resolve themselves into shooting. What they call the *jagd*, or hunt, is mere shooting; of this *treib-jagd*, or *battue*, is the most striking. In Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, &c. where the estates are large, and rather in the hands of the nobles than of the people, where, in fact, over vast extent of lands the people are serf and property themselves; here game reaches the acme of abundance, and the love of field-sports is ardent and universal. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, on the field-sports of Austria, presents a tolerable conception of its wealth. 'We deduct (it says) from this statement the unusual appearance of lynxes, bears, wolves, &c. which in individual instances, and in particular provinces, only present themselves. We speak not of the elk or ibex, which are totally extinct. *The last ibex, so far as I know, was shot by the French Marshal Marmont in the hostile invasion in 1803, in Illyria.* Since this period the author has not been able to discover that a single one has been met with throughout Austria. In the Alps of Styria and Upper Austria the chamois now in most quarters grow scarce, yet draw together in herds and look down into the blue mirror of lakes which roll their waves at their feet. The Archduke John, a celebrated mountain-hunter, and like all the princes of his house a celebrated shot, has in his preserves alone more than three thousand herd of chamois,* of which three hundred are yearly shot. Wild swine, in the hereditary states of the monarchy, are found

* This should be "a herd of more than three thousand chamois," and not, as in the text, "more than three thousand herd."—Rav.

only in close preserves, but here in multitudes. Deer of all kinds are for the most part in the open forests, and they are especially in the wide thick-grown meadows of the Danube, the March, Taja, and in Bohemia, the vast open mountain woods, which are stocked with them.

* * In respect to the abundance of game, Bohemia may stand first, then Moravia, then Lower Austria, and after these the other provinces. According to the shooting-lists of the four imperial hunting grounds, the Prater, Archof, Wolken-dorf, and Laxenburg, there were shot in 1836, stags 784, fallow deer 60, black deer 709, roes 109, hares 12,880. In the year 1840 the total amounted to 20,559; and in 1841 to 23,075 head. From documents furnished by the forest master, it appears that there were delivered from his office, of red, fallow and black deer, in 1822, 1182 head; in 1825, 1419 head; in 1827, 1228 head; and in 1828, 1280 head. There are hundreds of preserves in Moravia where from 1000 to 2000 hares are killed in a single battue. Six or seven persons, who a few years ago spent the season with Prince Frankmansdorf, shot by the middle of January about 15,000 head of all kinds. At a great battue with the Prince Schwartzenberg, where about forty shooters were present, were 6000 head of game killed. Roe and deer, however, are the chief game, and give the greatest interest to the sportsman over the greater part of Germany. The good old *wild boar* hunt is now in most places extinct, and where it remains it is generally a battue of the most harmless description. This is in the parks of the princes and nobles. The drivers beat up the woods, the wild swine run till they come in contact with a fence, often a fence of boards stretched across the park for the purpose. About the centre of this fence, at an opening in the wood, is raised a sort of stage, where the sportsmen stand and fire at the swine* as they run past in face of the fence.

"There are no people on the face of the earth that all summer long enjoy themselves like the Germans in their gay capitals; but autumn approaches, and the great climacteric of the year is reached. The whole nation is astir, not a man or woman can rest long, every one must fly

in quest of change, and pleasure, and health. The whole population is like one huge hive of bees at the point of swarming, there is one vast motion, buzzing and hum. Every soul must have his *Herbstreise*, his autumn tour; he must visit the watering-places, and drink and bathe—he must traverse the Rhine, the Elbe, the Danube—he must climb the mountains of the Tyrol and Switzerland. Steamers are every where loaded to sinking; inns are full to suffocation, and landlords stand shaking their heads, gabbling German, French, English, Italian, and Russian, and bowing away disconsolate travellers and dusty carriages from their doors. Railway trains are enormous in length, and a smoking and talking are going on in them that are astounding to the stranger. Baden, Baden-baden, Wisbaden, all the Badens; Schlangen-bad, Carlsbad, Wildbad, Alexisbad, all the Bads; Ems, Ischl, Bad-Gastein, every watering place, is full. Meeting in the early morning, and drinking of the sulphureous or effervescing water in the Kursaal, or holding a five-o'clock gossip in the warm genial baths, men and women together; plunging into hot and cold baths in private; making drives to the neighbouring castles and scenery; sitting for two hours at tables-d'hote, purchasing nosebags, and paying musicians; the parade, the splendid conversation-house, the ball, the réunion, the gambling in the evening; and thus it goes at the watering-places. But every spot of country which is attractive, every mountain district, every gay town, every fine stream, is alive with the ever-moving throng of pleasure-tourists. The heights and castles of the Rhine and Danube, the vales and defiles of the Saxon Switzerland, the romantic regions of the Saltzburgh, the Noric and the Swabian Alps, the Franconian and Thuringian forests; in short, every spot of gaiety or beauty receives the temporary visits of these wanderers. The Germans travel comparatively little abroad, some go to Rome and some to Paris, and a very few to England; but through their own father-land they circulate like the life blood in the living system, and, as their enormous stretches of railroad are completed, will do so much more," &c.

There is no speaking of Germany without placing Munich in the front of our thoughts.

* The author obtained a sight, when at Vienna, of the *wild boar* park of the Emperor at Hütteldorf, beyond Hitzing. (See the account of the visit, p. 379.) The old German jäger was formerly both keeper and forest-master, but now the offices are divided, and all public woods are put under public administration, and each large town has its Forst-Verwaltung, or wood-officer.

“ Munich (says our author) has, now in the present age, a distinct name and character among the German cities of the most splendid kind, which there is no danger of being confounded with that of any other. Vienna may be the gay capital of pleasure, the Paris of Germany; Dresden of sober gentility, and of pride in its gallery of old paintings; Leipsic of trade and books; Prague of a stately eastern dignity; Berlin, if it will, of sand and rank kennels, or, if it prefers it, of its modern assemblage of learned professors; Frankfort and Augsburg of their

bankers, and of their king-aiding Jews; Cologne of its dome and carnival; Carlsruhe of its profound repose; Stuttgart of its Dannecker, Schiller, and its thousands of lightning conductors; Heidelberg of its Tun; Weimer of its Goëthe; Saltzberg of Mozart and its mountains;—but Munich is the unrivalled queen of modern art in sculpture and painting; and in these respects is not only the first city of Germany, but unquestionably of modern Europe. And this she owes to one man—the King.”

We cannot afford room for any description of the magnificent palace of the King, either *die neue Königsvau*, or *die neue Residenz*, with all its frescoes by Cornelius, and Schnorr, and Kaulbach, and its statues by Schwanthaler, and its halls embellished with paintings of the Odyssey, and the Argonauts, and antichambers resplendent with designs from the Greek tragedians, as the Hall of Beauties, or even the new Hof Capelle, which is said to be a perfect model of the beauties of architecture, painting and sculpture; but we must give in abridgment some account of the Glyptothek and Pinacothek.

“ The former was built by Von Klenze for the present King, when Crown Prince, and at his own cost; it was begun in 1806 and completed in 1830. It is of the purest Grecian style, with Ionic portico. The building is a large square, including a court, apparently of one story, lighted from above; and without, instead of windows, are niches containing statues of the most celebrated sculptors. The front is wholly faced with red and white marble; it contains twelve splendid halls, all floored with marble, and the walls lined with scagliola. Many of them are embellished with designs from Cornelius, painted by him, Schlohauser, Zimmermann, and with reliefs by Schwanthaler. The mere mass of marble employed here is astonishing; Inglis, who saw it when it was scarcely finished, said that he had seen the marbles at St. Escuriel, and others of the most celebrated palaces of Europe, but none of these were to be compared to the marbles of the Glyptothek. In twelve halls you have illustrated the rise, progress, decline and revival, of the art of sculpture; you have first the remains of Indian and Egyptian art, then the most ancient Greek and Etruscan, then the Ægina marbles, filling up the period preceding Phidias; then those of the very time, and probably from the hand of Phidias's master, the chief the colossal Apollo Cithæroides; then in the halls of Bacchus and the Niobææ, those of the period of perfect Grecian art. The halls of the Gods and of

Troy, appropriated to the frescoes of Cornelius, illustrative of the Grecian mythology and the Trojan wars; the hall of heroes contains statues and busts, Greek and Roman. To these succeed the hall of coloured works, and of the moderns. The Ægina marbles form the gem of the ancient collection, and which, by some mistake that we never could hear explained, were deposited at Munich instead of London, though our commission exceeded the price at which they were bought by two thousand pounds. In the hall of the moderns are the Venus and Paris of Canova; the Sandal Binder, and the beautiful Victoria Caldoni of Schadow; the bust of Iffland by the father, George Schadow; Rauch's Admiral Von Trumpp; Carle's Winckelman; the bust of the King, by Thorwaldsen; Adonis, by the same; Love and the Muses, by Algardi; Napoleon, by Arveschi; and the kneeling Christ Child, by Algardi, &c.

“ The Pinacothek, which stands not far distant, is a building in the Roman style; it has its nine halls and twenty-three cabinets, all full of paintings, from the first to the last. The old Byzantine, the old German, Italian, Netherland, French, Spanish, and all from great masters among them. Rubens has a whole hall and cabinet to himself, containing no less than ninety-five paintings, great and small, under his name. The lives of the great painters by Cornelius are seen on the walls of the loggia of the corridor; here are also 300,000 Engravings.”

Mr. Howitt visited the atelier of Kaulbach, the painter, and of Schwanthaler, the famous sculptor.

"The bronze foundry of Steiglmaier, at which we next arrived (he says) is the continuation, or, as it were, the appendix to the atelier of Schwanthaler. Here his teeming models are converted into bronze. These works are again immense. We went into four or five great rooms, each of which were full of workmen, busily employed in hammering, polishing and filing huge limbs of bronze, just turned out of the moulds; others in preparing the moulds themselves. Here long Titanic heads, here a booted leg of bronze as big as an ordinary man. Groups of workmen reminding us of the earlier outlines of Retsch's Song of the Bell, are building up and screwing together these huge forms. The sounds are deafening. We were then ushered into a small room, in which, like a scene of an Arabian tale, stood *eight colossal golden statues* of the Electors of Bavaria; part of those which we have mentioned as preparing for the throne-room. The effect was perfectly dazzling. These statues are each ten feet high. Masterly figures wrought in the costume each of his own age, in the most exquisite style of workmanship. Every smallest fold of raiment or piece of armour, their massy swords and flowing locks, are most beautifully finished, and the splendour of such masses of gold is superb beyond description. The whole series consists of fourteen of these gigantic figures, of which eight were here complete, and the remainder were to be finished in the course of the following year. Five years had already been employed on them, and, including the designing and modelling, each figure costs 2000*l.* sterling; half the value consisting in the gold with which they are overlaid. Coming out of these

works, we observed a lofty tower near, and asked what it was. O, that was only the wooden structure in which the men were building the clay model of the figure of *the Bavaria*, intended to stand on the Theresian Meadow, where the people hold their annual feast in October. We entered! and stood in astonishment. What a figure! It is that of a female standing, with a lion by her side; a female figure of fifty-five feet high, and to be placed on a pedestal of thirty feet, altogether eighty-five feet in height. It was as if the days of the Arabians had come back, and this was the statue of one of their queens. The statue is perfectly sublime in its immensity. The grace and majesty of the design are no less wonderful than the boldness of the idea. The first model from which the workmen mould, although many degrees larger than life, appeared dwarfish in the presence of this nearly-completed Titaness. The head alone of the Bavaria is taller than the tallest man, and the thumb-nail of one of the hands, which was reared against the wall, was as long as a man's whole hand. Scaffolding, a perfect network of poles and ladders, was raised about this female modern Colossus, on which swarmed the workmen busily building it. In one corner stood Schwanthaler's plaster-model, and in another lay a mountain of clay for completing the figures. When this stupendous statue is set on the place of its destination, lofty as a tolerable church-tower, it will be an animating thought for the people, when they collect around it, that it is not only a symbolic sign of their country, but is formed of the cannon taken from their enemies, masses of which were lying about ready for the purpose."

With one more quotation we must conclude:—

"People are fond of comparing the voyages of the Danube and the Rhine, and of pronouncing which is the more beautiful. I should, myself, find it difficult to say which is the more beautiful or interesting. The two great rivers have a certain similarity, and yet very great differences. They have both their woods, their mountains, their castles, their vineyards, and their legends; but the *Rhine* is more populous and cheerful, the *Danube* more solitary and solemn. You have not those large and populous towns seated on the banks of the *Danube*, nor the same life of commerce on its waters. You have not the same extent of finely cultivated vineyards, the same continued stretch of rocks and precipices, at least so far as I traversed it, from Lintz to Vienna. But you have more splendid woods, more rude

and solemn scenery, mingled with slopes and meadows of the most soft and beautiful character. The *Danube* has not been for ages, like the *Rhine*, the great highway of commerce, though it has been the scene of bloody contests, and of the march of armies. Its towns, therefore, are small, few, and far between. Its villages have an antiquated, weather-beaten, and half decaying air; its only life a few ill-dressed peasants, gazing at the stream as it flies past. Its current is rapid and irregular, and views into distant glens and dark woodlands, make you feel that you are in a far wilder and more savage region than that of the Rhine. Campbell, in his so often quoted verses 'On leaving a scene in Bavaria,' has strikingly indicated the spirit of the Danube.

Yes, I have lov'd thy wild abode,
 Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden shore,
 Where scarce the woodman finds a road,
 And scarce the fisher plies an oar.
 For man's neglect I love thee more ;
 That art nor avarice intrude
 To tame thy torrent's thunder-shock,
 Or prune thy vintage of the rock,
 Magnificently rude.

But all is not so solemn or savage on the Danube. There is much of the beautiful and cheerful mingled with it. The castle of Grainberg, a seat of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the imperial palace of Bösenberg, interrupted with shoals and sandbanks, and marshy meadows, where heaps of pebbles, thrown up by the floods, testify to its fury in winter and in rainy weather. The *Raine* has a more joyous and flourishing aspect, with its cities, its populous villages stretching along its banks, and those banks so green, and smoothed for the purposes of navigation. On the *Danube* you have solitude, an air of neglect, a stern and brooding spirit, which seems to belong to the genius of the past ; of trackless woods,—of solitary mines,—of rude feudal chiefs hunting the boar and the hart in the wild glens and

deep forests,—a genius which gives reluctantly way to the spirit of steam which invades it. You meet or pass on its waters scarcely a boat. There is no white sail greeting you in the distant sunshine, for the boatman does not hoist one, least the sudden squalls from the hills should sink his craft. Vast rafts, now and then, with rude-looking men, float down from the distant Bohemian forests. Old and weatherbeaten towers give you a grim greeting from the shaggy rocks as you pass ; where Francis the First used to spend so much of his time in the summer ; the immense Convent of MÖlk, with other castles, churches, and villages on the banks, or more distantly in view, breaks brightly and pleasantly forth ; and particularly as you approach Vienna, the green steep slopes, scattered with beautiful trees, the neat cottages and vineyards, alternating with woods and rocks, have an indescribable charm : but far distant from Vienna you descry the vast pile of Klosterneuberg a good way from the river ; and, emerging from the hills, the woods of the Prater lie before you ; Vienna itself on the sloping land to your right, with its lofty tapery tower of St. Stephen, offering a noble termination to the voyage."

We must now finish our extracts with an account of the visits which Mr. Howitt paid to the kindred sons of genius, and get a peep at the great artists of the day, as they live among their own creations.

"Near this old palace, (at Stuttgart,) and in front of the Stefts Kirche, stands the statue of Schiller by Thorwaldsen, cast in bronze by Steiglmaier, of Munich. It is a figure larger than life, wrapped in a long robe, and covered with laurel. The head is inclined, as deeply thinking. I cannot say that it strikes me as one of Thorwaldsen's happiest efforts, not to be compared at all in merit to Dannecker's fine intellectual bust. The figures of Schiller in plaster are miniature copies of this statue. The house and studio of *Dannecker* are near the palace. The house is small and modest, seeming, by its contrast with the palace and theatre, and other buildings around, to say, as plainly as possible, that genius beautifies large houses, but does not dwell in them. The interior had the same domestic look, yet you saw at once that you had entered the abode of mind. A maid servant opened the door for us, and conducted us into the studio. An outer room was filled with casts from the most celebrated antiques, as the Apollo, Venus, head of Antinous, the Sleeping Fawn, &c. The studio itself seemed to present you the history of the artist. The walls were covered with rough sketches. There were

numbers of first attempts, and the models of works afterwards completed and become celebrated. There stood the model of the first work which won him fame, the Milo of Cortona ; but glorious amid these, stood forth one of his most noble works, the magnificent bust of Schiller. We had heard that Dannecker, in his later years, and when his genius was sinking beneath the ruins of a time-worn constitution, had, with a fatal fondness, been perpetually at work on this splendid image of his old friend and countryman, touching and retouching till he had annihilated the most striking marks of genius. How great was our surprise and pleasure to find how happily unfounded this was. If it had been, indeed, now inferior to what it ever was, we may lament the fact, but we cannot in any way feel sensible of it, for a more beautifully expressive bust cannot be imagined. It is colossal, but only enough so to answer to our conception of the genius of the man. The fine philosophic calm, the lofty, pure, and gentle humanity which breathes from every feature, are wholly worthy both of the poet and sculptor. The author of Wallenstein and the Robbers stood before us as we imagine him in the moment

when he had sketched the lovely character of Thecla or the erratic nobility of Karl Moor, and reflected on his work with the deep satisfaction of the intellectual creator, who feels that he has realized his fairest conceptions of human nature, and conferred on mankind a perpetual addition to their objects of admiration and affection. * * * There was also a cast of Schiller's features taken after death, equally bearing testimony to the fidelity of the sculptor in preserving the genuine features of the man, while, by his faculty of ideality, he has given to us a satisfying image of the greatest writer in Germany, so far as true greatness consists in a godlike use of godlike qualities and faculties, a lofty and independant nature, a noble heart, a proud and magnanimous love of freedom and of intellect, and an incorruptible sentiment of purity, modesty, affection, and gentleness. A cast of his bust of *Goëthe*, equally excellent in its kind, testifies how perfectly *Dannecker* has entered into the different geniuses of the two great intellectual lights of Germany. Here stands Schiller in his simple greatness, the very embodiment of a man who bore his faculties meekly; here *Goëthe* in his more knowing and many-sided character. Here is the unworldly, pure, patriotic, and philosophic essence; here the courtier, the *Geheimrath*, the man of the world and of the age. Here the broad transparent mind, which seeks and commands admiration rather by its clear breadth, by the grasp and compass of a production as a whole, than by the verbal and fanciful beauties of any individual part. The one, perhaps, the most wonderful in the extent and variety of his powers, his tastes, his arguments, and his experience; the other more sublimely great by the full, conscientious embodiment in himself of all that is high, and pure, and magnanimous in the heart and soul of man. The simple-minded sculptor has given to his country gifts of remarkable value in the exquisite busts of these two great men, but he has given to mankind at large a still more precious one in his *statue of the Christ*. This, which was his favourite work, the offspring of his inmost heart and mind, has been often sharply criticised, and much carped at by some of his own countrymen. Bonstetten, in a letter to Frederic Brunn, from Stutgard, in 1822, says, 'I was yesterday with *Dannecker*. I thought myself in Italy, and sought you in all corners. *Dannecker* was so kind to me. He spoke to me his inmost thoughts. For three years he has been employed on a statue of Christ, which commands his

whole soul. He related to me many things of ladies and children, who, at the sight of the statue, were so greatly moved that it gave him the greatest joy. I restrained myself from saying that they would have wept just as much before the most wretched image of the Virgin, as perhaps the Egyptians before their dogs and birds. However, to me this statue of Jesus, which the Empress-mother has ordered for Petersburg, is not striking. I hate allegorical images in general; and *Jesus-God* is to me too metaphysical for an image. Very beautiful it cannot be, on account of the coarse clothing. Bodily beautiful as Apollo or Hebe it may not be. The gentlemen from Olympus are beautiful, since they are idolized; but a *God-Man* appears to me as adventurous as an Anubis with a dog's head. As I observed to *Dannecker* that there was something in the under lip from the Apollo, he told me that he had been obliged to chase the Apollo out of his studio as a seducer. The Jesus strikes me as a handsome country clergyman. Michael Angelo alone has in his Moses hit off our demigods. But *Dannecker* is quite Michael Angelo in Schiller's bust. Flesh, life and truth are in his bust; so they are in no others. There is no death in his marble—not in the eyes even—and there reigns a German nobility in his portraits which cling fast to the truth, but feebly reach it.'—In the artist's studio were also the three heads of Christ which he had successively modelled, till he had completely developed his conception; and each succeeding one shews for itself that each following attempt brought him nearer to it. By the side of these his Psyche appeared somewhat childish; his Cupid and the Nymph weeping over the dead bird, his St. John and Sappho, and others, particularly charmed us; but a bust of Lavater, and two heads of a husband and wife, whose names I have forgotten, attracted more our admiration. Besides these were heads numberless of kings and queens, dukes and duchesses; amongst them a very fine and characteristic one of Prince Metternich. It was a high gratification to us, after quitting the studio, to be introduced to the venerable sculptor himself. It was but just in time—they who seek him here now will not find him—he is since deceased. We found him seated on an elevated wooden bench in his garden, under the shade of a large pear-tree, where he could overlook the square in which stands the palace and theatre, and amuse himself by watching the people. He was upwards of eighty years of age, of healthy but of feeble appearance, and looking himself like one of Homer's old men, sitting

on the wall of Troy, in the sun-shine, in the quiet enjoyment of nature's out-of-door blessings. We had heard that he was quite childish, and were agreeably surprised to find him so perfectly rational, collected, and with no further appearance of childishness than that resulting from the feebleness of old age. In his venerable face and white locks we could recognise much of that simple and Christian character

which has dictated the statue of Christ, and in his cordial manner the spirit which he had drawn from Christ's religion. He came to meet us, told us he had planted that pear-tree with his own hands, as well as most of the plants in the garden, and gathered us pears and roses for our daughter. Mrs. Dannecker, who is much younger, appeared a very kind and judicious guardian of his age."

We must next give Mr. Howitt's account of his visit to a scarce less illustrious brother-artist, and one more immediately connected with this country, from his outlines from Shakspeare—we mean Retsch :—

"This noble artist has a house in the Neustadt in Dresden, where in the winter he receives his friends, and where a most interesting class of persons is to be met; but in summer he returns to his Weinberg hills, his vineyard at Tösnitz, six or seven miles down the valley. They who would know exactly where his abode then is, may readily see it, by standing on the fine airy bridge of Dresden, and looking down the valley to the next range of hills. On their ridge at Tösnitz stands a tower; directly below it, at the foot of the hills, is a white house, and there nestles Retsch in his poetical retirement, maturing those beautiful conceptions which have given him so wide a fame. A pleasant drive down the valley brought us into this region of vineyards, which in the bright colour of autumn does not want for picturesque effect. In the midst of these we found the very simple cottage of the artist. His wife and niece compose all his family, and he can muse on his fancies at will. His house was furnished, as German houses often are, somewhat barely, and with no traces of picture or print on the walls, but a piano and heaps of music told the art of which his wife is passionately fond. While noticing these things, a very broad and stout-built man, of middle stature, and with a great quantity of grey hair, stood before us. By portraits which we had seen of him, and which are like and yet unlike, we immediately recognised him. Though polite, yet there was a coldness in his manner, which seemed plainly to say, Who are these who come to interrupt me out of mere curiosity, for they are quite strangers to me? When, however, he understood that Mrs. Howitt was the English poetess in whom he had expressed so much interest, a mist seemed to pass from his eyes, he stretched out his arms, grasped her hand in both his, and shook it with a heartiness that must have been felt some minutes after. He then gave one of his hands to our daughter, another to myself, with equally vigorous demon-

strations of pleasure, and set about to display to us everything that he thought could gratify us. Through various narrow passages, and up various stairs of his rustic abode he conducted us to his own little study, where he shewed to us from his window his vineyard running up the hill, pulled from a shelf a copy of Mrs. Howitt's 'Seven Temptations,' and sat down to a little table, where he told us he had sketched most of the outlines of Faust and Shakspeare. He exhibited to us drawings and paintings in profusion, 'till his niece appeared with a tray, bearing splendid wine and grapes from his own vineyard: a perfect little picture in itself, for in the pretty and amiable looking niece we could see the prototype of many of his young damsels in his sketches. He then drew from the fireside a heap of drawings—the album of his wife, a book which, from Mrs. Jamieson's interesting description, we had a great desire to see. *This is unquestionably the most valuable and beautiful album in the world.* It is filled with the most perfect creations of his fancy, whether sportive or solemn, as they have accumulated through years, and it is a thousand pities that they were not published during his lifetime, while he could superintend their execution, and see that justice was done to them. It is a volume of the poetry of sublimity, beauty and piety; for while he is the finest illustrator of the ideas of great poets, he is also a great poet himself, writing out his imaginations with his pencil. The zephyr besetting his wife in a walk, fluttering her dress, and carrying off her hat, is a charming piece of sportiveness. The Angel of Goodness blessing her, is most beautiful, with the heavenly beauty of love. Christ as a youth, standing with an axe in his hand, before the shop of Joseph, with children about him, to whom he is pointing out the beauties of nature, and thence unfolding to them the Creator, is full of the holiest piety and youthful grace. The Angel of Death, severe in youthful beauty; and the sublime figure of

Imagination advancing on its way, and looking forward into the mysteries of futurity, are glorious creations. In short, this gem of a book, with its truly wondrous drawings—not mere outlines, but most delicately and exquisitely finished—will one day raise still higher the true fame of this

great and original artist. With true country cordiality, himself, his wife, and lovely niece, accompanied us to our carriage, and as we whirled away through the ocean of vines, the good-hearted man stood and waved his cap to us, till the last turn shut from view him and his house."

At Weimar the travellers visited the houses of Schiller and Goëthe :—

"How exactly," says Mr. Howitt, "did their respective aspects correspond with the fortunes of the two poets. Schiller's, a modest and somewhat common looking house, was that of a man who had neither the worldly tact nor a life sufficiently prolonged to rise out of the narrowness of poetic circumstances. That of Goëthe, on the other hand, was the handsome abode of the cosmopolitan old Geheimrath, who had as much of the man of the world as of the poet in him; who knew the world and made it serve him; who lived long to enjoy it, and left some of its goods to his descendants. * * It may be imagined with what interest we surveyed this house, which is at once handsome and yet unimposing. It seemed to us as if Goëthe was still living, and might at any moment walk into the room where we happened to be. Here was his drawing-room, with the last and best portrait of him, full of spirit and character. His bust taken in his youth, with flowing hair, and uncommonly handsome; by which the Frau Von

Goëthe had set a cast of Lord Byron, which she said she feared at first would have been too great a trial for M. Goëthe, but which she now thought he stood very well. There was his study as he left it, with the breakfast-table of Schiller, which the son of Schiller gave to Goëthe: a small oval table with a high rim round it, evidently calculated for a solitary student, breakfasting, not with his family, but alone among his books, and probably used when working too intensely at some of his more absorbing dramas to quit his room for a moment. Here was the hall filled with some of the finest casts from the antique, giving a very classical aspect to the house as you enter; and behind the house the little retired garden, where Goëthe used to walk daily for hours, working out the progress of the compositions on which he was engaged. This interesting house was formerly opened to strangers, but the great inconvenience to the family has compelled the restriction of this privilege to their own friends."*

[Mr. Howitt has also published a volume called the "Student Life in Germany," translated from a work by Dr. Cornelius, written for him; but, as it is neither amusing or instructive, we have given no extracts from it. The translation of the poetry is often incorrect, and often inelegant; and there is not a syllable of the *studies* of the Student in the whole volume.]

EFFIGY IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN,

VIEWING as I do with regret the disregard which objects of art have too frequently met with in our cathedrals and churches generally, which can alone exist where the arts do not form part of educational instruction in public schools and universities, I present to you and your readers an effigy beautifully cut in alabaster, which was found in the collegiate church of St. Mary, Nottingham, some time since,

when that church was undergoing repairs. I know not if it is still in existence, for it was then in three pieces. Its costume is evidently, from the cut of the beard, of the period of Richard the Second, who reigned from 1377 to 1399, and I find "that King by Letters Patent, bearing date at Nottingham, 8th July, in the 16th year of his reign, 1392, granted a license to John Plumtre of Nottingham, to found and endow within the said town,

* It has been recently determined, by a decision of the Diet, on the 16th Sept. to purchase Goëthe's house, and engraft thereon a national museum, at the expense of the German Confederation.—*Edif.*

an hospital or house of God, of two chaplains, one of whom should be the master or guardian (Magister sive Custos) of the said hospital, and thirteen widows bent by old age, and depressed by poverty, (*senio contractis et paupertate depressis*) in a certain message of the said John Plumptre." I am induced to believe this to be that person in effigy.

While I am on the subject of effigies, I must remind you that, some years since, the author of the "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain" discovered in the church of Fontevraud in Normandy, some effigies of the Sovereigns of England, previously lost to this nation, consisting of Henry the 2nd and his Queen Alianor de Guienne, Richard the 1st or Cœur de Lion, his Queen Berengaria, Isabel d'Angouleme the Queen of John, and also an enamelled tablet of Geoffrey Plantagenet. The latter in the library at Mans. More recently, another effigy of Richard the First has been discovered in the cathedral church of Rouen, and is represented and described in the last volume of the *Archæologia*.

These royal memorials are much wanted to complete the chain of our historical illustrations; and should a *friendly application* be made, I make no doubt that, in return for the courtesy shown the people of France, in allowing the late exhumation of Napoleon Buonaparte, at the request of that courteous nation, and their conservation ensured by being intrusted to the care of those already charged with the preservation of the effigies of our Monarchs, we may live to see them, before many years, added to that number, in the Abbey Church of Westminster. Yours, &c.

THE ITINERANT ANTIQUARY.

Note. Whilst we have little doubt of the general accuracy of our Correspondent's observations as to the age and costume of the Effigy here engraved, we think he is probably mistaken in his supposition that it was made for John Plumptre.

The Plumptres had a chapel in this church, dedicated to All Saints; the monuments in which are represented by Thoroton. On one of them, a table monument, was an effigy, which, from

Thoroton's plate, seems to have had a cap not very different from the present figure. In Throsby's time, however, its head was defaced and broken (see his sketch, vol. ii. p. 83.)

But the present effigy, which is also slightly sketched by Throsby, was on the opposite side of the church, "behind a seat or pew, in a recess of the wall, in a place very difficult to be seen." EDIT.

MR. URBAN, Oct.

ALTHOUGH the adage, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," be very proper as a rule for general conduct, I have no doubt that you will excuse my bringing to your notice an error committed by the lately deceased Abbé de la Rue, in having designated the hall of Caen Castle as "the most ancient monument in that town," and "the church of the castle." And since the learned Abbé proceeded solely on this error to found the current erroneous opinion, that only "from the eleventh century downwards has it been customary to place the choirs of sacred edifices to the east:" I beg, with an intent of setting aside these errors, most fully to corroborate, from my recent local investigation, the statement of Mr. Stapleton (in his learned preface to the Norman Exchequer Rolls, edited by him for the Society of Antiquaries,) that the aforesaid hall possesses "no architectural feature to distinguish it from the ordinary Aula" of any other palatial building of antiquity. For as there still remains within the castle precincts an edifice which both De Bourgeville and Huet in their "Antiquités," and "Origines de Caen," assert to have been the parish church of St. George, before the castle was erected; and, as there was also in the castle a chapel for the private devotion of its governor, there could have been no necessity for permanently applying this hall to any such religious purposes as to entitle it to the denomination of either church or chapel. But, in order to prove that St. George's church is at least coeval with the hall, if not of the age which Huet says, we require, in justice to M. de la Rue, some further evidence; which, however, from want of written documents to that

effect, we must fain let the old church give for itself, through the following description.

In plan, this edifice consists merely of a nave, with south porch, and a chancel, without either aisles or tower. But the only exterior parts, that I need particularly describe, are the north wall, and portions of the south and west walls of its nave, all which are formed of irregularly shaped rag-stones cemented together with thick joints of coarse mortar. The north wall is divided into three plain compartments, by slightly-projecting double-flat buttresses, resting on lofty plinths; which not being hidden by the earth, as they generally are, I would infer that the ground about this building, if ever used for a burial-place, did not remain so long enough to raise it much above the natural level of the rocky eminence now occupied by the castle. Two of these buttresses are perfectly in their original state, their wider portions being continuous up to the cornice, but their facings terminate about one foot below it, with plain sloped heads. The cornice is simply a plain projecting blocking with chamfered under edge, and is supported by corbels, of which, although there are eight in each compartment, no two of the twenty-four are ornamented alike. Several are rude representations of human heads, some with mustachios, "bearded like pards," and some "imberbes" as Apollo, but all here amicably intermixed—a circumstance strongly in favour of Huet's statement, that St. George's church was built before the Conquest, if it be true that, after that event, mustachioed Anglo-Saxons only were placed in these situations of slavery, upon the same principle that the Romans made use of Persians and Caryatides. Some corbels are adorned with full-length figures of children, and on one corbel are two infants sitting together like the Siamese twins, meant probably for the zodiacal Gemini, although no other decidedly zodiacal signs appear.

The roof is tiled, and of recent construction.

The small ancient windows of the nave are exteriorly blocked up, as are now the more modern windows of this edifice (it having been latterly a

powder magazine), but interiorly their plain splayed jambs, and semicircular heads, may yet be seen.

The western wall has been recently much altered. The late doorway, now blocked up, was of pointed form; but, as there yet exists, on its north flank, a semicircularly headed statue-niche, we have little doubt that the original doorway was also semicircular.

The chancel is of the fifteenth century; as is a porch attached to the south side of the nave, which has an external canopied doorway and an internal flat-headed one, exhibiting the same flamboyant tracery and prismatic mouldings as the modern windows in the nave and chancel.

But the chief characteristic portion of this edifice is the great semicircular archway between its nave and chancel. This springs on either side from a column (now much mutilated), half engaged in the ends of a transverse wall. The capital is sculptured, but in very low relief, with small attached upright leaves that cover only the lower third part of its bell; and the angular volutes, as well as this foliage, want that boldness of projection we find on capitals of later date. The abacus is reeded, and the astragal is adorned with running foliage in a style of elegance so little accordant with the feeble execution of the other portions of this capital, that I can almost suppose it has been thus sculptured since its first formation.

The archivolt mouldings consist of a bold tore, or round, separated by a fillet from a cavetto, or hollow, which is again separated by a double reed from two counterset-zigzagged tores, having each on their mesial or middle flank a fillet,—the quadrangular spaces between these fillets being deeply bevelled down to the said mesial line. Above these mouldings, at some little distance, is a broad label sculptured with a series of contiguous circles intersected from the label's edges by a series of semicircles that are equal in radius to the circles—all the spaces bounded by curved lines having bevelled sinkings.

The wall about this arch, as well as the other walls of the nave, are quite plain, having neither attached columns or corbels; and it is therefore very probable that the original

ceiling, like the present one was of timber and flat; another instance of the great antiquity which the above description cannot but assign to this interesting edifice.

Still bearing in mind the charitable adage we commenced with, I will now endeavour to discover by what inadvertence M. de la Rue might possibly have committed the error which has given rise to this communication. His mistake, although apparently inexplicable, considering that the Abbé was an inhabitant of Caen, may, however, from that very circumstance, be perhaps explained. For it is easy to conceive that he must have frequently walked up to the castle, if not for the study of its antiquities, at least for the enjoyment of the beautiful panoramic prospect of the town therefrom; and that, heedlessly familiar as he had thus gradually become with all its various buildings, he, on such occasions, seldom looked much about him, but musing onwards, always kept the path that goes right by the east end of St. George's Church; which end being, as above said, of the fifteenth century, he thought the whole struc-

ture was of the same date. Thence inferring, that such a comparatively modern building could not be the "capella beati Georgii martyris" mentioned in the cartulary of Troarn Abbey, ad annum 1184, and, struck with the ancient appearance of "the semicircularly arched door and windows, the zig-zag mouldings, and the monster corbels" of the Aula, only a few score paces before him, he at once concluded that this hall was the "capella" alluded to. Had he, however, at any time, with greater accuracy, observed the north side of this church, and which he merely says "is in the centre of the citadel," or obtained permission to enter it, he could never have committed the error that Mr. Stapleton has remarked.

But, "Humanum est errare;" and with this deprecatory word for myself, as well as for the Abbé de la Rue, to whose learned and ingenious researches into several matters connected with the early history and literature of Normandy and England we are really much indebted, I am,

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

THE LAST OF THE GREEKS; OR, FERDINANDO PALEOLOGUS. BY HENRY J. BRADFIELD, AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE CYCLADES."

DURING my sojourn in Barbadoes as Colonial Secretary in the year 1841, in one of our agreeable excursions to the northern part of the Island, called Scotland, I visited the hospitable mansion of Dr. Strachan, in the parish of St. John's. In our ramble among the rocks and cliffs which overhang the sea to a majestic and fearful height, we strolled into the old abandoned churchyard, when the Doctor narrated to me some interesting circumstances connected with the dreadful hurricane of Oct. 13, 1819, which laid desolate the greater part of the Island, the fatal effects of which were yet visible around us, in the shape of ruined tombstones, when the dead had been, as it were, torn from their graves, and the church and surrounding walls scattered like chaff before the devastating winds, while immense mills and sugar works were rent from their foundations, and large trees

hurled from the soil to an extraordinary distance.

We were at this moment standing near a vault belonging to the family of the Doctor, when he informed me that on opening it to remove the bodies to the new burial ground, they discovered the body of Paleologus, in a large leaden coffin, with the feet pointing towards the east, the usual mode of burial among the antient Greeks. On opening the coffin, which was partially destroyed from the action of the air on the metal, it was found to contain the perfect skeleton, which impressed all present with the idea that he must have been a man of extraordinary stature, and this, as an octogenarian observed, was known traditionally to have been "the Greek Prince from Cornwall."

During the late war of Independence in Greece, a letter was received in Barbadoes, by the then existing authori-

ties, from the members of the Greek government, informing them that they had traced the family to Cornwall, and thence to Barbadoes, where, if a male branch of the Paleologi was still in existence, the Greeks, if requisite, would pay all the expences of the voyage, equip a ship for the illustrious exile, and proclaim him their lawful sovereign. The appeal, however, was vain, as it would appear the last male of the race was in his grave.

Barbadoes was discovered in 1605, by the crew of a ship belonging to an opulent London merchant, Sir Wm. Courteen. At Sir William's instigation, and on a favorable report of the island, one William Dean, with thirty settlers, arrived in 1624. In 1627 the island was made over, by patent, to the Earl of Carlisle, and afterwards to William Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, but again restored to the Earl of Carlisle.

Subsequently a Society of London Merchants took 10,000 acres; and on the 5th July, 1628, we find one Charles Woolferstone arrived in Barbadoes with sixty-four influential persons, each authorised to take one hundred acres of land.

The emigration during the Civil Wars to this island became so great, that in 1650 there were 20,000 white people in the colony, half of whom were able to bear arms, and capable of furnishing a cavalry regiment of 1,000 strong.

In 1670 the population had increased to 50,000 white, and 100,000 black, while 60,000 tons of shipping were employed. About this period the unfortunate Indians were decoyed into the island from the neighbouring continent, while the cruel treatment exercised towards them gave rise to the elegant and pathetic tale in the Spectator of Inkle and Yarico.

Referring to earlier data, we find that, in 1494, Andrew Paleologus, heir to the Eastern Empire, offered to yield over his claim to the Emperor Charles the VIIIth of France, which it would appear (probably to avoid a war) was declined by that monarch, as afterwards he made the same overtures to Ferdinand of Arragon, with no better result.

In the Church of Llandulph, in Cornwall, is the following monumental inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus, of Pesaro in Italye, descended from y^e imperyall lynne of y^e last Christian Emperors of Greece, being the sonne of Camillo, the sonne of Prosper, the sonne of Theodoro, the sonne of John, y^e sonne of Thomas, y^e second brother to Constantine Paleologus y^e raygned in Constantinople until subdewed by the Turks, who married with Mary, the daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Suffolke, Gent. and had issue 5 children—Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy, and departed this life at Clifton the 21st of Jan. 1636."

Above the inscription is the imperial eagle; and in the register of Llandulph, which is very imperfect, about that time, is an entry of one of this family, buried in the year 1674. In the register of Hadleigh, the Balls at that period appear to have been very numerous.

It would appear that the subject of this memoir must have arrived in the island of Barbadoes between the years 1628 and 1650, probably with Charles Woolferstone, as one of the "sixty-four influential persons."

In the great hurricane, unfortunately, the library, MSS. &c. connected with the parsonage-house and vestry, were destroyed in the general wreck. Conceiving, however, something might yet remain, I waited on the present rector for permission to search some yet remaining "shreds and patches," in the shape of vestry archives, and after rummaging them about, much to the discomfiture of sundry scorpions, cockroaches, and centipedes, (who, probably, considered the MSS. as "heir looms" in the family,) we were gratified by finding an old vestry book with the following memoranda:

"1649.*

"William Ferdinando Paleologus, Vestryman of the Parish of Saint John.

"Feb. 25th 1655.

"Lieut. Ferd. Paleologus, elected Church Warden to the above parish.

"Do. March 2nd 1656.

"Elected Trustee as Freeholder of the above parish, March 25th 1660, as also Surveyor of Highways.

"Jan. 10th 1669.

Ferdinando Paleologus reported "absent" at a meeting of the vestry.

No further mention of him occurs

* Twenty-four years after the settlement of the colony.

until 1678, when the registry book of burials in St. John's parish records the following :

"Burials, anno 1678, Oct. 3. Lieutenant Ferdinand Paleologus."

In Oldmixon's *British Empire in America*, second edition, p. 124, speaking of the first settlers of Barbadoes, he says,

"Nor must we omit one, which is, indeed, a mighty name, Paleologus, who had a small plantation near the top of the cliff, in Saint John's parish. How he came by that imperial name we have not heard fairly made out; neither can we believe the tradition of the family, of whom it is attested to the author, that his ancestors were originally Greek fugitives, and descended from the Emperors of Constantinople of that name, who reigned in the East from the driving out of the French by Michael Paleologus, in the thirteenth century, to the dissolution of that empire under Constantine Paleologus, in the fifteenth century, by Mahomet the Great."

Although Oldmixon doubts the accuracy of the tradition of this family having emigrated at an early period to Barbadoes, yet we all know that most of the first settlers in this island came from Kent and the southern and western counties of England; and it is therefore highly probable that one of the family may have emigrated from Cornwall and settled here, and it is possible that some of his female descendants may now be living amongst us. We believe the name occurs in Lygon's Map of Barbadoes. Indeed we think the following document completely sets the matter at rest, and clearly shows that the Paleologus who settled in Barbadoes was of the same family with him whose ancestor was buried at Llandulph in Cornwall. Here follows a copy of the document we have mentioned :—

"Entered the 14th of June, 1658.

"To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come. Thomas Hothersall, of the Island of Barbados, the younger, sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting: Know ye, that I, the said Thomas Hothersall, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving; but more especially for and in consideration of the Sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling Money, to me in hand paid, by William Sharpe, of the said Island, Merchant, (the receipt

whereof I do acknowledge, and of the same and every part and parcel thereof do by these presents acquit and discharge the said William Sharpe, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators,) have given, granted, bargained, sold, and enfeoffed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoffe, and confirm unto the said William Sharpe, all that Plantation of mine whereon I now live, containing by estimation One hundred and Forty Acres of Land, situate and being in the Parish of Saint John's, bounded North by FERDINANDO PALEOLOGUS, Captain George Martain, and Colonel John Burch; East, by Edward Ash; South, by George Horster and Kendall Plantation; and West, by Captain Thomas Hothersall, senior, as the same is run out by John Hopent, Sworn Surveyor; together also with Nineteen Acres more of Land, situate in the aforesaid Parish, below the Cliffe, bounded North, by Henry Quintins; East, by Thomas Mares; West, by Francis Dickinson: and South, by the Cliffe side; together also with all houses, edifices, buildings erected, or to be erected upon the premises; and all ways, paths, waters, water-courses, and all other appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any manner appertaining, together also with the Ingenio or Sugar Work, and all the Negroes, Cattle, Horses, Coppers and Stills, and all other utensils to the same belonging, and mentioned in a Schedule hereunto annexed, to have and to hold the said Land and all and singular the premisses, with all and every the appurtenances, to said William Sharpe, and his Heirs for ever; and the said Thomas Hothersall doth for himself, the said Land and appurtenances, to the said William Sharpe, and his Heirs, warrant and shall ever more defend. In witness whereof, the said Thomas Hothersall hath hereunto set his Hand and Seal this *Twentieth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty and Eight.*

"THOMAS HOTHERSALL, (L.S.)

"Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of

"THOMAS MODYFORD,

"JOHN BURCH."

The following is a copy of the Will of Paleologus :

Entered 20th March, 1678.

"In the name of God, Amen. I *Ferdinand Paleologus*, of the parish of Saint John's, being sicke in body, but in p'fect memorie, comitte my Soule into the hands of Almighty God, my most merciful Creator, and my body to be interred in a Christian Buriall, there to attend the joy-

full resurrection of the just to eternal life, by Jesus Christ my most blessed Saviour and Redeemer.

"*Imp.*—I give and bequeath unto my loving Wife Rebecka Paleologus y^e one halfe of my Plantation, with all the profit thereof arising durenceing y^e terme and time of her natural life.

"*Item.*—I give and bequeath unto my Sonn *Theodorious* Paleologus y^e other moietie of my Plantation, with all profit, stocke and goods thereunto belonging, w^{ch} moietie is to be employed for his maintenance and education, together wth the increase of his Estate, until he attains the age of fourteen yeares, y^e other moietie given as aforesaid. After y^e death of my Wife Rebecka Paleologus my Will is that her said moietie returne with all y^e profit unto my Sonn *Theodorious Paleologus*.

"*Item.*—I give and bequeath unto my Sister *Mary Paleologus* Twenty Shill. Ster^s.

"*Item.*—I give and bequeath unto my Sister *Dorothy Arondoll* Twenty Shills. Ster^s.

"*Item.*—I give and bequeath unto Ralph Hassell, my God Sonn, sonn of Ralph Hassell, my black stone colt.

"*Item.*—I give and bequeath to Edward Walrond, sonn of Henry Walrond, junr., one gray mare colt.

"And for Ex^{ors}. of this my last Will and Testament I doe constitute and appoint my loving Wife Rebecka Paleologus. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and scale this 26th of September in the yeare of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred and seaventy.

"FARDINAND PALEOLOGUS. (Scale.)

"Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in the presence of us

"TOBIAS BRIDGE,

"GEO. HANMER,

"THOMAS KENDALL.

"And upon farther consideration it is my Will and Testament, that in case should happen my Sonn *Theodorious Paleologus* should dye before my Wife wthout Issue lawfully begotten by him, that then my s^d Wife shall have y^e whole Estate, equally divided as before mentioned, to her, her heirs and assigns for ever. As Witness my hand and Scale, this 2 day of October, 1670, a

FARDINAND (his) PALEOLOGUS.
(F. P.) (Seal.)
mark

"Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of us

"TOBIAS BRIDGE,

"GEO. HANMER,

"THOMAS KENDALL,

"ABRAHAM POMFRET."

"BARRADOS. *By the Dept. Governor.*

"This day personally appeared before me, Capt^a. Thomas Kendall, and made Oath upon the Holy Evangelists that he saw the wth named Fardinand Paleologus, ded signe, seale, and publish the wthin written Will, as his last Will and Testament, and that he was then in p^{fect} sense and memory to the best of the s^d depon^t. knowledge, likewise the s^d Thomas Thomas Kendall and Mr. Abraham Pomfrett appeared before me, and made oath that they saw the s^d Testator Paleologus signe, seale, and deliver the Codicill written under the said Will, as his Act and Deed; and the said Pomfret further depose that he heard the said Paleologus own y^e wthin written, and further these deponents say not. Given under my Hand, this 4th day of January, 1680.

"CHR. CODRINGTON."

In consequence of the son's death the whole of the property devolved upon the wife of the deceased, and it is supposed there are still in existence descendants of this illustrious family in the female line.

Part of the land formerly belonging to the Paleologus family is now known by the name of Ashford, and was to some extent in that neighbourhood; it was formerly planted in cotton, the first produce of the island; it now forms valuable sugar plantations, part of which are the properties of my friends, Josiah Heath, esq. and Dr. Strachan, of St. John's parish.

On discovering the parish records, I obtained an introduction to a gentleman of the name of Haynes, who has seen eighty winters, and who with his sons are in possession of considerable property in Barbadoes; this gentleman informs me:

"I perfectly remember to have seen in the old records of the parish of St. John, (which I have great reason to think were lost in the great hurricane, Oct. 13, 1819,) the signature of Ferdinando Paleologus as one of the guardians of the said parish. I have great reason to know the location of his landed estate, part of that property having merged into *Clifton Hall* estate, now the property of my second son, Robert Haynes, esq. resident in Yorkshire."

The history of this unfortunate family is of the greatest interest; and could some real descendant through the female line be traced out, in the

present distracted state of unhappy Greece, their presence at this moment would be hailed with enthusiasm; while, instead of her cruel state of anarchy under a foreigner, the children of Greece would enthusiastically embrace the fortuitous advent of restoration to her *legitimate* rights and liberty, under a descendant of the illustrious Paleologi.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 24.

CONCEIVING that all memorials, however slight, of Roman London, possess some degree of interest to the antiquary, I venture to submit the following brief notices of some of the more remarkable which the extensive excavations for sewerage during the past six months have brought to light.

Queen Street, Cheapside.—In June and July last a new sewer was carried through Queen Street, between Thames Street and Watling Street. Vast quantities of human bones, fragments of ancient architecture, and numerous glazed tiles, were found in the course of the excavation; all which, with the massive fragments of chalk walls, I need scarcely inform your readers, are the relics of the old church of St. Thomas the Apostle, destroyed in the Great Fire, and which was of very great antiquity. Of the remains of the Roman period which came under my own observation, I may briefly enumerate the following. There were numerous fragments of fresco painting, chiefly red and yellow, but remarkably brilliant, some portion in blue or bright slate colour, a fragment of the latter exhibiting the lower part of the human figure. Cinerary urns, of a very rude style of art; in one of them the remains of human bones adhered so firmly as to have the appearance of being part and parcel of the vessel, for (as a friend of mine chemically explained the matter) the alkali in the bones (doubtless deposited before they were allowed to cool) had united with the silix in the clay. Suffice it that among the remains, when forcibly separated from the vessel, was easily recognised a portion of the nasal bone. There were five of these jars. Of the contents of the other four, when first found by the workmen, I have no means of judging—there was nothing remaining but mud and fragments of charcoal. A portion of a tessellated

pavement, composed of the small tesserae, white, red, and slate colours, and which evidently formed part of a pavement of some elegance, belonging, in all probability, to an edifice of importance, judging from the remains of an immense wall, with its layers of bond tiles.* Several boars' tusks were found, fragments of amphoræ, mortaria, urns, bottles, Samian pottery, &c. &c. I heard but of few coins; a second brass of Nero, scarcely legible, is the only one that fell under my notice. There were other relics of the Roman age besides those above mentioned, and one among them of great beauty and interest;† but as it has already formed the subject of an able and interesting communication to the Society of Antiquaries, by a gentleman well qualified for the task, I need not further allude to it.

Newgate Street.—During a brief excavation here in the latter end of July, were found a few Romans coins, some beautiful fragments of embossed Samian ware, &c. &c.

Angel Street and Butcher-Hall Lane.—Nov. and Dec. During this excavation, commencing in Angel Street and extending northward through Butcher-Hall Lane, numerous fragments of black cinerary urns were found; a coin of Gallus (debased metal), reverse, JOVI CONSERVATORI; a mortarium of white clay, (of which an exact representation in form and size may be seen in Mr. Kempe's paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. plate 44, fig. 2, as found in Crooked Lane,) Roman beads, fragments of Samian and other pottery. Immediately in front of the tavern, at the north end of Butcher-Hall Lane, at a depth of 12 or 14 feet, I observed a portion of a wall, principally chalk, crossing the lane, apparently about five feet thick, and which I presume to be a continuation of the old London wall—a portion of which was discovered in making

* These tiles are $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. They are marked at one end with a double semicircle. It is worthy of note that these tiles correspond in every respect with those of the remains of the Roman Villa discovered at Duncton, near Bignor, in Sussex, in April 1812.

† Our correspondent alludes to the Roman bronze of an archer noticed in our last number, p. 643.—*Ædit.*

the foundations for the new French Protestant Church, Aldersgate Street, and which formed the subject of a paper by W. D. Saull, esq. read to the Society of Antiquaries during last session; another portion of the wall (westward) presented itself beneath the Hall of Christ's Hospital. During the excavation a curious piece of sculpture was found, representing a bearded head. It had evidently suffered from fire, and from its appearance seemed to have been what is termed a "corbel." It doubtless formed a portion of the once magnificent monastery of the Grey Friars. There were also found in this lane about five or six feet of red earthenware pipe, in pieces (accurately fitted to each other) of about two feet each,—diameter two inches, branching off at one end in the form of a T. As I am uncertain as to the depth and other circumstances attending its discovery, I cannot venture to assign the period of its use.

Cateaton Street and Lad Lane.—Nov. and Dec. About eighteen months ago an excavation for a sewer was made in the former, in which various Roman remains were discovered. Within these few weeks a further excavation has been made, proceeding in the direction of Lad Lane, at which place the work is still in progress. Both these streets have been unusually prolific in the quantity and variety of the fragments of the fine black cinerary urns, bottles, amphoræ, glass bottle necks, Samian pottery, &c. In Cateaton Street, a few days since, was found a bowl of the latter material, between nine and ten inches in diameter, nearly perfect, exhibiting a boar hunt; and another in Lad Lane, less perfect, and apparently used for trituration, eleven inches in diameter, with a mouth formed at the side in a rudely executed lion's head. A portion of a common red brick tessellated pavement was also found.

Yours, &c. E. B. P.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Oct.*

AS the Greek grammars of greatest authority reckon the *first* and *second aorists*, as well as the *first* and *second futures*, among the distinct tenses (*tempora* or *times*) of the Greek verb; and as I believe that they are only two shapes of it of the same aoristic

meaning, I would beg the favor of a column of your Magazine, if you think fit to afford so much for a philological subject, that I might say a few words on their formation.

It may be shown, by innumerable instances, that the tendency of the law of articulation in Greek and Latin was either to exclude a close palate letter, *d*, *t*, or *n*, before *s*; or an *s* after *d*, *t*, or *n*; or to expel it after it might have been brought to the other articulation, whether by the law of derivation or otherwise. The *v* of *τιράν* is found in every one of its cases but the dative plural, in which it is thrown out before *σ*; as the *r* is dropped before *σ* in *σώμασι*, the dative plural of *σῶμα*, though found in all its other cases formed from the genitive: and the same law can be traced in the verb; as, to quote one of Tiersches' rules, "When a *t* sound (*τ δ ζ*) comes before *s*, it is thrown away, *ἀντίσω* becoming *ἀνίσω*, *ἐρείδσω* *ἐρείσω*, *πείθσω* *πείσω*." The Latin verbs *claudio*, *ledo*, *ludo*, *mitto*, *vado*, and others, which take *si* as a termination of their perfect tense, and should become *claudsi*, *ledsi*, *ludsi*, *mittsi*, and *vadsi*, throw out their mute palatals and become *clausi*, *lesi*, *lusi*, *missi*, and *vasi*; while others, such as *verto* and *fodio*, which would be *vertsi* and *fodsi*, retain their close palate letters, but expel the *s*; and the *d* of the preposition *ad*, when in composition with a root beginning with *s*, commonly either becomes *s*, or is thrown away, whence *adscribo*, *adspecto*, *adspiro*, and *adsisto*, become *ascribo*, *aspecto*, *aspiro*, and *assisto*.

We have examples of the operation of the law of which I am speaking even in our own language, though that of a nation who have given up as few consonants, from a dislike of difficult and harsh articulations, as any of the *φύλα μερόπων*, of which we need no better proof than that of the daily use of two successive hisses in such words as *posts*, *hosts*, *coasts*, which the more fastidious organs of our rustics have softened by a vowel into *postes*, *hostes*, and *coastes*.

The Anglo-Saxon *andswerian* has become *answer*, *godspel*, *gospel*, and the word *atsleep*, *asleep*.

Now if we form a first aorist from *κείρω* on the form of *ἐρύψα* from *τίπτω*, namely, by augmenting the short root

κραν and adding σα, we shall have ε-κραν-σα, with a ν before σ, which we see the genius of the Greek language, if not of the Latin, had a tendency to repudiate; and the Greek being thus driven from the regular form of the first aorist, either threw out the σ, as in *ἔνεμα, ἔφηνα*, or adopted, with the short instead of the long root, that of the imperfect tense, making the second aorist ἔ-κραν-ον. In the second future, which would have been formed by adding σω to the short root, as *τυπ-σω, κτεν*, the short root of *κτενω* would have made *κτεν-σω*, with the objectionable concurrence of the close palate letter and s, which seem to have been parted by an ε, making the future tense *κτενέσω*, whence by syncope of σ we have *κτενέω* and by contraction *κτενῶ*. Thence we see why so few verbs have in use both a first and second aorist, and why the second aorist shape is taken mostly by verbs ending in the liquids, and why they have no first future tense. We cannot wonder that some few verbs are found of both forms, any more than that we have two past tenses, *brake* and *broke*, *spake* and *spoke*.

W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN, Winchester, Dec. 10.

THE traveller, in viewing the antiquities of this city, will not fail to have noticed, near the Westgate, (the only one I am sorry to say remaining,) an obelisk bearing an inscription commemorative of the plague which desolated the country about the year 1666. In no place is it said to have been felt with greater severity than here, the dead being carried out by cart-loads at a time, and buried on the eastern downs.

Almost all trade and intercourse were at end, nor was it without great difficulty and under strict precaution the country-people could be induced to bring their provisions to market. The custom was for the buyers and sellers to keep at a considerable distance from each other whilst they made their bargain; the commodities were then left by the country-people upon a large flat stone, now forming the basis of the obelisk, and fetched away by the inhabitants, who, in return, threw the money agreed on into a vessel of water provided for that purpose.

Upon the ceasing of the contagion,

the surviving inhabitants, in a spirit of benevolence and charity, formed themselves into a society for the relief of the orphans and widows, under the title of the "Natives' Society."

As it may afford interest to some of your readers to see an account of the first meeting held in 1669, and the manner of its celebration, I send you a verbatim copy of it, extracted from the original book in which every year is entered.

THE ACCOUNT of y^e first yeares feast held att St. Johns House in y^e City of Winchester on y^e 26th day of August in y^e yeare 1669 for y^e natives of y^e said City as followeth,

Rec ^d of 70 natives	£8 15 0
Rec ^d of S ^r Henry Tichborne	0 10 0
and also half a Bucke.	
Rec ^d of Docto ^r Will ^m Bunt	
Warden of y ^e colledge of	
Winton one Hogshead of	
beere.	
Rec ^d for Charrity then	2 9 8
Saved out of y ^e halfe Crownes	0 1 4
	<hr/>
	£11 16 0

Money disbursed.

Pd Francis Smith keeper of y ^e feast there for 63 ordinaryes att 1s. 6d. y ^e ordinary y ^e sum of	4 14 6
Pd for wine spent at dinner	1 5 0
Pd for baking y ^e pasties	0 12 0
Pd Tho. and Jo. Vinne, Musick	0 10 0
Pd for beere and tobacco for y ^e ringers	0 5 0
Pd for printing y ^e ticketts	0 7 0
Pd for tobacco and pipes	0 5 0
Gave him y ^e brought y ^e venison	0 2 0
Pd for beere dranked at y ^e Sunne in y ^e morning	0 3 0
Pd for horse hire to Tichborne	0 1 6
Pd for bringing y ^e beere from Colledge	0 1 6
Pd for letters to London and Andover	0 1 6
Pd to y ^e porter being Mich. Butler	0 1 0
Gave y ^e servants	0 4 0
	<hr/>
	£8 13 0

Lancelott Barrows }
 Rich. Typper } Stewards.
 James Barfoot }

There was saved att y^e wthin mensioned feast 3l. 1s. 0d. and wth y^e said 3l. 1s. 0d. there was one Austin Winall bound an apprentice unto Nich. Mann of this City Roper for y^e terme of seven yeares.

In the third year (1671) the Charity money collected was 14l. 0s. 3d. which was lent to three persons, on security for a year, without interest, and in the account of the feast appears.

Pd for 12 bottles of Sacke	1	4	0
Pd for 12 bottles of Clarrett	0	12	0
Pd for 2lbs. 8 oz. of tobacco and pipes	0	6	6

In the following years many curious entries are found. I may add that the Society continues to the present time, the collections, which are considerable, being annually applied to the apprenticing of poor children at a premium of 30l. each.

Yours, &c. W. B. B.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Dec. 18.*

AT page 582 of your number for the current month, a short notice of M. Jubinal's work on Ancient Tapestry, is preceded by the portrait, as there stated, of "Charles le Téméraire, King of France." But there never was a French King thus called; and it clearly should be, *Duke of Burgundy*. Charles le Téméraire, or the Rash, justly so denominated from the general tenor of his reign, which ended with his life, the 5th of January, 1477. He was succeeded by his daughter Mary, who became the wife of Maximilian of Austria, and carried the rich succession of the Netherlands into that imperial house; for Louis XI. seized on Burgundy as a province and male fief of the French monarchy, detached from it by his predecessor John in 1363, as an appanage for his son Philip, but revertible to the crown on failure of male heirs; for so he interpreted the expressed condition of the patent—"hærede succedente." Philip, distinguished as "*Le Hardi*," or the Bold, was the first Duke of the branch of Valois, the history of which, extending from 1363 to 1477, as above, occupies no less than thirteen octavo volumes in the attractive narration of M. de Barante (1825—28.) This gentleman, who was lately ambassador at the Court of Russia, and will, probably, be in the same capacity at ours, has taken Froissard for his model of composition, as the late Dr. Arnold did our old chroniclers in his Roman history.

3

Philippe de Comines was the born subject and annalist of the reign of Charles le Téméraire; nor should his distinctive character or title, ducal, not regal, be forgotten by the readers of Quentin Durward. His consort was an Englishwoman, Margaret of York, sister to Edward the Fourth, and most inveterate foe of the Tudors, whose opponents, of every description, were sure of her zealous co-operation. The town of Nancy, mentioned at the close of the article to which I refer, and where Charles is again called King of France, was taken by him in 1475, but re-taken, not long after, by René, Duke of Lorraine, who, at the head of 20,000 men, defeated that prince, by whom he had been attacked with only 4,000. Charles paid for this rashness by his life, when he was buried at Nancy; but his great-grandson, Charles the Fifth of Germany, removed the body to Bruges in 1530. The interest attached to the Tapestry of Nancy will, I hope, justify these details.

The title of Burgundy has always been reserved for the Dauphin's eldest son, and was borne by the grandson of Louis XIV. the pupil of Fenelon, until his father's death, when he succeeded as Dauphin in 1710. The elder brother of Louis XIV. was again so called, until his demise in 1761; and then the title passed to Louis, but was exchanged for that of Dauphin on his father's decease in 1766. The revolution of 1830 has altered these denominations; otherwise the Comte de Paris, before he lost his father, would have been Duke of Burgundy, and the Duke de Nemours Duke of Orleans. With us, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales has no prescriptive title. While George the Second and his son Frederick lived, that is, up to 1751, George the Third was only called Prince George.

In France, as in Spain, the title of Duke has not the same pre-eminence as here. Louis-Philippe preferably named his eldest grandson a Comte, as was also formerly the case with Louis XVIII. and Charles X.—the Comtes of Provence and Artois.

Yours, &c. J. R.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION OF RELIGIOUS
HOUSES, No. I.

“It was to the first Earl of Warren that the Cluniac priory of Lewes owed its foundation. The origin of the Earl's intention to found a religious house of the order, is told with an engaging simplicity in the first charter granted to it. Few more agreeable books could be framed than one, in which we should have a selection of the more curious and interesting facts, contained in that vast collection of charters, the Monasticon.” Hunter's *Deanery of Doncaster*, Vol. I. p. 105.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE prefixed the foregoing remark to this paper, because it first suggested to me the idea of selecting and translating some of the ancient charters and documents relative to religious foundations, one of which I now offer to you. Commencing with that to which Mr. Hunter has referred, I propose, should it prove interesting, to follow it up with a few other specimens, varying, as much as may be, in their character and incidents. The charters will by this means, I trust, become interesting to the general reader, while for those who care to pursue the subject further, they will tend to illustrate the motives by which the founders of religious houses were actuated, the spirit in which the monks entered upon their new abodes, and the prevailing temper and character of the period during which such houses were chiefly founded. In England, this period extended from the Norman conquest in 1060, to the year 1216, witnessing, during its continuance, the foundation of about 350 monasteries, five sevenths (that is) of the whole number dissolved by Henry VIII.* These charters are likewise calculated to throw light on several collateral points, legal and historical, and each reader will probably find the number of these increase in proportion to the degree of previous knowledge which he brings with him to their perusal.

Even to one not more conversant with these subjects than myself, the following document throws light, for instance, on the character of William I. and on the mode in which, during the period referred to, tithes were allotted by the Lords of the Soil, not uniformly to the parish church, but to such religious objects, parochial or otherwise, as they thought most bene-

ficial for God's service. I will draw attention to these points in my notes to the translation, and only preface it further by a short notice of those whose names it introduces to the reader.

William de Warren was one of the Norman Earls who came over with the Conqueror, and Gundreda, his wife, was the Conqueror's daughter. De Warren bore the title of Earl in Normandy, and received from his father-in-law extensive grants of forfeited lands. The charter opens with an account of the simple manner in which the Earl and his wife travelled through France, of the devotion with which they visited the several monasteries there, and of the motives which led them to select the Cluniac order for their new foundation. The charter then proceeds to narrate the steps which were taken towards the establishment of the priory, and recites the several gifts of land and tithes made to it. The founder concludes by recommending it to the fostering care and patronage of his heirs, solemnly calling down upon them blessings or curses, according as they shall treat his monks with favour and kindness, or oppress and deal unjustly by them.

The perusal of this charter may perhaps excite a desire to know the subsequent fate of the priory. It was the common and melancholy one. Earl William's successors continued to foster his foundation, and it became wealthy by their gradual benefactions. Thus enriched it did not, of course, escape the general dissolution, and the site and buildings were granted to Lord Cromwell. The Monasticon contains a letter to him from the Commissioner, detailing the demolition of the priory, and boasting of the unusual rapidity with which the work of destruction had been carried on.

Yours, &c. V.V.

* Anderson's *Hist. of Commerce*, II. 41.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XIX.

PRIORY OF LEWES IN SUSSEX.

*Charter of foundation by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey.**

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

I William de Warren, and Gundreda my wife, being desirous of making a pilgrimage to St. Peter in Rome, visited many monasteries in France and Burgundy for the sake of devotion. But when we arrived in Burgundy we learnt that we could not safely proceed owing to the war which was then being carried on between the Pope and the Emperor.† So we turned aside to the Monastery of Clugny, a great and holy Abbey in honour of St. Peter. And there we paid our devotions, and sought his assistance, and finding that the holiness, piety, and charity of the place was very great, and that we were honourably treated by the good prior and holy convent, who received us into their society and fellowship, we began to feel love and devotion towards this order and house above all the other houses which we had seen. But Lord Hugh, their holy abbot, was not then at home. And whereas I and my wife, by the advice of my Lord Lanfranc Archbishop, both previously, and especially at that time, had resolved to found a religious house, as a satisfaction for our sins, and for the good of our souls, we now thought that to no order should we so gladly dedicate it as to that of Clugny. Wherefore we sent and requested Lord Hugh and his holy brotherhood, to assign to us two, three, or four monks, in order that we might grant to them the church beneath the castle of Lewes, built of old in honour of St. Pancras, which we had lately converted from wood to stone, and together therewith as much land, cattle, and goods, as would suffice for the support of twelve monks. But the holy abbot was at first very reluctant to listen to our petition, on account of our foreign land lying so far off, and across the sea. But afterwards we obtained permission from our Lord King William to introduce the Cluniac monks into England, and the abbot having on his part requested the consent of the king, gave and granted to us four monks, Master Lanzo, and three companions. To these we gave at the outset all we had promised, confirming it by a charter, which we sent to the abbot and convent of Clugny, for they would not send us the monks till the king, as well as ourselves, had confirmed, according to promise, all the gifts which we had

made. And so the monks of Clugny were given to me and my wife, and settled on English ground. But after the death of my master, King William, on the arrival of his son in England to assume the throne, there being much strife concerning his succession, and doubts as to the result, much peril also daily accruing to myself, Master Lanzo, the prior, and my monks, reminded me that the deed of confirmation of the gifts which I had made to them at the first was at Clugny, and that they had no evidence thereof, and owing to the perilous times that were at hand, I ought to secure to them as much as possible the gifts and grants I had made. This, having advised with my friends, I willingly did by means of another charter which is as follows:

Know all men present and future, that I William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, have given and granted to God and St. Peter, and the abbot and convent of Clugny, the church of St. Pancras, which is situate under my castle of Lewes. And to the same St. Pancras and the monks of Clugny who shall serve God in the church of St. Pancras for ever, for the health of my soul, and the soul of Gundreda my wife; and for the soul of King William my master, who brought me into England, and by whose permission I introduced the said monks, and who confirmed my former donation; also for the health of my mistress Queen Matilda, my wife's mother; also for the health of my lord King William, his son, after whose arrival in England I gave this charter, and who made me Earl of Surrey; also for the health of all my heirs, and the faithful in Christ, living and dead;—I have likewise given, for the support of the said monks of St. Pancras, the messuage called Falemel, and all the land I hold there in demesne, with all the hide of land which Eustace holds in Burgamel, appertaining to the said messuage. The messuage also called Carlenton, which my mistress Queen Matilda gave to my wife Gundreda and myself, and which my master King William granted and confirmed in aid of the endowment of our new monks, being all our possessions in that place. And in Swansbergh five hides and a half. The land also which is called the Island, near the monastery, with its meadows and pastures. Also all the land which I hold in demesne within the Island wherein the monastery is situate, with the mill which is on the pool near thereto, and with one suburb adjoining called Lewin.

In Tuniac, the land which belonged to Norman, the rood of land which is called Redrewell, and the other rood called Stanford. In Wasteden, two hides with

* Monast. Anglic. vol. I. p. 615, and vol. V. p. 1. New Edit.

† S. Gregory VII. and Henry IV.

four villains and one meadow. The tithes also of my lands,* and specially those

which Richard the priest holds, and is to enjoy during his life on condition of their passing to the monks after his death.

* Perhaps it is by a little reflection on such incidental notices of grants of tithes as the charter here affords to us, that we shall better understand their true history than by following implicitly every abstract theory or general assertions with regard to them. Mr. Selden, it is well known, denied that tithes were due to the church *jure divino*, and would no doubt have considered this antecedent possession of them by William de Warren, and their allotment or what is technically called "arbitrary consecration," to the priory of Lewes, as favorable to his position. The opponents of Mr. Selden, on the other hand, have thought it necessary for their argument to assert, that, unless by a grant from the church itself, tithes could never be in lay-hands without impiety, and that appropriations of them to monastic houses were derogatory to the just rights of the parochial clergy, and wrung from the laity by the artifices and persuasions of the monks.

But here we find a case which cannot be reconciled with this theory. We find a nobleman of a religious life, and regulating his conduct (as he himself tells us) by the direction of a holy archbishop, who speaks openly, and, as it would seem, without self-reproach or fear of censure, of his being possessed of tithes, and who further proceeds to assign them, absolutely and unhesitatingly, to the use of a religious house.

What then is the true account of these two phenomena? With regard to the first we may answer briefly that at a time when there was no general legal establishment of the right of tithes, and the whole of William de Warren's land revenues were at his own disposal; his very speaking of a tenth part of them as virtually separated from the rest, implies that he considered such part consecrated to the divine service, and that, although it was not as yet actually devoted to any definite religious object—*nequam deputate religioni* (according to an expressive phrase in another charter, *Monast. II. 154^a*.) still the character in which he held it was simply fiduciary. With regard to the second of these facts, it may safely be admitted that so long as the Bishop of the Diocese and his presbyters were to any individuals the sole representations of the church, there could be no doubt into whose hands he ought to pay his tithes. But when the Monastic Institute had grown up by the side of the church, and with its sanction, when in many places no parochial limits were as yet settled, or presbyters created;

I likewise made a grant of all the tithes which my vassals had then given or should give hereafter. Afterwards I gave them Walton, with all the free-men and the messuage which Gundreda then held of me, and all I then had between the rivers of Lime and Wellstream, both lands and marshes and pastures and waters, with the men and all their services and goods whatsoever. Reserving for myself and my heirs two lodgings during the year, one in going into Yorkshire, the other in returning, in lieu of all the services which the men of the marsh were used to render to me in carriages, and the transport † of baggage to and fro by

but the religious supplied their places, and dispensed the sacraments of life to the people; what could be more natural than that the laity should consecrate their tithes to their support. The parochial and monastic systems were to them equally of a divine origin, and in contributing to the support of either a tenth portion of their revenues, they felt themselves equally discharged of their obligation to dedicate it to the divine service.

Such then, would seem to be the natural account of the position and feeling of a religious layman holding and granting tithes in the manner described above. It would be absurd to deny that there were also cases of persons not under the influence of religious feelings retaining, for their own benefit, a tenth part of their property, after conscience had suggested to them a proper mode of consecrating it. Nor that after the parochial system was more generally established, great injury did not result from tithes being granted together with advowsons, or, as it is technically called, "appropriated" to religious houses. But this is, beyond the present question, a case of abuse such as may arise under any circumstances.

It appears further from this part of the charter that the lord of the fee exercised a control over the destination of his vassals' tithes as well as his own. William de Warren grants to the priory "all the tithes which his vassals had then given, or should thereafter give." By which I understand that as each tenant brought his land into cultivation, and became able and willing to devote a tenth part of the produce to the giver of it, Earl William took upon himself to designate the special object to which they should dedicate their offering.

† *Summasais*; from *summos*, a horse-load. Ellis's *Introd. to Domesday*, i. 134.

land and water, and of all other services. Wherefore I desire that they may be for ever quit and freed from all other services to me and my heirs.

And if we lodge there more than twice in the year, let them reckon up all that I, or any of my servants lodging there on my account, during the year, shall consume of their substance, over and above what is spent at the two seasons before-mentioned, and we will repay them at the end of the year on peril of our souls. Thus I have done, and will do, and so I would have my heirs, as they would be saved in the day of judgment, continue to do, lest for want thereof they turn my charity and theirs into tyranny and extortion. Moreover, I have given them the church of Acre with two carucates of land, the place where I and my Gundreda, in her lifetime, proposed to build a monastery and dwellings for some of the monks from the monastery of St. Pancras and where at the first we settled some from thence in the church of the Castle. And this Master Lanzo promised to do, but on condition that the prior and monks of Acre should always be subject and under the entire control of the Prior of St. Pancras. Wherefore let the said prior and convent of St. Pancras, have and regulate without contradiction the house of Acre, as their own monks and their own cloister; and this I will do, if God continue to me life and health. But if I cannot accomplish it in my life, I will that my heir shall do it. And if my successors shall in their own day found any religious house, I will that it be subjected to St. Pancras, and that St. Pancras be always the chief place of their barony. And there let them be buried; my wife Gundreda sleeps there, by her my body will be interred, and I will that my heirs also be buried there. All the aforesaid gifts I gave to God and St. Pancras, and to the monks who should serve God in that place, during the life and with the consent of Gundreda, my wife, and William and Raynald my sons and heirs. But this charter I made after her death. After which I also gave them for her soul and mine, and those of my successors, a manor in Norfolk, called Hecham, and all that I had there with the land of Paganus my bailiff, and all the free-men whose rents Paganus received. And this donation I will that my heirs grant and confirm, for it has been granted and confirmed by my Master King William, and his father did the same as to my other gifts. All the aforesaid things I have given to the monks to hold for ever, free and quit from all suits, customs, and

services, as I myself held them, and as any free-man has or can hold his demesne or bestow his alms. And if it come to pass that the king of the country shall require therefrom hidage or danegeld, or any tax or service or other matter, I will save them harmless, and free from all claim as of my demesne, so long as I live, and let my heir after me, and his heirs after him for ever, do the like as regards all things which can or may ever hereafter be demanded by any lord or other person on the King's behalf, and let all men and all belonging to them continue in peace with them, as do the monks themselves. Wherefore I will, that if any contention, dissension, damage or injury occur between the men of St. Pancras and me or mine, from whence forfeiture shall arise, let the prior of St. Pancras have and receive in my stead, forfeiture and satisfaction from his men, in order that by this means the men of St. Pancras may never be injured or distressed on this account by those who are to come, and I would have my heirs do the same; and if I or my heirs after me add any gift, I will that it be given and holden as freely as what I have given, and that my heirs will and do likewise. And I will that as I grow rich, my monks shall be enriched also, and that as their goods increase their number shall likewise increase, and this is my will and desire and command, which let my heirs will and desire and command, and let them confirm and establish what I have done, and I hereby confirm and establish what they shall do. And whoever shall contravene this my donation, or in any respect derogate from or diminish it, let him incur the anger and curse of Almighty God, and His swift vengeance in heart and soul, both in this world and in the day of judgment, and may all the curses which a father can call down on his wicked children fall from me upon him. So be it. Likewise, if my heir after me, or his heir after him, or any of his successors shall add anything to my donation, I pray God that whoever goes against it for evil, may have God against him for evil, but whoever shall defend and keep it, may God keep him from all evil. Moreover, I would have my monks and my heirs know, that when I and Gundreda requested the Lord Hugh Abbot of Clugny, (who had come into Normandy, to confer with the King my Master,) to restore to us Master Lanzo our prior, whom he had kept all the year at Clugny, and which had disturbed us so much that we had almost resolved to lay aside our intention, and also to take our church away from them and give it to the greater

monastery,* then at our earnest entreaty, the Abbot granted and promised that if God prospered our house, he would make it, after the death of Master Lanzo, or his promotion to any higher dignity, one of the greater abbeys. And moreover, that when the monks of St. Pancras should send to Clugny for a prior, they should choose from their congregation one of the best of the brethren, one whom they knew to be the holiest (next after the chief prior of the House of Clugny, and the prior of the House of Charity) in the discipline and direction of souls in spiritual things, and the most prudent in the government of the house in secular matters. And that he should be given permanently to us, and not be removed unless for some cause so just and obvious as that no man could reasonably gainsay it; and this promise he gave me in writing, sealed with his seal, and it is now in my possession. We made this request, because we feared that after Master Lanzo's return he would shortly be taken from us, for the king raised the best men he could find to dignities in the church, and in our presence desired the Abbot to send him twelve of his holy monks, and he would make them all Bishops and Abbots in the land of his inheritance, which God had given him.† We foresaw also that if a new and undisciplined house were often to change its prior, and to fall into new hands, it would never come to much perfection. Being unwilling also that our religious donation should become burthened with secular services, it was agreed between us and the Abbot, that the House of Clugny should receive every year from that of St. Pancras, 50 shillings of English money, and should be exempt from all other service, exaction or tax; and that the Abbot should not assume authority over the prior as to any regulation of the priory, except in matters relating to the observance and reformation of discipline such as the prior could not reform himself, nor as to such houses as by the grace of God should be placed in dependence to them, but that the prior and convent of St. Pancras should always keep them freely in their own disposal, in

such manner as they were given to them. And such was our will and deed because we have always had it in mind, and have desired to build a house and settle monks in our castle of Acre, and these we were not willing should be made subject to any house but that of St. Pancras.

This donation and charter I caused the king my master to confirm and testify with his own hand, and by the sign of the Holy Cross, in council at Winchester, and it was also happily sealed and witnessed by the Bishops and Earls and Barons then present. Amen.

Those who contravene and overturn these things, may God visit with the sword of His anger, fury and vengeance, and His eternal curse; but those who observe and defend them—may they be visited by him in peace with His grace, mercy, and eternal salvation. Amen, Amen, Amen.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

MANY are the essays that have been written, and many the conversations that have been held, in our days, on the subject of church-building. Large are the sums that have been raised, and devoted have been the hearts of thousands to the good work, in order that our very increased population may in due time be provided with commensurate opportunities of joining in public worship, as members of the pure and catholic communion, so happily established in this kingdom.

An earnest desire has been cherished by many of the clergy and laity, for several years past, to see the old Church Architecture of England revived, so far as it is consistent with the Scriptural doctrines and discipline maintained by our canons and rubrics. In the less wealthy parishes they have shewn themselves to be contented with designs for a plain and unassuming edifice, provided its outlines and general plan clearly indicated the holy purpose for which it was intended, and by means of which that purpose could never be mistaken. In more prosperous communities a commendable zeal has led to a larger expenditure; to the end that the House of God might be constructed with more costly materials, and be adorned, by the aid of the most skillful artists, with the high finish which the hand of a first-rate workman alone can give.

The four styles of architecture which

* This monastery was at Tours. See *Monast. Anglic.* Vol. V. p. 1. New Ed.

† This is an interesting confirmation of William of Malmesbury's character of the Conqueror as regards his disposal of Church preferment. "Non tunc episcoporum ambitus, non tunc abbatum venalitas proficiebat; ille majoris gloriæ, amplioris gratiæ apud regem et archiepiscopum erat qui tenacioris sanctitudinis opinionem habebat." *Lib. 3. § 267.*

this communication has in view, are well known to have successively prevailed in England, each for a period that can be pretty accurately defined. Early in the sixteenth century the last of them gradually declined, and soon gave way to the mixed style, which continued generally for about an hundred years. Before their late revival by the church of England, their principles of construction, and their peculiar characteristics, had for several generations been neglected or forgotten: and, had it not been for the existing models, which can never be too highly appreciated, they would have been irrecoverably lost. Their revival was greatly favoured; and a new and most interesting source of study was thereby opened to the architect and amateur. So universal and diligent has been the application to it, that, though the expectation of persons most friendly to its progress has often been disappointed, yet the results, on the whole, are encouraging, and such as may well be regarded as bearing the promise of more rapid advances to perfection.

In several works already completed, the details of each respective style, and the beautiful adaptation of parts which mark the transition from one to another, have been acknowledged to reflect credit on those who designed and executed them. It is not in this view of the churches arising on every side of us, that our architects need to be admonished. In the planning and fitting up of the sacred edifice, it is to be regretted that they have hitherto been rarely found to be correct. Far from it, indeed, are too many of the examples that might be adduced: and I feel confident that in every instance their designers have not done justice to the powers which they actually possess. There seems to be a certain timidity about them lest they should be thought to follow too closely the great masters of the art in the middle ages. With a high degree of knowledge, and having produced details of unquestionable excellence, they have, nevertheless, for the most part, retained the errors and unchurchlike practices so generally prevalent in the last century. If in their future operations they would resolve to adhere strictly

to "the ancient models," churches might speedily be raised, that in plan, division into parts, arrangement of fittings-up, and due elevation of the eastern portion, would equal the most judicious and appropriate edifices that happily remain in this kingdom. These structures have frequently, indeed, been mutilated and deformed by the innovations of the years that are past. Complete restorations, on the principles of our church, are most ardently to be desired. Time may accomplish much, and the good spirit now pervading the land, will, it is to be hoped, be speedily increased an hundred fold. In the mean time, every architect should earnestly reflect, that, of all the fine churches in the land, scarcely two are alike in every particular; and yet they all possess, in *due place and order*, the great distinguishing marks, of which no building for the service of the church of England should be destitute.

In the third number of the *Ecclesiologist* is an article headed "A CHURCH AS IT SHOULD BE." The example adduced is certainly a promising one, as are also those which the editor subsequently notices. But if the Cambridge Camden Society, to which the nation is much indebted, would really announce a church "fitly framed together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth," they must go even greater lengths than they have yet done; and, with the writer of this letter, they must strive unceasingly, that the churches which are yet unbuilt may obtain the most desirable testimony of being perfect and entire, wanting nothing.

Your Correspondent, fast approaching to the age of man, but, God be praised, with every faculty in its full vigour, has been (as an amateur) a student of architecture from very early years. Church building, in all its forms and varieties, considered historically, practically, and with strict reference to whatever our truly Catholic church requires and allows, has been, of all others, his most favourite pursuit; and these points are fully exemplified in his large and systematic collections.

The mind of the church of England may now be most accurately understood, concerning the restoration of the old churches that have been "ill

treated," and the erection of new ones that are yet in contemplation. In both these cases, may those persons who employ architects, as well as the architects themselves, give us reason to "hope for better things" than we have hitherto had the gratification of beholding!

The Temple church has been most admirably restored; and we trust that at no distant day it will be found worthy of delighting the eye of taste, and of elevating the heart of every true worshipper among the successive thousands of visitors who resort to this great metropolis. But, exquisite as this restoration undoubtedly is, costly in all its parts, and worthy of the best ages that have passed away in the correctness and beauty of its decorations, it has the now irrevocable fault of having failed in what was due to its most important feature. The altar stands on the same depressed level as it did before. To this it had been reduced in the days when a dread of popery, and a desire to conciliate dissenters, induced our forefathers to depart, in some measure, from the sound principles by which they ought in all cases to have been guided. A firm adherence to these would have enabled them, according to "the wisdom of the church of England, to keep the mean between two extremes."

A church may here be restored or constructed consistently with all that is right in principle and good for edification, without even verging to the line that guards us from Romish corruptions on the one hand, or approaching that, on the other, which preserves us within the pale of that sound discipline with which the defective systems of dissenters never can accord.

It may here be well to delineate the form of "A CHURCH AS IT SHOULD BE," by laying before your readers,

I. The construction that was generally practised during, at least, the four centuries that preceded the Reformation; and,

II. That which has been handed down to us as the usual mode in the primitive ages, and frequently continued even to our own times.

I first notice the more recent class of the two, because in general we are much more familiar with what belongs

to it, than we are with the peculiarities that distinguish the sacred edifices of the early ages.

I. An opportunity occurs of illustrating the first division of these remarks, by referring to the intended restoration of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, in the city of Bristol.

This church is well known to be of large dimensions, cruciform in its outline, and of admirable beauty as to the fine proportions of its several parts. At the same time, for the planning and fitting up of a church *without* a transept, and even *without* aisles, every other part that is here mentioned is equally to be required, even for a building on the smallest scale.

The advocates for the correct formation of the interior, as well as exterior, of our churches, have lately been led to hope that the whole of the fittings up of Redcliffe church, handsome and good in themselves, as they unquestionably are, will shortly be removed, as totally unsuitable to the great architectural beauty of that venerable pile.

It may be supposed then that the floor and the walls are freed entirely from their incumbrances, and that they appear before us in the original symmetry, and purity of style, in which their founders and benefactors themselves beheld them.

The work of restoration then begins. The chancel, from east to west, consists of four divisions, formed by the piers and arches on each side. It has also an aisle northward, and a corresponding one to the southward. Chancels of this extent, from west to east, were very suitable for the ritual of the Romish communion, but are by no means desirable for the pure, instructive, and primitive services of our own church. Imagine then a screen, or reredos, extending from pier to pier, across the centre of the chancel, having the space of two of the divisions before it, and of two behind. On each side of the former space, suppose the screen to be returned, from pier to pier, on both sides; and an area will be thus formed of at least twenty feet square. By this arrangement ample space will be retained for the altar and its accompaniments; whilst the aisles, in their full length, and the central space be-

hind the reredos, will remain clear and unoccupied, as in a cathedral church. The floor of these to be of one level, and raised above that of the transept and nave by the height of one step. I recommend the screen, on the three inclosed sides of the chancel, to be (if not of stone) constructed of oak, in a style perfectly in accordance with the surrounding architecture; the lower part of it to be of close panelling, and the compartments of its upper portion having the openings filled with plate glass, except the four immediately over the altar, to be reserved for the two tables of the Decalogue, with the Lord's Prayer on the north side, and the Apostles' Creed on the south. In a triangular figure above the Decalogue, and surrounded with rays of glory, "the incommunicable name," in Hebrew characters above; in the hollow of the cornice, "The Law was given by Moses," and in a narrow panel below the Decalogue, "Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ." Over the prayer, "After this manner, therefore, pray ye." Over the Creed, "Repent ye, and believe the Gospel." All the English writing to be in "Church text," with ornamented capitals; the prevailing colours, vermilion, blue, and gold. The screen to be surmounted by the royal arms and supporters, &c. chiefly of carved open work.

Come we now to the marble floor of this area. One step at the western extremity; next to it the rails, in the front line only; and within them a level space three or four feet in width. Eastward of this level, an ascent of four very easy steps, and of sufficient tread for the foot. We are now on the upper floor, on which, against the reredos, stands the altar, raised on one low step. The altar has upon its eastern side a stage or step for "The two candlesticks," and three handsome *small folio* volumes, viz. the Old Testament in the centre, the New Testament northward of it, and the Book of Common Prayer southward. The first of these without the Apocrypha; and the third without the Psalms in metre; and each of the three having two good silver clasps: the two Communion Service books besides. On the north side, about its centre, a

suitable table, of moderate size, as the prothesis; and, on the south side, three sedilia, projecting from as many compartments of the screen, with elbows, and with or without canopies. A kneeling stool at each end of the altar; but by no means any cushions upon it. No chairs at any time; unless *one* to be placed for the Bishop when he may visit the church, and to be taken away after his departure. The steps, at least, should all be of marble; but the levels may be of encaustic tiles, within borders of marble. Such a floor should never be covered with carpeting.

These remarks refer chiefly to what has of late times been either neglected, or suffered to yield to awkward and unauthorised substitutions.

Let us next look at the transept. See an ambo, or chamber, erected in its northern division for the organ and singers, which faces the south; but not projecting beyond the line of the north wall of the nave. Against the north-eastern great pier of the transept, is the pulpit, placed diagonally, with a sounding-board, as an indispensable requisite. The reading-desk may be beneath it, having the Prayer Book on its south side, and the Bible on its west side. A falded stool, with its desk, for the Litany, may stand in the area, beneath the centre of the transept. The nave and its aisles to be furnished with open seats of oak, with backs, and kneeling boards. Immediately in front of the altar rails should be a sufficiently open space. From thence to the west end, a passage of well-proportioned width; and another, not quite so wide, through the length of each of the two aisles. There should also be convenient passages to the seats that may be placed in each end of the transept. It may be found advisable to make a gradual rise in the seats that may be placed between the western wall and the line of the south and north doors. Between these doors the cross-aisle or passage should be carefully preserved; and, either in the centre of it, or a little on one side, westward of this aisle, the font, of stone, of the size required by the canons; with a water drain through its centre into the earth.

In this fine church galleries do not

seem to be wanted, and it is therefore highly expedient that there should be none.

In erecting new churches, the tower, surmounted or not by a spire, as the case may be, can, with all propriety, be placed between the nave and the chancel, or at the western extremity, either of the nave, or of one or other of its aisles. The tower is a very desirable appendage, where the funds will admit it to be of sufficient breadth and importance. In small churches, where this is not the case, the bell gable, in its fine old picturesque form, always produces a good effect.

While I acknowledge a strong attachment to the churches that were built in this country for some centuries previous to the Reformation, I by no means think that their several styles are exclusively to be called *Christian architecture*; and, were I about to erect a church at this moment, it would most probably be according to those of the early ages of Christianity, as best suited to the primitive forms of the church of England. I proceed therefore to describe,

II. The oldest churches, of which any records have come down to us.

When the persecutions raised against the early Christians had abated, they erected (according to Eusebius, and others) costly and sumptuous churches. In the formation of these, they appear to have been very generally influenced by the idea of a ship "tossed about on the waves of this troublesome world." The plan of them was consequently an oblong figure, which significantly was called *the Nave*. Eastward of this portion was the sanctuary, the *apsis*, being something more than a semi-circular figure, in that direction. Of this form had long been the *basilicæ*, or halls of justice, in various parts of the Roman empire; and some of these, especially at Rome, were afterwards consecrated, and used as places of Christian worship.

In the eastern part of the empire, the Greek cross was sometimes adopted, in forming the ground-plan of churches. That of St. Sophia at Constantinople is a well-known example of this description; while a church of the oblong form, and, perhaps, much older, still remains at Nicosia, in the

Isle of Cyprus, and is now a Mohammedan mosque.

Many of the *basilicæ* had been built with aisles, separated from the great central portion by pillars and arches. The same plan was adopted in the new churches, when erected for large congregations. In the tribune, the seats of the magistrates, around the semi-circle, became the *synthronus*; having the more elevated throne of the bishop in the centre, and the seats of the presbyters one step lower on each side. The altar was placed in the middle of the area. On the north side, immediately to the westward of the presbyters, stood the *prothesis*, on which were placed the offerings of the faithful; and for a long period they were made in kind. The bread and wine for the Holy Eucharist were taken from this table, by the priest, at the appointed period, during the service, and placed by him on the altar. On the south side of the apsis, and opposite to the *prothesis*, was the *diaconicum*, a table on which were placed books of devotion and religious instruction, for the use of the deacons, and others whose station in the church was under them.

Much more might be written concerning these early churches; but, having mentioned their most leading parts, I shall now suppose a church to be erected in these days, after the ancient models to which I have alluded, as nearly as the times and circumstances will admit of.

In doing this, I should adopt the Norman style of architecture, which is in fact a debasement and confusion of the five Roman orders. Though generally called Norman, it was practised in various parts of the empire, modified according to the prevailing taste, at least as far back as the time of the Emperor Dioclesian.

In describing the church, I begin with the Nave, which has a south and a north door, each in its second division from the west. The great projecting entrance of Durham cathedral, when in its original state, forms an excellent study for the south door of a church of any dimensions. The remarks I have before made on the situation of the tower, and also of the font, apply equally to the present case. The nave may also have aisles or not, as circumstances may re-

quire. If aisles are wanted, the arches should be surmounted by a clerestory. No transept appears to have formed a part of the early churches. I proceed, therefore, to the Apsis; at the north angle of which should be placed the pulpit. I suppose the plan of the apsis to be a complete semicircle, with each of its sides extended in a straight line westward, to the extent of about two-thirds of its actual width. Immediately within its western side is one step, extending the whole width in a straight line. Next to this are the rails, and within them a level space, three or four feet wide. Three, or, when on a large scale, four steps succeed, of sufficient tread, and each rising not more than about four inches. Having ascended these, we are on the elevated floor, nearly in the centre of which stands the altar. Eastward of it, and centrally against the wall, is the Bishop's throne, raised on two steps, and on each side of it are two or three stalls for the clergy, on one step. Above, in the centre, are the tables of the Decalogue, and the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed, as usually placed, with suitable decorations and accompaniments, as already noticed. The square sides may project three or four inches from the line of the semicircle. The Prothesis will stand against the north, and the Diaconicum* against the south side.

The morning and evening services should, with the approbation of the bishop of the diocese, be read at the altar; as was done for some time after the Reformation. At that time, owing to the length of the chancels, the practice was found to be inconvenient, and the use of "a reading-pew" was consequently enjoined. But when churches are built with an apsis, as is conformable to the practice of ancient times, and most suitable to our services, "the reading-pew," in all such cases, is no longer necessary. An eagle-desk, of brass, if it can be procured, should be placed generally (being moveable) on the north side of the higher floor, near to its western line. A falded stool, and desk, for the Litany, may

* The *Diaconicum* may still be found convenient for Catechisms and other books of instruction for the younger part of the congregation.

be placed on the lower floor, being also moveable. I see no objection to the organ being erected in a western gallery for the singers only. By singers, I mean those who take the lead; and they should be followed by the whole congregation.

The vestry-room may be attached to the east end of the north aisle, where there is one; and where there is not, it may join to the north-eastern part of the nave.

Pews form no part whatever of the arrangement I recommend; open seats, as already proposed, being the most appropriate.

Notwithstanding the length of this letter, all its parts might have been greatly enlarged upon. I conclude, with an earnest prayer, that the desire, so extensively manifested at this time, to return to the practice of the first and purest ages in the construction of our churches, may be accompanied (both in the clergy and laity) by a corresponding advancement in purity and holiness of heart and life; by a closer study of the Liturgy, Articles, Homilies, and Canons of the church; and by diligently comparing them with the Word of God, "which is able to make us wise unto salvation."

Yours, &c. SAXON.

MR. URBAN.

I TAKE the liberty to offer a few observations about the *Inventory of Reliques of St. Omer, 1465*, published in your Magazine for November.

It seems to me that instead of *laicta* should be read *laicta* from the French *laiton*, in English *latten*, and that *laicta*, according to the figure of speech which mentions the matter of which the thing is made for the thing itself, signifies a box, as *glass* signifies a tumbler, so that *laicta eburnea* may signify an ivory box, as a *crystal glass* signifies a tumbler of crystal.

Cuculla is not a hat or hood, but *vestis extima et ampla monachorum*.

Instead of *cappa fluvialis*, I conjecture we should read *cappa pluvialis*, which is not a hat, but an ample cloak, now of silk with silver or gold clasps, but in the primitive church of plain cloth: the priest put it on in rainy weather when he went to administer the sacraments to the sick. It is now used in some particular functions of

the Roman Catholic church, and it is called *pluvial*.

Coopertorium, from the Latin *coopertio*, I fancy to be that piece of silk cloth called *humerales*: it is put on the shoulders of the priest decked with the *pluvial*: it is long enough to be brought over the breast, and serves to cover that part of the shrine (*ostensorium*) which he holds when he exposes the consecrated host contained in it to the veneration of the faithful.

Stamen I cannot think to be any other thing than the *amictus*, which is a square piece of linen with ribbons. The priest puts it on his head and ties it under his arms when he robes to say mass. It has succeeded the *infula* of the heathen priests, and we find *stamen* employed in the sense of *infula* by Propertius, lib. IV. Eleg. ix. v. 51.

— “Alma sacerdos

Punices canas stamine victa comas.”

As for the *quadragesimus domini*, we may suppose that it was a kind of tax consisting of the fortieth part of some productions of the land levied anciently by the monks, like that of Caligula of which we read in his life by Suetonius, *pro litibus atque judiciis ubicumque conceptis, quadragesima summæ de qua litigaretur*. The *quadragesimus domini*, then, might have consisted in a little quantity of corn or pulse, which surely was better than the three teeth of the eleven thousand virgins, or, to speak correctly, of the eleven thousand and one, for on their tomb was written *Ursula cum Undemilia*. I am not well read in pious blunders, but I know that it was found afterwards that *Undemilia* was the proper name of a woman, and not a numeral noun signifying eleven thousand.

Yours, &c.

G. P.

MR. URBAN, *Heavitree, Dec. 5.*

I BEG to correct the interpretation of the first and second lines of the Inscription noticed in your Magazine for this month. The Rev. R. Matthews will not err in altering it to I·O·M·(JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO) ET·VOLKANO (VLK contraction): To the most beneficent and almighty Jupiter and Vulcan, who was the son of Jove.

The “Deo Volkano” occurs on some of the coins of P. Lic. Valeri-

anus, brother to Gallienus; and Mr. Akerman gives a silver one of his, DEO·VOLKANO. rev. Statue of Vulcan within a temple. (Descr. Cat. vol. ii. p. 14.)

Valerian erected a temple to Vulcan, as his brother did to Mars; from his skill in fabricating armour, he was as needful to war as any other deity—perhaps more so: had the Emperor Julian not forgotten to put on his cuirass, he would not have fallen by the Persian lance, by the same mishap which terminated the career of the immortal Sir P. Sidney, near Zutphen, namely, omitting to buckle on his cuishes, or thigh-armour.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Augustan band or cohort should dedicate their votive altar to the great MULCIBER as well as to Jove—viz. “Pro Salute,” for the health and safety of Valerian—to what little purpose his unfortunate exit will bear testimony; but armour of proof would be the best guarantee, of course, for how could he enjoy health, or be in safety if incurring the peril of wounds, without the aid of Vulcan, who presided over the fabrication of armour?

An inscription occurs

I·O·M·ET·GENIO·P·R·ET·VENALIC·

which proves it was usual to couple the omnipotent Jove with other members of the hierarchy of the times.

The Augustan cohort of the days of Gordian the Third must have been of the same rank and routine of service as the *Cohors Prætoria*, which was especially attached to the body-guard of the Prætor of the province where it was stationed.

The latter was also composed of horse and foot, and of what, in modern warfare, were denominated *reformatæ* or chosen men, similar to the “Cuneus Armaturarum,” at Bremeteracum (Brampton, Cumberland), who were, properly speaking, “*Milites in Comitatu Imperatoris*,” belonging to the Emperor’s train or body-guard, and not “a body of troops in armour,” as some writers have designated *armatura*, which is found in Ammianus, and was composed of cavalry.

Yours, &c. W. T. P. SHORTT.

P.S. I shall be glad to hear of any discoveries relating to the ALA HER-

CULEA of the *Notitia*, stationed at *Olenacum* in the later days of the empire.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 12.

YOU must not infer from my communication relative to the site of ancient London (noticed in your *Minor Correspondence* for this month), that I had the most remote idea of transplanting Roman London into Moorfields, or its immediate vicinage. The lines I addressed to you were intended to convey an opinion I have long entertained, that the London of the *Britons* had its origin in or near Moorfields, and that the word *Moor* (heretofore always written *More*) was not formerly applied to a bog or marsh. Moorfields was, in all probability, boggy and marshy; but that does not satisfy my mind that bogs or marshes were antiently called Moors. That such an interpretation of the word *Moor* has by some means obtained I cannot deny, but I have to learn how and wherefore. Bailey, in his Dictionary, defines *Moor* or *More* (for he writes it both ways) to mean "a heath or barren spot of ground; but it is now commonly taken for a marsh or fen." I ask if any of the great fens or marshes in this island are called moors? Is Dartmoor a marsh? My firm belief is, that whenever you find a spot in this country with the term *Moor*, as or in its name, (and such places are almost innumerable,) you may almost always find in adjacence some indications of a settlement of the most ancient Britons. This you will say is a very speculative conjecture, but I do find it somewhat strengthened when I see that the British word for the ruins of a building is *MURDDYN*; and for a foundation or base *MURDD*. Besides this, in the immediate vicinity of the places I am now speaking of, I repeat that other traces of the Britons are often found. The following extract from Fosbroke does in some degree fortify my notion. He says (in his article on British towns, settlements, &c.)

"Sometimes they were situated in marshes. Stukeley, speaking of Lincoln, says, 'Below the hill, and westward of the city, the river throws itself into a great pool, called Swan Pool, from the multitude of swans upon it. All round this place the ground is moorish, and full

of bogs and islets, called now Carham, which means a dwelling upon the car, *i. e.* the fen. Now here, without doubt, was the British city in the most early times, where they drove their cattle backwards and forwards, and retired themselves into its inaccessible securities.' Grimspound, as it is called, is situated in the parish of Manaton [county of Devon], about three miles from that village among the moors, and under a lofty tract of moor-land, called Hamilton, or Hamildown. It consists of a circular inclosure of about three acres, surrounded by a low vallum of loose stones, some of which are very large, being the remains of a wall. There are two entrances opposite to each other, directly north and south. The wall appears to have been about 12 feet high. It is certain that the old Celtic towns, of the age of Cæsar, had *Fbra*, or market-places, and open spots." (p. 521.)

At the present moment I will not further labour this point, but leave my hypothesis to the consideration of those who take an interest in such inquiries; merely observing, in conclusion, that if, on investigation, my opinion should prove not altogether unfounded, it may facilitate the researches after British antiquities.

I will trouble you next month with a few more observations on A. J. K.'s communication respecting the Limits of the earliest Roman Station at London. In the mean time, I hope what I have said upon that subject will not be deemed impertinent or uncourteous.

Yours, &c. K. Q.

MR. URBAN, *Stanway*, Nov. 11.

IN your Magazine for October, p. 296, the reviewer of a Paper on Camulodunum in the *Archæologia*, observes, "if we were to call Kelvedon, by a very usual British metonymy, Kelmedon, we have almost the identical name." The learned Camden acknowledged that he was led by the ear, when he erroneously assigned the locality of Camulodunum to Maldon. And in making his hypothesis respecting Kelvedon, does not the reviewer overlook the etymology of the place? Kelvedon appears to be compounded of three British words: *Cel*, a hollow or valley, *Vach*,* little, and *Din*, a town, and

* *Cel-vach* may be pronounced *Cel-vè*, in the same manner as *Tre-vach*, a little town or cluster of cottages, is still pro-

signifies the town in the little valley. As a contradistinction, the other valley which meets it, and through which the river Chelmer runs, was called *Cel-maur*, the large valley, and hence the present name of the river. But although the hundred and town of Chelmsford take their name from the ford or passage across the Chelmer, a very ancient (perhaps the most ancient) way must have been through the manor or parish of Writtle, for so much the British word implies—Rhyddôl, i. e. Ryd, a ford, and Dôl, a vale,—the Ford through the vale.

I would here call your attention to a mistake in your November Magazine, p. 526. The remains of a Roman villa discovered this autumn, near Colchester, are not in Lexden parish, but in the parish of Stanway, and not far from the Roman military way from which the parish takes its name.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to refer, ere I conclude, to another point, and to express my regret, (in which I am persuaded that you, as a zealous antiquary, will join,) that the earthworks at Pitchbury wood, in the parish of Horkesley, the only perfect specimen of a British camp in the neighbourhood of Colchester, have this year been broken up. The oak trees which grew on the ramparts were felled in the spring; and the double ramparts themselves have since been levelled with the adjoining fields for the promotion of agriculture.

Yours, &c. H. J.

MR. URBAN,

AGREEABLY to my promise, I send you some particulars concerning Saint-Foix, but less copious, and consequently less interesting, than your *Cork* correspondent obligingly surmised. They are taken chiefly from a short memoir, in the biographical part of M. Delaporte's *Récherches sur la Bretagne*, (Vol. I.) and a longer one in the *Historical Dictionary* of De Feller, which Chaudon has not enlarged, in the *Supplement* of 1805,

nounced in Wales *Trè-vè*. The tumuli which lately existed, and the numerous remains which have been dug up at How Farm, on the confines of Kelvedon and Rivenhall, seem to point out the site of the British town.

though materials must surely have been easily procurable.

Germain-François Poulain de Saint-Foix was the younger son of M. Poulain de Belair, an advocate at Rennes in Brittany, where he was born in 1703.* The earlier part of his life was passed in the army, first in the mousquetaires, and afterwards in the cavalry; but, as France was then at peace, the duties of military life did not interfere with literary predilections, and accordingly his first work, entitled *Lettres de Nedim Coggia*, was published in 1732, while he was still in the service.

This production, the title of which was afterwards altered to *Lettres Turques*, was by no means an original idea, as the *Lettres Persannes* of Montesquieu had appeared in 1721, and the same kind of fiction had been still earlier employed by Dufresny, in the character of a Siamese, (see *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1842, p. 151;) not to mention the *Turkish Spy*, of which the character is imaginary, and the narration historical. De Feller justly styles the *Turkish Letters* of Saint-Foix *espèce de roman épistolaire*, a description which applies to most productions of the kind. Chenier, in his *Tableau de la Littérature Française*, allows the later ones little more praise than that of successful imitations; for, speaking of M. Lavallée, he says, " Ses *Lettres d'un Mameluck* encourrent un reproche qu'avaient déjà mérité les *Lettres Turques* de Saint-Foix et plusieurs productions semblables, celui d'oser rappeler les formes d'un chef-d'œuvre inimitable de Montesquieu." A criticism on the *Memoirs* of the Chevalier d'Arvieux, envoy to the Porte, was published by the younger M. Petis de la Croix, in 1735, in the name of the secretary of the *Turkish Ambassador*. (De Feller, art. *LABAT*, the editor of *D'Arvieux*.) The title is, "*Lettres critiques de Hadgi-Mohammed-Effendi à madame la Marquise de G****."—Among the most respectable of the kind, should be mentioned the "*Athenian Letters*," which were com-

* This and other dates are adopted from M. Delaporte. M. Poulain de Belair was author of an abridgment of *D'Argentré's* *Commentary on the Coutume de Bretagne*.

posed by Philip second Earl of Hardwicke, with the assistance of his brother Charles, afterwards Lord Morden, while studying at Cambridge. They were originally printed only for private distribution among friends, but were published in 1798, after the author's death.* But the most popular work of the kind in the English language is Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, or *Chinese Letters*.

The censure which Chenier attaches to the works of Saint-Foix, appropriately introduces the praise which Sabatier gives it: " Ses *Lettres Turques* sont piquantes, même après les *Lettres Persannes*, auxquelles on les a jointes dans plusieurs éditions." Indeed, the author's habits of thinking and speaking were too well suited to a work of this sort, to have failed entirely. But, unfortunately, in following the example of Montesquieu, he has also copied his defects, which in any case are more easily imitated than excellences.† Like the Persian, his Turk expresses himself in the sceptical language of the day; though, as will be seen, the author became wiser as he grew older.

On the breaking out of war in 1733, Saint-Foix accompanied the army into Italy, as lieutenant of cavalry, and distinguished himself at the battle of Guastalla in the following year; but, not being able to obtain promotion, he left the service, and purchased the office of Master of Waters and Forests. In 1740 he settled at Paris, and from that time devoted himself to literature; supplying no less than twenty pieces to the theatre. Concerning these, La Harpe remarks, " Ce sont de petits tableaux de féerie ou de mythologie, qui sur la scène peuvent plaire aux yeux, mais qui n'ont rien de dramatique, et surtout rien de comique." But Sabatier, whose profession would seemingly have led him still less to appreciate this sort of composition, has spoken in much higher terms. " Sa

petite comédie des *Graces* semble avoir été faite pour elles et par elles, de même que celle de l'*Oracle* paroît avoir été dictée par celui de bon goût. La Comédie-ballet qui a pour titre *Les Hommes*, est tout-à-la-fois le fruit du courage et de l'adresse. Jamais on n'attaqua plus fortement et avec plus de force, des vices consacrés par le pouvoir et la grandeur, et respectés par la flatterie et la fausse philosophie." The Abbé Sabatier was the determined enemy (and justly so) of the spurious philosophy of the last century; and therefore gladly caught at such an opportunity of expressing his sentiments. La Harpe observes, in his caustic manner, " Ces deux bagatelles (*Les Graces* et l'*Oracle*), et surtout la dernière, furent célébrées au-delà de toute mesure du vivant de l'auteur, par cette espèce d'hommes qui se plaisent à exalter les petites choses en haine des grandes." (Lycée, xi. 373.) La Harpe was latterly no friend to the philosophers, but perhaps both criticisms are just.

Sabatier further says, that of the twenty dramas which Saint-Foix produced, there was not one but what was applauded, and that deservedly. However, the silent decision of time has either pronounced differently, or has discouraged that class of dramatic composition. The only one of them admitted into the *Repertoire du Théâtre Français*, is the *Oracle*, which both critics have mentioned particularly.

The principal work of Saint Foix is his *Essais sur Paris* (1754), originally published in separate volumes. These Essays present a picture of French manners from the time of Clovis to that of Henri IV. Their style is pleasing, but they want method. Sabatier, who seems to delight in praising the author, says, " Mille traits singuliers présentés avec adresse, y flattent la curiosité et saisissent l'esprit du lecteur. Les réflexions en sont naturelles et quelquefois neuves; et si la critique n'en est pas toujours exacte, le style en est continuellement agréable." He is right in saying that the criticism in these Essays is not always just, for they contain much that is rash and erroneous, besides matters that have no connexion with the title. Of this the author was not

* The new French Dictionnaire Historique confounds the Earl of Hardwicke with Mr. Yorke of Erthig, author of "The Royal Tribes of Wales."

† The fatal facility of octosyllabic verse (as Lord Byron happily words it) has raised up innumerable imitators of Marmion and the Lay, and thus produced another race of *Scotiots*.

unaware, but by his effrontery he frightened into silence the critics who had ventured to expose his assertions and errors. He threatened them, cited them before the courts, and at length, as De Feller remarks, "il faisoit tout ce qu'il falloit pour rester en paisible possession de bavarder impunément; ce qui ne lui a que trop réussi."

This work closes with some historical disquisitions on the famous *Iron Mask*, whom the author supposes to have been the Duke of Monmouth, but fails of proving his opinion.

A continuation of the *Essays* was published in 1786, by the Chevalier du Coudray, but it did not satisfy the admirers of Saint-Foix. His nephew, Auguste de Saint-Foix, has since published "*Nouveaux Essais sur Paris*," 2 vols, 8vo. 1805.

Having studied the history of France, without some knowledge of which his *Essays* could not have been written, his proficiency in it obtained him the appointment of historiographer to the *Order Du Saint Esprit*. In this character he published its history in 1767, (2d edit. 1774, 2 vols.) a compilation of facts and anecdotes, relating to the eminent persons who had been decorated with its insignia.

Saint-Foix, on leaving the army, did not abandon his military habits, but maintained the unenviable reputation of a duellist, and his adventures in this way were numerous. From his irascibility and insolence, it may be presumed that he was generally in fault, and doubtless it is well for his fame that the stories concerning this part of his career are disappearing from memory. His quarrelsome temper caused him to be regarded as a bully. Not that he was devoid of rectitude, but he was harsh, unreasonable, and impatient of contradiction, so as to be frequently involved in disputes, even with his friends. In his company, it was impossible to praise such authors as he did not admire, and, even if they were the first among his countrymen, he could not refrain from shewing his humour. An anecdote, related by M. Delaporte, exhibits him as a nuisance in society, if he often behaved as he did in that instance. Being one day in a coffee-room, where some person was dining on a

bavaroise with a piece of bread, he exclaimed, "*What a wretched dinner!*" and repeated the words till they drew the person's notice. A duel, as might have been expected, was the consequence, and Saint-Foix was wounded. Still he could not refrain from impudence. "I own (he said) that you are brave; but acknowledge, on your part, that it was a wretched dinner!"

Saint-Foix died at Paris, August 25, 1776. La Place has described his character in two lines, composed in the form of an epitaph.

"Hargneux, vain, inquiet, et ne sachant
qu'écrire,
Ci-gît qui n'était bon qu'à lire."

His works are comprised in six volumes octavo, 1778. When Sabatier terms him "*ingenieux écrivain, dont le coloris vif et délicat a su embellir tous les sujets qu'il a traités*," he has said enough in the way of praise, as far as the style is concerned, for the words are a counterpart of Johnson's eulogy of Goldsmith, *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. But it would be unjust not to mention, that the mind of Saint-Foix had greatly improved since he affected irreligion in the Turkish Letters. The following passage, (which occurs in the fourth volume of his *Essays*.) addressed to the philosophers of the last century, should be recollected in connexion with his memory.

"Petits aigles, qui planez si dédaigneusement au-dessus de vos chétifs compatriotes, nouveaux phénomènes dans la littérature, je prends la liberté de vous considérer dans votre apogée, et je crois m'apercevoir que les rayons de votre gloire ne sont composées que de paradoxes, d'idées singulières, de traits contre votre nation, et d'un vernis d'irreligion. . . . Il me semble que la vieille morale de l'Évangile vaut bien celle de la nouvelle philosophie."

2. The elder brother of Saint-Foix was the celebrated advocate Dupare-Poulain,* who was born at Rennes in 1701, and died in 1782. He became *batonnier* of his order, king's professor of French law, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Michel, and also obtained letters of *noblesse*. He published a

* Otherwise Poulain-Dupare. His name was Augustin-Marie.

Commentary on the *Coutume* of Brittany, in 3 vols. 4to. which is much esteemed; Jurisprudence coutumière, 1 vol. 12mo.; Journal des Arrêts du Parlement de Bretagne, 5 vols. 4to.; Observations on the works of the President Perchambault de la Bigotière; Principes du droit Français, 12 vols. 12mo.; and a Précis des actes de notoriété du Parlement et du Barreau de Bretagne. His works, says the Dictionnaire Historique, "sont classiques en Bretagne," and it terms him "l'émule du célèbre Pothier;" adding that he "l'égalait, au moins, comme professeur, mais il lui est resté inférieur comme écrivain." M. Delaporte says, "En faisant connaître les principes fixés par la jurisprudence, il empêcha beaucoup de procès. Plusieurs de ses traités devinrent un livre usuel, et, pour ainsi dire, un recueil de décisions faisant une jurisprudence supplétive des lois." The first clause in this eulogium will be little relished by those, in our own country, who rejoice in "the glorious uncertainty of the law."

3. As the name of M. Lavallée has been mentioned, the following brief notice is subjoined from the Dictionnaire Historique.

"VALLEE (JOSEPH LA), littérateur, né en 1747, près de Dieppe, embrassa jeune la profession des armes, et profita de ses loisirs pour donner au public quelques pièces de poésie légère, et quelques romans, qui eurent assez de succès. Il se décida alors à suivre sa vocation pour les lettres, donna sa démission, et s'établit à Paris. Peu de temps après la création de la Légion d'Honneur, dont il fut nommé membre, il obtint la place de chef de division à la grande chancellerie de cette ordre. Ayant perdu sa place à la restauration, il se retira à Londres, où il mourut en 1816. Il joignait à beaucoup d'esprit naturel une instruction solide et variée et une grande facilité pour le travail. Nous citerons de lui: *Les Bas-Reliefs du dix-huitième siècle*, avec des notes, Londres. (Paris) 1786, in-12mo.; *Cécile, fille d'Achmet III. empereur des Turcs*, ib. 1788, 2 vols. in-12mo.; reimp. plusieurs fois; *Le Nègre* comme il y a peu de Blancs, ibid. 3 vols. in-12mo.; *Lettres d'un Mameluck*, Paris, 1803, in-8vo.; *Annales nécrologiques de la Légion d'Honneur*, ibid. 1807, in-8vo.; et un foule d'*odes*, d'*épiques* et de fragmens en prose et en vers, lus à la société polytechnique, dont il fut longtemps le secrétaire."

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Chenier praises the *Negro* of M. Lavallée, as presenting "une action entendue et des personnages intéressans." And, alluding to Montesquieu's Persian Letters, he says, "Mais, quoiqu'à distance respectueuse des Persans Usbek et Rica, le Mameluck Giesid n'en montre pas moins beaucoup de gaiété, de sens et d'esprit."

M. Gallois, in his Abridgment of Llorente's History of the Inquisition, mentions that "dès l'instant où les Français eurent aboli l'Inquisition en Espagne, M. Lavallée publia, à Paris, une *Histoire des Inquisitions religieuses d'Italie, d'Espagne et de Portugal*, dans laquelle il n'a fait que grossir le nombre des erreurs déjà accréditées."* (Preface, p. ix.) Whether the writer alluded to is the author of the Letters of a Mameluke does not appear; but the remark is a just one, for Llorente (the best judge on that subject) had previously said the same thing. Brunet makes no mention of the work of M. Lavallée, under the head of "Histoire des Inquisitions" (3d edit. 1820); it was probably compiled in haste, at a moment when the subject had acquired a particular interest, and such books, even if extensively read at the time, are seldom calculated to secure a lasting reputation.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN, *Muscovy Court,*
London, Dec. 10.

YOUR Correspondent J. R., with equal ability and forbearance, has noticed sundry very important errors in the work on Political Philosophy, published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and attributed to its noble and learned chairman. A similar result of a perusal on my part of the portion of the same volume relating to Russia, may lead to the conclusion, that history no less than law may be excepted out of the category of that eccentric individual's supposed omniscience.

Such a publication, had it been conducted with any care, might have conveyed more useful information, and been better calculated for that class for whose instruction the Society

* It was published in 1809.

was instituted, than essays on Probabilities, the Integral Calculus, Dynamics, Equations, and Algebra in all its branches.

Such abstruse treatises, which have worked no profit save to the authors of them, will sufficiently account for the decay of the Society, and its gradual progress to extinction, in lending its name, and the little that attaches to it, to the avowed editor of an interminable biography, for the correction of the innumerable blunders of which, as regards the small specimen hitherto published, I would recommend the exercise by your learned Correspondent Mr. Bolton Corney, of his practised critical acumen.

But *revenons a nos moutons*,—to dilate on the inaccuracies of facts and inferences in the chapters on Russian polity and policy would occupy a larger portion of your columns than any occasional correspondent is entitled to claim; in a future letter I may be tempted to go more into detail, suffice it for the present purpose to point out the more general errors which pervade this professed view of the constitutional history of Russia.

The besetting sin of the author is his neglect or ignorance of almost every writer on the subject except Voltaire, whose life of Peter constitutes the staple of the information given, and one more false and fallacious, as well as mendacious, could not have been selected; while at the same time, by a singular but characteristic inconsistency, the author designates the memoirs of Peter as not among the most creditable writings of Voltaire, whose eulge, however, is comprised in a note, bolstered by the authority of Robertson, against whose judgment may be quoted the forty-head intellectual power of Johnson or of Warburton, the latter of whom designated Voltaire as the shallowest of scribblers.

Two dynasties only are represented as having reigned in Russia, viz. that of Ruric, commencing in 862, and succeeded in 1613 by the now reigning house of Romanoff; and repeated allusion is made to the supposed uninterrupted succession of the imperial crown for nearly eight centuries in the descendants of Ruric, when the more accurate supposition would have been

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that each sovereign constituted a dynasty, the Russian throne of that period being well designated by a French writer, as neither *hereditaire* nor *electif*, but as *occupatif*.

The better opinion of well-informed historians now is, that Ruric, and his ten or twelve nominal successors, are of the same fabulous order as the seven Kings of Rome, and their hundred brace of consular successors, Ruric himself being a Romulus, but without a Remus, and, until this eloquent Useful Knowledge revival of him, without a Livy.

I do not too much admire the coxcomby of some modern travellers in their endeavours to adapt Russian words and names to English pronunciation; but the unaccountable misnomers in these treatises is truly ludicrous, and very absurdly so, because, without any approximation to the Russian standard, they are unreadable in English; as one of at least fifty instances, the chamber of nobles, Boyarski Dworetz, is metamorphosed into Boyarshir Dvortsh.

The tragical incident of Peter the Great's cruel treatment of his eldest son Alexis, for counteracting all his schemes of civilization, is more than once insisted on as a most unheard-of atrocity, and which would not have been endured in any other country in Europe; apparently quite forgetting that a similar but more unprovoked outrage on humanity was perpetrated by Philip of Spain, towards his son Don Carlos. By an extraordinary blunder, the transaction of Peter's causing the death of his son, is designated as leaving on the Czar's memory the stain of *parricide*.

After an exaggerated exposition of Russian policy, the author, with much *naïveté*, adds, "we are stating a plain matter of fact, and not merely giving vent to invective or flinging about sarcasms;" apparently unconscious that such little incidents do occasionally occur with the author, and that conscious innocence would have prompted no such disclaimer.

In utter ignorance of Storch's picture of Petersburg, and of subsequent authors and travellers, it is stated that the entire police force of that city, containing 600,000 inhabitants, consists of no more than 150 men; and on

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referring to the unusually long list of errata, I do not observe any direction to add a zero to that number, and which would bring it much nearer the truth.

The number of exiles sent into Siberia by the Empresses Elizabeth and Anne is grossly overstated; while the account of Catharine II. is couched in terms of virulence and rancour, and with a morbid feeling which might emanate rather from an exiled Pole, than a cool and unimpassioned historian. It was the fashion some thirty or forty years ago, among the great vulgar and the small of English society, to load her character and actions with the coarsest abuse. Since which period, her merits as a great and benignant sovereign have been better appreciated; like her prototype, Elizabeth, she committed no public crime but for the maintenance of her questionable position on the throne; and, in the too great indulgence of her private foibles, she never inflicted, as Elizabeth did, death, as the penalty of unrequited love. As Empress of Russia during a reign of upwards of thirty years, she conciliated the warm and devoted affection of her subjects of all classes, the unaffected homage of the universal republic of letters, and the respect of foreign nations to a greater degree than can be recorded of any monarch since Louis Quatorze.

Yours, &c. VASSILI VASSILOVICH.

MR. URBAN, *Walham Green,*
Dec. 19.

IN the year 1830, under the signature of *Suthriensis*,* less frequently annexed to communications to your pages than that which I now append, I was the first to call attention to the proposed demolition of the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's, Southwark: a little spark, struck out by an humble hand, produced eventually a great flame. I had soon the pleasure to see the preservation of the Lady Chapel made a matter of public importance, and, by the zeal and perseverance of Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A., aided by the public spirit of individuals of

feeling and taste, the Lady Chapel was restored, and will now, probably, for centuries, remain an ornament to the metropolis, and a model for students in Gothic architecture.

The ancient buildings of our land, as the monuments of our history or our Christian faith, are the property of the nation: they cannot in these days be demolished or desecrated without exciting the warning voice of an enlightened, brave, and Christian people—a people who never forget the records of their history, secular or ecclesiastical, who look at the buildings erected by their forefathers as so many tangible witnesses of its truth.

With considerations like these, it gave me great pleasure to peruse, in the Bury and Suffolk Herald of Wednesday the 14th instant, the report of L. N. Cottingham, esq. architect, of the condition of the fine old gateway tower of the dissolved Abbey of St. Edmund at Bury, now used as a campanile or bell-tower for the church of St. James in that town, and popularly called "the Saxon Tower." Mr. Cottingham describes this edifice as a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture, erected soon after the Conquest. It has, it appears, suffered little in the lapse of seven centuries from the hands of innovators; neglect or injudicious repairs alone have reduced it to its present precarious condition, if we except the erection of some modern houses abutting on its western front, which have done some injury, their timbers being let into the lower portion of the tower. Mr. Cottingham has minutely inspected the edifice from the bottom to the top, described its four stories, the thickness of the walls, the defects which are likely to be fatal to its stability; and concludes his elaborate report with an estimate that the whole building may be substantially and effectually repaired for the sum of 2,370*l.* A vestry of the inhabitants of St. James's parish was called on Thursday the 15th instant, to take the matter of the repairs into consideration; when not only has the undertaking, I hear, been strongly opposed, but the temporary measures immediately necessary for the present security of the venerable edifice withheld; so that should such counsels ultimately prevail, the ruins of this majestic tower

* *Gent. Mag.* vol. C. part i. p. 103, and *Proceedings of the meeting for preserving the Lady Chapel*, Appendix, p. 37.

will crush the houses beneath, and overspread the land adjacent. Such a victory as the levellers at St. Saviour's, Southwark, obtained over the beautiful nave of that fine old church, the opponents of the repairs of this Tower would achieve themselves. Now, then, Mr. Urban, is the time for the public, by a liberal contribution, which I feel assured will be effectively filled up, to rescue this almost unique and perfect specimen of the early massive circular style from the risk of total destruction. Let a meeting in the county of Suffolk be called for the purpose of raising contributions towards the restoration of this ancient edifice, and another for a similar object in London; committees be appointed, and all the machinery which was so successful at the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's, St. Alban's Abbey, Crosby Hall, Waltham Cross, &c. be put in operation; I have little hesitation in predicting that the effort will be triumphant.* There are English hearts enough left, Mr. Urban, to defeat and shame that barbarism or parsimony which would sap our nation's towers. Yours, &c. A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 21.

AMONG the recent extensive alterations and repairs which have for some time past been going on in the Charter House, the magnificent monument of its Founder has not been forgotten. The governors have, with great taste, had a new and handsome window placed in that portion of the chapel containing the monument of Sutton,† by which judicious arrange-

ment the elaborate workmanship of this beautiful structure is now seen to advantage, which it has never been before. A few weeks ago the vault was opened for some necessary alterations and repairs, and thus an opportunity occurred for making the accompanying sketch of the leaden case con-



* We are happy to be able to add to our correspondent's communication, that a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's took place on the 22d Dec. when a warm interest appeared to be felt by the most influential inhabitants in favour of the complete restoration of the Tower, and a Committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for that purpose.—*Edit.*

† This form of coffin, fitting to the corpse, was not uncommon at the period of Sutton's death. We have seen a representation of that of Sir John Spencer, the rich Alderman of London, who died in 1610, and some others of nearly similar appearance, at St. Helen's, Bishops-gate.—*Edit.*

taining the body of the Founder.‡ The vault contains other coffins, one unknown, four containing the remains of four Masters of the foundation, viz. Hooker,§ ob. 1617; Beaumont, ob.

‡ Engraved in Bearcroft's History of the Charter House, p. 161.

§ On Hooker's coffin is this inscription, embossed in capitals on a small shield: PETER HOOKER BATCHELER OF DEVINITY & MASTER OF THIS HOSPITAL AGED 8 & FORTI YEARES DIED THE 14 DAIE OF SEPTEMBER 1617. Also this shield of arms, a fess vaire between two lions passant guardant, differenced by a mullet.

1624; King, ob. 1637; and Burnett, ob. 1685; with that of Lord Ellenborough (who was educated in the school). Dr. Bearcroft, in his *History of the Charter House*, published in 1737, states that "Sutton died at Hackney 12th Dec. 1611. His bowels were buried in the parish church of Hackney, and his body, embalmed, remained in his own house at Hackney, to the 28th May, 1612," when "the roads being good," "the governors," whom he enumerates, "met in assembly there,"—the procession was under the direction of the celebrated Camden, then Clarenceux, king of arms—"an hundred old men in black cloaks preceded the corps," which was deposited in Christ Church, London, "to be removed to the Charter House when the chapel should be finished, and a vault and

tomb prepared for it." From the following extract from the same writer, it appears that these arrangements were not completed until 1614.

"And now the Founder's tomb being finished * * * his corps was brought upon the shoulders of the poor brethren of his foundation, from Christ Church, on 12th Dec. 1614, the anniversary of Mr. Sutton's death, in a solemn procession, all the members of the hospital attending, to the chapel in Charter House, and there deposited in a vault on the north side, under his magnificent tomb."

Some curious particulars of the Founder's funeral, and the particulars of the cost of his monument, will be found in Malcolm's *Londivium Redivivum*.

Yours, &c. E. B. P.

ENIGMA.

(From the German of Goëthe.)

BY PROFESSOR WHEWELL.

THOU, my love, art perplexed with the endless seeming confusion
Of the luxuriant wealth which in the garden is spread.
Name upon name thou hearest; and in thy dissatisfied hearing,
With a barbarian noise one drives another along:—
All the forms resemble, yet none is the same as another.
Thus the whole of the throng points at a deep-hidden law,—
Points at a sacred riddle. Oh! could I to thee, my beloved friend,
Whisper the fortunate word by which the riddle is read!

POEMS BY THE LATE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, WITH ANECDOTES.

WE are induced to preserve, in a collected form, some of the productions of the late Marquess Wellesley, which have appeared since his death.*

The Marquess possessed the enviable talent of conversing well, and no person, in hours of social intercourse, indulged with greater satisfaction in reminiscences of his early career. Of the many anecdotes of his boyhood, there is none to which he more frequently recurred than the following. His lordship dwelt upon the incident as the most important in his early life, seeing that it placed him in contact with those whose colleague and intimate friend he became in after years:—

On the death of Dr. Sumner, head-master of Harrow School, in 1771, it is well known that the late Dr. Parr, then under-master, expected the appoint-

* His poem, entitled *Salix Babylonica*, has been already printed in our vol. XIII. p. 46; and *Lines to Eton*, *ibid.* p. 496. A memoir of Lord Wellesley appeared in our *Obituary* for November last.

ment would be conferred on him. Very popular with the boys of the upper school, to whom he had endeared himself by the *conversational* powers he displayed in illustrating the more beautiful passages from the classics, which he generally rendered doubly so by aptly quoting parallels from our own poets, particularly Spenser, Dryden, Pope, Milton, &c. his pre-eminence attainments seemed to leave no doubt of his election. The governors, however, to the disappointment of the entire school, elected Dr. Heath, a moderate scholar, and one of the under-masters of Eton, notwithstanding a petition signed by every boy in the school in favour of Dr. Parr. Such a flagrant act of injustice, as it seemed to be, was not to be passed over by the boys, who rose up in open rebellion, and seizing upon the first obnoxious object that presented itself, determined upon a full and summary vengeance. This was nothing less than the carriage of Mr. Bucknell, one of the governors of the school, which was quickly demolished amidst the shouts of the whole assembled boys. Lord Wellesley, recently arrived from Ireland, had been placed at Harrow by his father's friend, Archbishop Cornwallis. As may be supposed, he was one of the foremost in resenting this insult offered to the favourite candidate of the boys, and one of the ringleaders in the work of destruction of poor Mr. Bucknell's carriage. On the news reaching town, the Archbishop immediately despatched a messenger for Lord Wellesley, who, upon his arrival at Lambeth Palace, entered the room shouting "Victory! victory! my Lord Archbishop; behold what a trophy I bear from the field!" exhibiting at the same time the tassel of the carriage window, which he continued with boyish exultation to hurl round his head. No time was to be lost, the carriage was still in waiting, and, accompanied by the Archbishop, Lord Wellesley was speedily on his way to Eton, where he was entered at the age of eleven, and within a few hours of the commotion at Harrow, and which would otherwise have led to his expulsion from the school.

To his tutor, the late Dr. Jonathan Davies, head-master and afterwards provost of Eton, Lord Wellesley acknowledged his obligations in his farewell verses, in 1778:—

Non tamen illa prius discedat, quam tibi sertum
Nexerit, docilem qui moderare gregem,
Debit illa suas artes tibi; quæ canit, hausit
Carmina præceptis qualiacunque tuis!

His attachment to Eton continued ardent to the end of his life, and many passages in his recently printed volume, entitled "*Primitiæ et Reliquiæ*," record the grateful feelings of the man for the benefits conferred upon the boy. Lord Wellesley was elected student of Christchurch, Oxford, in December, 1778, in his nineteenth year, and in 1780 won the Chancellor's prize by his beautiful poem on the death of Captain Cook. He had been induced to attempt Latin hexameters but a few months previously by his tutor (Dr. William Jackson, afterwards Bishop of Oxford), who wished Lord Wellesley to try for the prize.

BATTLE OF CAMPERDOWN.

The following ballad, commemorative of the victory obtained by Lord Duncan over the Dutch fleet in 1797, was written by Lord Wellesley, and was sung at the dinner given by the East India Company in honour of the occasion, at which the veteran hero was himself a guest.

Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott, having been applied to, wrote some verses for the occasion, which were shown in MS. by Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Pitt, at whose house at Wimbledon Lords Wellesley and Morpeth, with some other friends of the Premier, were then staying. The merits of the MS. poem were discussed, and owing to some remarks it was agreed that several of the party present should write ballads on the battle of Camperdown. Lord Wellesley produced the following, which gave such general satisfaction to the party,

that they were preferred to the verses furnished by the (afterwards) great northern poet :

Enrolled in our bright annals lives full many a gallant name ;
 But never British heart conceived a deed of prouder fame,
 To shield her liberties and laws, to guard our Sovereign's crown,
 Than noble Duncan's mighty arm achieved at Camperdown.
 October the eleventh it was, he spied the Dutch at nine ;
 The British signal flew " To break their close embattled line."
 Their line he broke ; for every heart on that auspicious day
 The bitter memory of the past had vowed to wipe away.
 At three o'clock nine gallant ships had struck their colours proud,
 And three brave admirals at his feet their vanquished flags had bowed—
 Our Duncan's British colours streamed all glorious to the last ;
 For, in the battle's fiercest rage, he nailed them to the mast.
 Now turning from the conquered chiefs to his victorious crew,
 Great Duncan spoke in conquest's pride—to Heavenly faith still true—
 " Let every man now bend the knee, and here in humble prayer,
 Give thanks to God who in this fight has made our cause his care."
 Then on the deck, the noble field of that bright day's renown,
 Brave Duncan with his gallant crew in thankful prayer knelt down,
 And humbly blessed His providence, and hailed His guardian power,
 Who valour, strength, and skill inspired in that dread battle's hour.
 The captive Dutch the solemn scene surveyed in silent awe,
 And rued the day when Holland crouched to France's impious law ;
 And felt how virtue, courage, faith, unite to form this land
 For victory, for fame and power, just rule, and high command.
 The Venerable was the ship that bore his flag to fame,
 Our veteran hero well becomes his gallant vessel's name ;
 Behold his locks ! they speak the toil of many a stormy day,
 For fifty years through wind and waves he holds his dauntless way.

MARQUESS WELLESLEY AND LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham was a frequent visitor at Kingston House, where his bust was placed by the noble resident immediately opposite to that of Mr. Pitt. On the death in 1839 of the only daughter of his lordship, in her 18th year, whose life had been one continual illness, borne with great resignation, and even with a cheerful and gay temper of mind, he requested an epitaph from Lord Wellesley, who composed the following beautiful lines, both in Latin and English,

Blanda anima e cunis heu ! longo exercita morbo
 Inter maternas heu ! lacrymasque patris,
 Quas risu lenire tuo jucunda solebas,
 Et levis, et proprii vix memor ipsa mali ;
 I pete cœlestes ubi nulla est cura recessus !
 Et tibi sit nullo mista dolore quies !
 Doomed to long suffering from your earliest years,
 Amidst your parents' grief and pain alone
 Cheerful and gay, you smiled to soothe their tears,
 And in their agonies forgot your own ;
 Go, gentle spirit ; and among the blest,
 From grief and pain eternal be thy rest.

The following lines written by his lordship, are intended as an inscription for the pedestal of the statue of the Duke of Wellington, about to be erected by the citizens of London,

" CONSERVATA . TVIS . ASIA . ATQVE . EVROPA . TRIVMPHIS .
 INVICTVM . BELLO . TE . COLVERE . DVCEM .
 NVNC . VMBRATA . GERIS . CIVILI . TEMPORA . QVERCV .
 VT . DESIT . FAME . GLORIA . NVLLA . TVÆ ."

These lines have been thus rendered by Lord Wellesley himself :—

Europe and Asia, saved by thee, proclaim
 Invincible in war thy deathless name.—
 Now round thy brows the civic oak we twine,
 That every earthly glory may be thine !

The late Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton, and the Fellows of that college, determined to confer the distinguishing honour of placing the bust of Lord Wellesley, during his life-time, in the college library. The bust was not completed till after the lamented death of Dr. Goodall, and on its reaching its final destination, Dr. Hodgson, the present Provost of Eton, addressed some highly complimentary verses to Lord Wellesley, to which his lordship replied :—

Affulsit mihi supremæ metâ ultima famæ ;
 Jam mihi cum lauro juncta cupressus erit ;
 Mater amata, meam quæ fovit Etona juventam,
 Ipsa recedentem signat honore senem.

SODA.

Written by the Marquess a few weeks before his death.

“ Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium.”—Horat. Od. xiii. l. 3.

“ Fontium qui celat origines.”—Horat. Od. xiv. l. 4.

O Fons Salutis ! Vita ! Fides mea !
 Tumultuosi qui mala pectoris
 Compescis, et morbi furores
 Attenuas, saliente lymphâ ;
 Musis sodali sub Camerario*
 Præbes novellam Castaliam mihi ;
 Salvumque dilectis amicis
 Restitues, animosque reddes :
 Sparsim remotas condis origines
 Arcana rerum subter, et abditus
 Nascentis ad terræ recessus,
 Primigenique elementa mundi ;
 Unde ausa in auras te trahere, et leves
 Miscere doctâ particulas manu
 Cohors medentûm, ut rivus orbi
 Mirificâ fluat auctus arte.
 Agnosce Patris munera ! Quem Deum
 Agnoscit, omni parte operis sui,
 Ad solis occasus et ortus,
 Terra, mare, æthereumque cœlum.

Fountain of health ! and hope ! and faith ! and life !
 That quell'st my tortured bosom's restless strife ;
 And, to relieve my agonizing dreams,
 Pour'st forth thy crystal, cool, bright, salient streams,
 Under the hand of classic Chambers placed,
 A new Castalia freshens to my taste ;
 Inspires new life, and spirit, and again
 Leads me revived to the gay haunts of men.
 In Nature's secrets hid thy birth-place lies,
 Far scatter'd, deep, remote from human eyes,
 Amid the germs that first gave Nature birth,
 And the primæval elements of earth ;
 Whence dared to draw thee to earth's airs, and blend
 Thy lightsome texture in one glorious end,
 Machaon's race ; and spread thy wholesome streams
 Where'er the sun extends his living beams.

* Dr. Chambers.

Acknowledge God's good gifts ; whose bounteous hand
His works acknowledge all through main and land,
Where'er the sun sinks low, or rises high,
The earth, the sea, and the ætherial sky.

Aug. 22, 1842.

EPITAPH.

The following Latin lines were written by Lord Wellesley for his own epitaph, and given to Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton College. The translation is by another hand.

Titulum proprio sepulchro inscribendum.

Fortunæ rerumque vagis exercitus undis,
In gremium redeo, serus, Etona, tuum :
Magna sequi et summæ minari culmina famæ,
Et purum antiquæ lucis adire jubar,
Auspice te didici, puer ; atque in limine vitæ
Ingenuas veræ laudis amare vias.
Siqua meum vitæ decursu gloria nomen
Auxerit, aut siquis nobilitaret honos,
Muneris, Alma, tui est : altrix da terra sepulchrum,
Supremam lacrymam da ! memoremque mei !

Kingston House, Jan. 5, 1842.

Translated.

Through life on fortune's varied waters cast,
To Eton's bosom I return at last—
By her in childhood taught the steep to climb
Of lofty fame—to search the 'olden time'—
And, led by Virtue's pure and fostering rays,
To track the ascending path of well-earned praise.
If Glory's beams have played around my name,
And made me soar aloft on wings of fame—
Nurse of my youth ! the praise be wholly thine !
Thy peaceful nook of earth and parting tear be mine !

The following remarkable passage, regarding the classic attainments of this much-esteemed nobleman, is extracted from the evidence of the Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D. Provost of Eton College, before a committee of the House of Commons on education :—" I should be sorry to detract from the merit of such a man as Professor Porson, whom I loved, esteemed, and admired ; but I would name the Marquess Wellesley as infinitely superior to him in composition. The Marquess, as a genuine Greek classic scholar, exhibits the exquisite style and manner of Xenophon."

The sentiment of Mr. Pitt with reference to Lord Wellesley, which we mentioned in Nov. p. 540, is confirmed by the following passage in a letter of Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope to Mr. Heber : " I am more than anxious that those whom he really loved should be known to the world to have enjoyed so great a happiness, as it ought to make them stand high in the estimation of every honest man. Might it not, therefore, be as well to particularly mention the affectionate manner in which he received Lord Wellesley on his return from India, (the Tuesday he received Lord Chatham), and to add, that the Marquess was one of his oldest and dearest friends, as this is really the fact, for whenever I complained about the 'fools,' he used to say, 'Have patience, Wellesley is coming home—in him you will have all the talent and spirit you can desire.'" (Dibdin's Literary Reminiscences, p. 828.)

We may add, in conclusion, the gratifying information that the manuscript papers of the Marquess Wellesley have been deposited in the British Museum, in compliance with his will. We learn from the newspapers that they amounted to more than three waggon-loads.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Etruria Celtica.—Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated; or, the Language of that ancient and illustrious People identified with the Ibero-Celtic, and both shewn to be Phœnician. By Sir William Betham, *Ulster King of Arms, F.A.S. M.R.I.A., &c.* 2 vols. 8vo.

AS the corruscation from an electric cloud discloses to the benighted wanderer in some unknown tract, in the twinkling of an eye, all the features of a rich and varied landscape, so the no less rapid glance of a thought frequently reveals to the student, in an instant, the clue to researches before pursued with fruitless labour.

Something in this way our author appears, by his own account, to have conceived the whole theory on which his volumes depend: the identity of the Etruscans with the Ibero-Celts, he tells us, was suggested to him by that passage of Suetonius, in the Life of Augustus, which relates that an inscription under a statue of the emperor was struck with lightning, and the letter C of the word *Cæsar* effaced, leaving only *ÆSAR*, which, in the Etruscan language, signified God. It was no difficult task for the augurs to attach a mystical meaning to this accident, and to predict that within a hundred days (indicated by the removal of the C, taken as a numeral) the emperor should be received among the gods. Now, it happening in the Irish language, as well as the Etruscan, that this word *æsar* signified God, the identity of both tongues flashed at once upon the imagination of our author. Sir William Betham, however, admits that it is not altogether a new idea that the Irish Celtic was derived from the same source as the language of the most ancient inhabitants of Italy. O'Brien, who compiled the first published Irish dictionary, gives a long list of words in the Irish having affinity to the Latin and Greek, which, he presumes, is a proof that the tongue of the aborigines of Italy was but a

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dialect of the Celtic with some admixture of the Eolic Greek.

Sir William Betham desires to simplify the whole matter by supposing that the Phœnicians, those eminent universal navigators, were the colonists of ancient Etruria; that the Etruscans sent forth their vessels to the shores of the continent of Europe and the British Isles; and that in Ireland, where the population was not commingled with the Romans, the Etrusco-Phœnician language became and remained that of the ancient Irish nation. Now the old language of Ireland, termed by Sir W. Betham the Ibero-Celtic, consisted, he says, of monosyllabic words, and it struck him forcibly that the Etruscan should be examined *by that test*. The difficulties which stood in his way, and which he himself has candidly acknowledged and pointed out, will be noticed by us hereafter; and we shall for the present proceed briefly to detail the result of his experiments in decyphering the most considerable remains of Etruscan writing extant, the celebrated Eugubian tables.

"Gubbio, or Ugubbio, is an episcopal city in the duchy of Urbino, within the papal territory, in the delegation of Ancona, containing a population of about 4,000 souls, in latitude 40° 30' north, longitude 13° 31', at the western point of the Appenines, about ten British miles north of Perugia. It was anciently called Eugubium or Inguvium."

Mrs. Hamilton Gray (whose "Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria" we reviewed in our Mag. for April 1841,) in her account of the papal cities, says,

"Of these I place Gubbio first; it is a beautiful place, and ought to be included in every tour. Its ancient name was Ikuviné, and it was much favoured by Rome after it lost its liberty. It is an Umbrian city of untold antiquity, and was conquered by the Etruscans about one thousand years before the Christian era. There are kept the famous Eugubian tables found at La Scheggia, a little to the north of the town, in A.D. 1444, close to the temple of Jove Appenninus. They are tables of brass engraved on both sides, with a long liturgy, and the names of

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places and deities, and references to local manners and customs, which but for them would be unknown. These tables were seven in number, but only six are preserved. One was sent to Venice to be translated before the conquest by Napoleon, and has never been recovered. It and the old Italian MSS. of the four Gospels are in some private collection. According to Sir William Gell, eight of the inscriptions are in Umbrian or Pelasgic, commonly called Etruscan, and four in Latin characters. The archaeological professors at Rome told me that the language here called Umbrian was the Oscan, not identical with the Etruscan, but as near to it as the Swedish is to the German, and Portuguese to Spanish, perhaps as near as modern English is to that of Henry II. or nearer. The third table is an edict for the feast called *Plenarum Urnarium*; one of the oldest Latin tables, is a prayer for the agriculture of Ikuvium, often written *IOVINA*, or thus, *ANIVVOII*. The Latin of these tables was not understood in the days of Livy or Polybius.*

Sir William Betham here takes occasion to caution his readers that the above account is to a certain extent incorrect, without, however, in the slightest degree depreciating the very entertaining volume produced by Mrs. Hamilton Gray. It is true, indeed, that every rendering of the purport of inscriptions which have hitherto defied all interpreters, ought to be received with some diffidence. The correctness of the statement that the tables are engraved on *both sides* is much doubted, for they were originally discovered (nine in number) in the crypt or vault of an ancient temple *built into the wall*, an application of them which must have rendered any engraving on the reverse side invisible. Seven of the tables are preserved in the Museum at Gubbio. The two sent to Venice for interpretation in 1505, have never been recovered. There is some discrepancy, it will be observed, between this and the account of Mrs. Gray just quoted. Sir William Betham says,

“These tables being original inscriptions may be considered accurate representations of the ancient language, but the Punic passages which appear in the *Pœnulus* of Plautus, have passed through the hands of so many transcribers, none

of whom understood the meaning of a sentence, and are thereby so much corrupted and disfigured, as to render them as historical or philological testimony of very little value.” “The Eugubian inscriptions, although of much higher antiquity, and consequently of more simple construction of language, can be treated of with certainty.”

“Many passages of these inscriptions were found, according to our author, *so palpably Irish*, (such as *port do bi do* ‘being arrived in port,’ and *tar sin at er*, ‘beyond that also much,’) as to leave little doubt that the whole was of possible interpretation by means of the Irish language”

By the experiment of monosyllabic division, the whole of the inscriptions have been resolved into Irish roots, and the tables from V to I, reckoning *more Hetruscano*, found to treat of the discovery of Ireland,”

“which is attributed to the influence of Minerva: or, as she is called in these inscriptions, Nerf or Nerfe, which was her true name, being the goddess of the moon, the sea, and maritime enterprize, as well as of wisdom. It is stated that a Phœnician vessel proceeded in a strong current along the coast of Spain beyond Cape Ortegal, then called ‘the northern headland of the ocean,’ (on which it appears a *fire beacon was kept burning for the benefit of mariners at night*).”

Why this precaution was used by the aborigines of Ireland, then it may be supposed unenlightened by maritime intercourse, is not explained; this vessel keeping its course

“for twelve days, in a direction due north, observed by the polar star, saw land and came to a point which they denominated *Car na*, or the turn, in another place *Tus cer*, the first turn, being the first deviation from the direct northern track. They went round this point and got into smooth water, and were free from the heavy seas and swells they had so long encountered. They called this *car na saor tus car*, or the free turn of the first deviation. That point of land bears the name of Carnasoir point, and the rock the *Tuscarrock*: the peninsula is now the parish of Carne, in the county of Wexford; by Ptolemy, it was called *Sacrum Promontorium*.”

The mariners, now in smooth water, proceeded to examine the coast, and soon discovered the mouth of the Slaney. They dedicated the country to their guiding divinity Nerf, and coins of bronze were struck to commemorate this discovery, bearing

* *Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria*, p. 496.

in Etruscan characters, the word *Icubini*, synonymous with the *IOVINA*, or *IOVINÆ*, of the tablets of Ugubbio, which may be rendered, in *Irish*, *i ríd be i na*, "by wisdom night and day in the;" and from this our author considers was derived the *Io Pæan* of the Greeks, p. 98. In the Eugubian table, we are told the points and circumstances of this voyage are marked out with extraordinary accuracy. Cape Ortegal, of which a map and delineation is given, is called the three hills, and its name indicates in the *Irish*, that a watch tower was kept upon it *ur*, coast, *tig*, house, *cal*, of watching. We shall here insert the version of the first fifteen lines of the fourth Eugubian table in the Etruscan, *Irish*, and literal *English*, on the authority of Sir William Betham's interpretation. The reader will thus have submitted to his view a fair specimen of the whole result of the ingenious author's Phœnico-Etrusco-Ibernian hypothesis,—of the style, quality, and verisimilitude, or claim to truth, of the monosyllabic interpretations; and thus be enabled to form his own estimate of their value as bearing on philology in general, and on the history of the Celtic nations in particular. A few observations of our own we shall, in the sequel, subjoin.

We now transcribe the fifteen lines above mentioned, as resolved into monosyllables by Sir William Betham.*

1. *e su nu fu i a ther ter su me*
e ro no fr i a teor tar ro ma
from this then under knowledge of the
guiding beyond this happily
2. *us ti te ses ten ta s i ar u*
us ti ta ras tan ta se i ar u
and to that indeed safe then it is this
in steering from
3. *ur na si ar u thun ta c bu ce pru mu*
pe tha tu
ur na se i a ro ton ta ac bu ca bro mō
be ta do
coast the this in from to go waves indeed
- with was when very good night indeed to
4. *i nuc u th tur u ur tes bu n tis*
i cnoc u at tur u ur teas bu an itas
knowledge of the hill from also the
voyage from the coast south was the
tides
5. *f ra ter us ten tu ta pu re*
fa ra teor us tan do ta bu re
cause going guiding sign and then to
indeed was the moon
6. *f ra t ru mer sus fus t*
fa ra at ro mear sos for ta
cause also of going also to go quickly
known easy it is
7. *cum na c le i nuc u th tur ba be re*
com ra ac la cnoc u at tru ba be re
security the by day knowledge of the
hill from also the voyage will be night
moon
8. *cum na c le sis tu sa c re u bem u*
th tur
cum na ac la sios do sa ac re u be am u
at tur
security the by day below to current
with the moon by night in the ocean
from also the voyage
9. *te i tu bu n tes ter can tur in u*
mec sa cre
ta i do bu an dear teor cean tru i ro
meac sa ac re
indeed in to was the south land mark
the chief voyage in then clear current
with the moon
10. *u be m ur tas bu n tes f ra t ru*
m u pe tu ta
u be am ur ta is bu an tear fa ra at ro
am u pe tu ta
by night the ocean coast indeed it is
was the south cause of going also to
go ocean by night to indeed
11. *i nu mec bi a mer su ba ar ba m*
en e tu ta
i no meac bi a mear ro ba ar ba am
en e do ta
in then clear (knowledge then clear)
being the soon this will be steering
will be ocean water from and to
indeed
12. *er ac pir per s c lu u re tu sa cre*
u be m
er ag bir bar is ag lu u re do sa ac re
u be am
excellent with and short sea it is with
water by the moon to the currents
with the moon by night in the ocean

* We give the Etruscan in the first line, *Irish* in italics in the second, and *English* in the third, and distinguish each line of the Etruscan as it stands in the original by a numeral at the beginning. The lines of the fac-simile of the fourth tablet, given as a frontispiece to Sir W. Betham's first volume, must be read from right to left. In his version he has altogether rejected the dividing colon-like points of the inscription. We give an example of the reading of the first and second lines of the above tablet, if those colons had been allowed to be divisional.

1. *esunu : fuia : therter : sumo :*

2. *ustite : sest : entasiaru :* It is impossible, we think, that any probable interpretation should be entirely irrespective of the power of these colons.

13. c la tra fer tu ta a i tu ta ar ben
c let ram

ac la at ra fior do ta a i do ta ar ben
ac la at ra am

by day also going truly to indeed from
knowledge to indeed steering for the
head with the day also going on the
ocean

14. am pa r itu e bu c e su nu pu tu c
let ra tu p lae

am ba re i do e ro ac e ro na fu do ac
la at ra do ab la ae

ocean will be moon in to from to go
with it this then under to with the
day also going to the river day with

15. pru m um an ten tu i nuc s i th
ser a an ten tu

bro mo am an tan do i choc re i at
saor a an ten do

very happy ocean distant the time to
knowledge of the hill this in also free
from the time to

It now remains for us to notice an important Etruscan inscription discovered in our own times, A. D. 1822, at Perugia, consisting of forty-five lines. The subject, our author tells us, seems to be of singular interest, as the letters were coloured with vermilion; we are able, however, of our own experience, to say that there is nothing very remarkable or extraordinary in this, for we have seen Roman sepulchral inscriptions in this country which are distinguished in the same way. The Perugian stone is engraved on two of its faces, and was, therefore, doubtless placed at the angle of some building. Our author thinks, from internal evidence observable in the characters of the writing, that it intervenes in time between the fifth and sixth Eugubian tablets, "being an instruction to the navigators as to the time they ought to choose for successfully crossing the Bay of Biscay to Carne, and to set out in returning from that place," p. 378. So that the navigation to Ireland is the theme of this remarkable relic also! Sir W. Betham gives a monosyllabic version of this inscription according to his theory; and adds, as he has done for the Eugubian tablets, what he terms a literal English, and an idiomatic English translation; the last being an attempt to make plain sense of the monosyllables deduced. We prefer to give our readers a specimen of the literal English version produced by our author's system of interpretation, because it is obvious that by that ver-

sion only can its applicability be tested by critics competent to examine this very obscure question.

The first ten lines in literal English of the Irish version of the Perugian inscription, as supplied by Sir W. Betham, run thus:

1. "It from sending time the sea it is this the water

2. good unto the turn day from the time feast of Tina this

3. it is gentle from the land out of it is with towards the turn from

4. South current easy the sea in South now indeed it is,

5. Going flowing it this in will be ocean the water of the sea.

6. Twelve feast of Thina the voyage out of the going it is nights

7. going it is when happy always ocean light which always it is this when in water

8. out of when in river always to day to go

9. the from light the feast of Thina current steering out it is the always with water

10. river it is in to that always it is which the head from it," &c. in the same strain.

The first paragraph of the idiomatic English translation is as follows:

"The best time to commence a voyage across the ocean to Carne, or to leave that land to go southward, is about the festival of Tina, for at that time the sea is calm. In going southward also on the ocean the current will be favourable. Twelve nights of the voyage on the ocean sea, will be out of sight of land; but it will be a fortunate navigation, because there will be nearly continual day-light until you reach the river," p. 386.

In the exercise of impartial judgment, we now observe, that the zeal and enthusiasm of Sir W. Betham for the subject of his researches are undoubted; yet we cannot shut our eyes to the serious difficulties which appear to oppose his theory, and to which he himself has incidentally referred. The first obstacle which stands in the way of his monosyllabic interpretation of the Etruscan writings is, that sentences, consisting of many words, according to his rendering, were divided by points like our colon, "which, instead of being useful, rather *confused or led astray*, because it was naturally concluded that they divided words of many syllables:" this, however, he says could not be the case, "as the same sentence *literatim* was differently divided in different parts of the in-

scriptions; and in many cases very long passages have no divisional colons at all, therefore these divisions cannot be considered determinate or certain." Still these divisions cannot surely be capricious, and if they stand in the way of a theory of interpretation, that theory must remain in the abeyance of uncertainty until the divisional periods can be rationally accounted for. Again, in the course of his interpretations Sir W. Betham often met with three or four consonants following each other, vowels being altogether omitted. Our author, as he found it necessary, supplied these deficient vowels; he conjectures that at first the language was altogether written without vowels, and that the deficiencies above noticed were a remnant of the old system. This solution appears to us to serve for the occasion, yet to involve much improbability; and, as nothing certain can be pronounced, the difficulty still remains in all its force. The monosyllabic character of the language is also a very startling assumption, and we apprehend not to be fully borne out; but the greatest objection of all remains to be noticed, which is, that the records of Etruscan navigation, said by our author to be contained in the inscriptions of Ugubbio and Perugia, as literally rendered by him, present such a confused medley of words (we appeal to the specimens given) as is without any parallel in translations from any known languages ancient or modern. That celebrated inscription now in the British Museum, found near Cortona, in the Etruscan language, had nothing in it that we can discern of an Irish or monosyllabic character: it was an invocation to Vulcan to preserve the settlement from fire; and ran thus.—Arses . Vvrres . Sethlans . Tephral . Apetermani . Pises-testu; i. e. Avertas ignem Vulcan in cinerem redigens, apud terminum piatus esto.*

The Committee of the Irish Academy appear to have been aware of these assailable points in our author's theory, and told Sir W. Betham, through their secretary,

"That they considered the alterations

made by him in the text of the Eugubian tables (especially in *the division of the words*), as altogether arbitrary and unauthorised, and that the translation given, though composed of Irish roots, is not the Irish language of the present day, or any other period." p. 52.

Whether the objections we have felt ourselves constrained to notice shall be found fatal to the main points of our author's theory, the discussions of future philologists will probably show. The merits and utility of Sir W. Betham's volumes do not entirely depend on these points: he has brought together into one focus a number of singularly curious objects and circumstances; and if we take up the medium opinion, that he has confirmed the conjecture that Ireland, and indeed all Europe, had extensive communication with Phœnician navigators, we shall probably attain the truth.

(*To be continued.*)

The Reconciler; or, an attempt to exhibit in a somewhat new light the harmony and the glory of the Divine Government, &c. By a Quadrage-narian in the Ministry.

The object of this work is, in the author's words,

"To assist in removing the difficulties that naturally arise in thinking minds concerning grace and sin, the Divine government, and the Divine grace: showing how the operations of God, both in the one and in the other, are compatible; that it may reconcile apparently discordant Scriptures, particularly those addressed to the human will, and human ability, with those that relate to charity, mercy, and efficacious grace; that it may shew the proper ground of the exhortations and expostulations of Scripture, and the consistency of those, as addressed to sinners, with man's moral impotence, and God's sovereign purpose; that it may prevent the sad abuse of those Scriptures which relate to God's moral government of man, on the one hand, and those which relate to his dispensation of sovereign grace on the other; by reason of the *partial* preference that is given by each party to one side of the question," &c.

It must be granted that this argument is of the highest and most important kind; and we think it has been treated by our author with knowledge, research, reasoning, and impartiality. The main object of the work, for we

* *Mrs. Gray's Tour, &c. p. 491.*

have space enough only to give but a brief outline of the chief points on which the *stress of the author's explanation* lies, is this,

P. 2. "As to the apparent *disagreement* of divine truths, although the disagreement is but apparent, yet it is not every one who sees their compatibility. Such, for instance, as these; man's free agency and responsibility with the sovereignty of God's grace: the equitable administration of the moral government of the world, under the law of works and the law of faith, with the sovereign manifestation of the spirit to a chosen peculiar people. The universal benign aspect of the gospel, with its peculiar aspect. Sovereign election of some only, with the declarations of God's benevolence and philanthropy to all; sovereign decrees, with the freedom of the human will; sovereign decrees, with the freedom of human agency; the conditional and therefore contingent declarations and promises of Scripture, with the unconditional and active principles of God; and the sincerity of the exhortations and expostulations of Holy Writ, with its declarations of man's impotence."

Now it must be owned that these are the highest subjects on which the human intellect can be employed; the most important on which the human mind can meditate; and such are the difficulties involved in them, that, after many a fearful but ineffectual struggle, both the intellect and mind have lain helpless and prostrate before them: the most conscientious, the most religious, cannot discern the truth.

"Some," as our author says, "take one side, and some another, and so become most injuriously *partial* in their view of Scripture doctrine,—this party contending earnestly for sovereign grace, while they neglect human duty and responsibility; that party as warmly contending for human duty and responsibility, while they neglect the duties of sovereign grace. Nor does the mischief end here: some who adopt that side of the question, the *sovereignty of grace*, ever feel uneasy when the preacher, in the name of God, calls sinners to repentance, and to the obedience of faith; particularly when he invites, and persuades, and urges them 'to choose life that they and their seed may live;' while, on the other hand, the advocate of human duty and responsibility spurns at the doctrine of sovereign election, and overpowering grace."

In the difficulties of these great

questions, our author confesses that he was for many years involved, but "by a clue originally afforded him by his much revered tutor, Dr. Edward Williams, and by Dr. Watts, in his 'Ruin and Recovery,' and by his own serious investigation into the mind of the spirit, in the Word, he has been led forward through many a difficult path, to a state of light and enlargement." Agreeing, as we do, in much of the author's argument, and in that part in which its main strength lies, believing, as we do, that it presents the most *consistent* view of the Divine government, in those parts under discussion, we shall do the author most justice, in giving his explanation of the object in his own clear and authentic language.

"The object in this work is to shew that God, the 'great King,' in his government of man, not only proceeds upon the principle of equity, but that hereby he designs to bear a *testimony* concerning himself and man respectively. That for this purpose his government is a government of *probation*, and that, being *probationary*, it is never singly *conditional* in its form: a view of things which, it is presumed, accounts not only for its universal aspect, but also for its appeal to the human will, and human agency. Moreover, that thus a testimony having been borne to the glory of God, and the confusion of man, God on a foresight of man's guilt and stubbornness, as well under the Gospel as the Law, has taken occasion to display his glory still further, by a superadded dispensation of *sovereign goodness*, as a gracious sovereign, in an election to mercy of such as he in his all-wise councils thought proper; yet, however, seeing this election, though sovereign and eternal, is on the supposition of foreseen unpersuadableness, and takes effect during the exertion of the universal administration of the Gospel, *that it is not an election of exclusion*, but of *reservation*, 'keeping mercy for thousands,' when all deserved to be cut off for their stubbornness. * * If the result of *trial* be found to be unpersuadableness on the part of man, and man be brought in guilty and inexcusable, it is then easy to conceive how 'man having done as he listed, God may do as he list,' and say, I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy; I will yet keep mercy for thousands. And then we see that there arises a *particular* aspect upon the foreseen portion of the *universal* one, in which *particular* aspect the law is special, the election is according to God's

will, the re-election is particular, the calling is effectual, the new covenant is with the spiritual Israel alone, and the mediation and suretyship in such covenant, only for the Israel, and the promised inheritance, the inheritance only for the saints. Thus we may see also why at the judgment day, although men have been judged according to the records in the book of the 'law of works,' and of the 'law of faith,' there should be occasion for opening another book which is 'the book of life.'

Dr. Watts, in that work, "The Ruin and Recovery of Mankind," which our author took as the guiding clue through the difficulties of this great question, says,

P. 19. "Surely, if there can be a way found to reconcile these two doctrines of the *absolute salvation of the elect*, by the obedience, righteousness, and death of Christ procuring it for them, with all things necessary to the possession of it; and also of the *conditional salvation* provided for all mankind, and offered to them in the Gospel, through the all-sufficient and overflowing value of the obedience and sufferings of Christ, this will be the most fair, natural, and easy way of reconciling these different texts of Scripture, without any strain or torture put upon any of them."

Again, Dr. Watts says,

"I have proved it pretty clear, at least to my own satisfaction, that the *non-elect* among men are *not* predestinated to eternal misery by any absolute act of reprobation; nor are they left in the state of fallen angels or devils, for whom there is no Saviour appointed, and who cannot have any reasonable hope; but that there is a *conditional* salvation provided for all men, and offered to them in the Gospel."

Once more:

"Since there are so many expressions of Scripture that give us reason to think that Christ lived and died in some respects as a *common* mediator of mankind, though with a *peculiar regard to the elect*, we think this doctrine of the extensive goodness of God is a much more desirable opinion, and should be more cheerfully received by us, as it is so agreeable to our duty of charity to all men, and seems so necessary to us at present for vindicating the justice, goodness, and sincerity of God, in his transactions with mankind."

We have no room to go into our author's historical proofs, or his inferences and reasonings on this subject,

which are carried through the volume in a manner that cannot fail deeply to interest all religious inquirers; and all we can do is to give the result of the inquiry, in the correctness of which we confess ourselves much to coincide; the other parts of the work we must leave totally untouched, except in recommending the volume to the attention of those who have leisure to pursue the inquiry. The view of things taken by the author silences, (to use his own language,)

"That objection of the *Arminian* which supposes that the *Calvinistic* theory is a theory of *exclusion*, for it involves in it, or admits, a *provision for all*, so that none are excluded but such as exclude themselves. It silences also that other objection, which supposes that the *Calvinistic* theory infringes on the liberty of the human will, for it leaves man at liberty to choose the life or death, to the same extent as the *Arminian* maintains that liberty."

The author considers, in his third chapter, the mis-statements of the doctrine of election, either as an election of *believers*, or of nations, and of these to religious privileges, or founded on a fore-sight of a good use of free will; and he agrees, in opposition to the doctrine of Wesley, "That the faith is consequent upon the election, or, that the election is *to* faith. Faith is the gift of God, but the kindness to the person is prior to the bestowing of the gift." After the correction of these mis-statements, the author brings forward more fully his explanation of the true doctrine of *election*, i. e. not an election of *exclusion*, but of reservation, of relief, and of security. By the *general* administration of the Gospel, God has bound himself to give eternal life to as many as receive the Gospel, and all this *without respect of persons*: but it can be no infringement of his justice if, in adopting some *further method of grace*, he chooses who shall be the objects of his grace. The author then shows that it is not an election according to "arbitrary caprice," inconsistent with the human will, or without respect to human endeavour. He shows that it no way militates against the universal grace of the Gospel dispensation, or infringes upon the freedom of the human will. *Election*, the author considers, has respect

to the person chosen; predestination to the condition and end, or their relative state. With regard to the objection raised as to the election of the few, and the rejection of the many, we know that the "regenerated people of God shall be as the host of Heaven, which cannot be numbered, and as the sand of the sea, which cannot be measured." And they may consist of those whom God has chosen to come to him, by the regenerating influence of His holy spirit. Those that are called in successive generations from the Fall till now; and that great part of the human race that die in *infancy*; the "abounding of the grace," and the "gift of righteousness," availing for them. Hence, some have supposed that the number of the elect will ultimately be greatly superior to that of the non-elect: nay, that the number of the last will be no more in proportion to the multitude of the saved, than will be the number of the executed to those that die a natural death in a kingdom or state. Here we must break off; observing, that, though our view of the materials and progress of the reasoning in this work has been very short, and, compared to the abundance of matter, superficial, yet our estimate of its value, and of the agreement of its view with the truth of the Gospel, is very high, and we trust and think that it may form a guide and consolation to many in the search into the mysteries of their religious faith and trial.

The New Testament. A Fac-simile Reprint of the celebrated Genevan Testament, 1557, with the Marginal Annotations and References, the Initial and other Wood-cuts, Prefaces and Index. fcp. 8vo. pp. xxx. 910.

WE are not aware of any collection of fac-simile reprints, and yet, although persons may affect to slight them singly, such an assemblage would be well worth possessing. Taken even singly, they have their use, not only as re-publications, but also as exercising the ingenuity of engravers and printers. In this respect, the volume now lying before us is entitled to the greatest praise, for, as a specimen of imitative cytotgraphy and typography, it is really beautiful. Nor can we

better describe it than by copying the description which Dr. Cotton, in his List of English Translations of the Bible (Oxford, 1821), has given of the original edition.

"NEW TESTAMENT. *Geneva*, 1557, 12°. 'The Newe Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, conferred diligently with the Greke, and best approved translations. With! the arguments, aswel before the chapters, as for every Booke and Epistle, also diversities of readings, and meetes profitable annotations of all harde places: whereunto is added a copious table.' Below is a neat wood-cut representing Time drawing Truth from a cave. Below is, 'AT GENEVA, printed by Conrad Badius, M.D.LVII.' On the reverse of the title is, 'The order of the bookes of the New Testament.' 'An Epistle declaring that Christ is the end of the Lawe, by John Calvin,' 8 leaves. 'To the reader,' 2 leaves. 'The argument of the Gospell,' 1 leaf. St. Matthew, &c. fol. j—cccxxx. The table and supputation of the years from Adam to Christ, fol. ccccxxi—ccccli. On the last is, 'PRINTED BY CONRAD BADIUS, M.D.LVII. THIS X OF JUNE.' On the reverse are the errata. The letter is a small beautiful Roman, the marginal notes in a smaller Roman; but the heads of chapters, and Scripture references, are in italics. The verses are divided by figures, as at present; and this is the first in which such a division occurs. A full page contains 37 lines." (P. 138, Appendix.)

In the body of his elaborate work, Dr. Cotton terms it "a beautiful and rare volume." It is the more curious, because subsequent editions are not mere reprints, for, as he adds, "the translation differs from that which three years afterwards was printed at the same place, together with the Old Testament." The Geneva, or Reformers' Bible, as it is sometimes called, was printed there in 1560, concerning which, Dr. Cotton says in a note,

"The first edition of this version, which was for many years the most popular one in England, as its numerous editions may testify. After the appearance of King James's translation, the use of it seems to have declined: yet a fondness for its notes still lingered; and we have several instances of their being attached to editions of the royal translation, one of which kind was printed so lately as 1715." (P. 14.)

It is unnecessary, in this place, to

enter into the various questions arising out of this version of the Bible, or rather out of the annotations. They may be found in most works on English Biblical Literature, and also in Fuller's Church History, and Vindication (in answer to Heylyn), in Neal's History of the Puritans, and in Dr. (now Bishop) Short's History of the Church of England. As the production of the English refugees at Geneva, during the reign of Queen Mary, it is closely linked to the events of the Reformation. Dr. Short considers that King James, in pronouncing it "the worst of all translations," was overcome by his kingly prejudices, which were offended by the political bias of some of the notes to the Old Testament; "for it is certainly better than any before it." (vol. ii. p. 72.) Even now it may be consulted with advantage, by students who like to refer to several translations, when reading the original. Thus, for instance, the translation of 2 Peter iii. 16, is remarkably clear: "Among which things some are harde to be understood;" which is clearer than our own, though that is not necessarily ambiguous. Much also may be learned from the language which it uses incidentally; as, for instance, in the table, or index, under the letter H., "Hel . . . taken for the grave, Acts ii. 27 and 31."* To make the reprint more exact, the typographical errors are retained in the body of the work, and the original "fautes" are given at the end, as in the first edition. They are, however, so few, as to matter little, and their paucity is creditable to the press of Conrad Badius.

It may be a mere conjecture, but we think that the wood-cut in the title-page had a remarkable effect. The book appeared in 1557, and two years after, when Queen Elizabeth passed through London from the Tower to her coronation, a pageant was erected in Cheapside, representing Time coming out of a cave, and leading a person clothed in white silk, who represented Truth. The device

was not absolutely a copy of the vignette, but the idea was the same, and was probably adopted from it with suitable additions. Mr. Horne, who mentions the pageant in his valuable *Introduction* (vol. ii. p. 234, ed. 4th), has not noticed the coincidence.

Bishop Horsley has given a general opinion of the "notes and illustrations" affixed to this version, which he says are "very edifying, except that in many points they savour too much of Calvinism." The political bias which appears in those on the Old Testament, is susceptible of the same apology as that learned prelate has so freely offered for some passages in Calvin's *Institutions* and *Commentary*, in the Appendix to a Sermon on Romans xiii. 1, which he preached on January 30, 1793.

It should be pointed out, that the notes on the New Testament are scarcer than those on the Old, as in some editions those of Beza have been substituted in their room, which is the case with Mr. Webster's reprint of 1810, published with the title of "The Reformers' Bible." The dissertation on the Law and the Gospel, by Calvin, which is prefixed to the volume now before us, appeared also in French, in the New Testament printed at Caen in 1563, along with the notes of Marlozat, and probably in other editions.

It remains to mention, that this beautiful volume is from the Biblical Repertory of Mr. Bagster, whose Polyglott Bible, together with various subsidiary publications, is so widely and deservedly celebrated. To the Biblical Scholar who prides himself on a number of versions, it is indispensable, unless he fortunately possesses the original, and even then, it is no unworthy companion of it, as a specimen of what may be effected, as a fac-simile.

The Norfolk Topographer's Manual.
royal 8vo.

THIS very handsome volume contains a fuller catalogue of what antiquaries and artists have performed in illustration of the county of Norfolk, than it has hitherto been the good fortune of any other county to obtain. The county of Kent, indeed, can boast

* This passage furnishes a ready explanation of the words in the Creed, "He descended into hell."

of a longer series of authors, whose works are usefully described in the *Bibliotheca Cantiana* of Mr. Russell Smith, a compilation which may probably have led to the present, and which we should be glad to see continued throughout the whole range of British Topography. The Norfolk Manual, however, presents to view so much more than a mere list of books, that it is deserving of particular attention; and, together with the very useful "Norfolk Lists,"—of Members of Parliament, Sheriffs, and officials of all grades, (published in 1837,) this county is now uncommonly well provided in manuals of reference. The catalogues of books and engravings contained in the present work were compiled by the late Mr. Samuel Woodward, author of "Outlines of Norfolk Geology," &c. and have been revised and augmented by W. C. Ewing, esq.

We will make two observations on p. 4.

1. Of Weever's Monuments it is said, "This work contains a Description of *all* the antient Funeral Monuments in the Diocese of Norwich." Old Weever has a reputation greater than he deserves: his church notes are exceedingly careless and inaccurate, as may be proved in almost any case where the monuments he describes are still existing. The diocese of Norwich furnished a large proportion of his book, but he surely by no means described *all* its funeral monuments.

2. Respecting

"Norfolciani Bibliotheca; 4to. 1681.

"The Editor has never seen this work, but it stands in Heber's Catalogue, part v. page 135."

we beg to remark that it was a Catalogue of the Duke of Norfolk's library presented to the Royal Society; and its real title is *Bibliotheca Norfolciana; sive Catalogus Librorum, &c.* (see Watt's *Biblioth. Brit.* vol. iv. art. Norfolk.)

To Mr. Woodward's work are added two Appendixes. The first, which occupies 216 pages, is a catalogue of the very numerous collection of drawings, prints, and deeds, formed for the illustration of the county history and antiquities, by Dawson Turner, esq.

The second Appendix consists of

short notices of such of the contents of the Harleian, Cottonian, Lansdowne, and other manuscripts in the British Museum, as relate to Norfolk. This cannot fail to be useful; and to promote further investigation. The knowledge and experience of Sir Harris Nicolas, and Sir Henry Ellis, have been contributed to render this part of the work more ample; and the latter has further supplied an account of such of the Norfolk Cartularies as are known to be in existence, with many valuable notes.

"With these aids, it is confidently trusted that this volume will be found of material use to all who are interested in the investigation of Norfolk topography. It is published for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Woodward—a man who was at once most estimable in the various relations of social life, and whose unwearied industry in the devotion of his talents to the elucidation, both of the Antiquities and the Geology of his native county, is deserving of every eulogium."

We are glad to remark, in conclusion, that the topography of Norfolk has just received these accessions—

The History, Antiquities, and Geology of Bacton: by the Rev. C. Green, of Bacton.

The History and Antiquities of the Castle and Priory of Castle-Acre, by the Rev. J. H. Bloom, B.A. Vicar of Castle-Acre and Newton. 8vo.

The History and Antiquities of Foulsham. By the Rev. Thomas Quarles, M.A. small 8vo.

And that a work on "The Antiquities of Lynn Regis," is preparing for publication, by William Taylor, author of "Annals of St Mary Overie," &c.

Encyclopædia Egyptiaca; or, a Dictionary of Egyptian Antiquities. No. I. By Thos. Jos. Pettigrew, F.R.S., &c.

THIS work has been undertaken, we are told, at the suggestion and persuasion of some of the most eminent of our Egyptian scholars and antiquaries, who have promised the author their aid in its prosecution.

The continuance of the undertaking will, however, it appears, depend entirely on such support as may be derived from a sufficient number of subscribers; we are therefore happy to ob-

serve some 150 names, of the most respectable and intelligent character, appended to the present experimental number.

The arrangement of the different matters explained is of course alphabetical, and the whole is preceded by a preliminary historical sketch of ancient Egypt, which tells us that Ham, the son of Noah, was, according to the Scripture account, the first colonist of Egypt; but at the same time adds, that it has been demonstrated by a late authority, that *Ham* is the same appellation as *Khemi* or *Khame*, the meaning of which is *black*, in allusion to the colour of the soil; and the idea of an African origin for the Egyptians is now generally repudiated.

Now, this statement, as it seems to be a deviation from the authority of Scripture and former received accounts, requires, we think, some observation. The assertion of the 10th chapter of Genesis is very simple and express as regards the personality of Ham, the father of Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan. It is true, indeed, that Egypt was called by its ancient inhabitants *Chemia*, and by the Copts *Cbemi*, but we apprehend that term to be altogether independent of any allusion to Ham. That the epithet was derived from the blackness of the Egyptian soil is an assertion as old as Plutarch, but by no means can we admit it to destroy, by any fanciful deductions, the personality of Ham as connected with the land of Egypt. The 78th Psalm, v. 51, says, that "God smote all the first born in Egypt; the chief of their strength in the Tabernacles of Ham." Again, in the 105th Psalm, v. 25. "Israel also came into Egypt, and Jacob sojourned in the land of Ham." V. 27. "They shewed signs among them and wonders in the land of Ham." And surely, after having seen that Ham was a real person, not a property of colour, by his enumeration, among the descendants of Noah, it will be vain to contend that he is not designated in these passages, and that the term means nothing else but black. How clear is the definition of the learned Bishop Newton, who says, following the sure authority of revealed history, that Egypt is called Mizraim in the Hebrew Scriptures, and the land of Ham, from having been first in-

habited, after the deluge, by Noah's youngest son Ham or Hammon, and by his son Misraim. We admit that there is no necessity to go further than this statement, and to make the Nubians the more ancient and the parent nation.

The Greek name of *Αἴγυπτος* Newton seems disposed to solve as *aia* Cuphti, the land of Cuphti, but others have derived it from the Nile: thus Hesychius, *Αἴγυπτος ὁ Νεῖλος ὁ ποταμὸς ἀπ' οὗ καὶ ἡ χώρα ἀπὸ τῶν νεωτέρων Αἴγυπτος ἐκλήθη*. Surely these clear and simple deductions were worthy of a passing notice by Mr. Pettigrew.

We make these observations because we think it was incumbent on the intelligent writer, in adopting a new explanation of the meaning of the land of Ham, to have noticed that opinion which had long been considered as settled by the most ancient and authentic historical authority which can be produced.

"The Geology of Egypt," says Mr. Pettigrew, "is highly deserving of attention. From the mountains which constitute the boundaries of the valley of the Nile have been drawn the materials which form the temples, the tombs, the monuments, and statues of the ancient Egyptians. From Philæ to Syene the Oriental granite, in its beautiful rose-coloured and other varieties, was obtained between Syene and Esneh, the sandstone, so common in the slabs of the temples, was derived; whilst the northern or calcareous district, in which the tombs abound, extended itself to the southernmost angle of the Delta. From these materials have the mighty Pyramids, and other astounding buildings and monuments, been furnished, which have almost defied 'the crumbling touches of time, and the misty vapourousness of oblivion.' [There is some grandeur, but a quaintness almost absurd in this quotation.] The dryness of the atmosphere (of Egypt) is so great that many of the monuments preserve a freshness as if but recently executed."

The astonishing retention of the vital principle of seeds deposited with mummies is mentioned, three instances of which Mr. Pettigrew says he can attest. Wheat, preserved with a mummy, when sown, after a lapse of 3,000 years, came up and grew, much bearded and full-eared, the true *Triticum Compositum*, and resembled the wheat of Heshbron, described by Capt.

Irby and Capt. Mangles in their Travels in Egypt, Nubia, &c. in 1817 and 1818. Mr. Pettigrew considers that the retention of vitality, after a lapse of so many centuries, was owing to the entire exclusion of air and moisture, those grand agents in decomposition—for our all-observant poet tells us that

“Water drops have worn the stones of Troy.”

We confess we have ourselves been somewhat sceptical about the sprouting of the corn of Misraim's land, preserved through countless ages, but Mr. Pettigrew's experience goes far to remove our doubts. We shall await, with much interest, the continuation of this undertaking, for which the studies of the author have so well qualified him, and shall then be happy to resume our notice.

Outline of the Laws of Thought.

THIS work, though in the outward dress of a modest duodecimo, is an undeniable evidence of extensive reading, great power of systematic arrangement, and real depth of thought. So much gratification have we received from a very careful perusal of it, that we will not trust ourselves further to speak of its merits, lest enthusiastic approbation of a logical work should seem to betray a want of the soberness of mind necessary towards forming a correct estimate of such a production. We will but give an extract from the Introduction: and this we imagine must go far towards drawing attention to the strong food contained in the esoteric portion of the volume.

“We define Logic to be a science of the necessary laws of thinking, or in more obscure phrase, a science of the *form* of thought. And now what is the ‘*form* of thought?’ Let us first endeavour to frame a consistent explanation of the word *form*, and then to show on what foundation, amidst a chaos of materials stored up in the writings of philosophers and those who ape them, the explanation rests. The word is used in three distinct but cognate senses: it is, 1, a law or an idea; the latter being the former transferred to a thinking subject, for ‘that which contemplated *objectively* (that is, as existing externally to the mind) we call a law; the same contemplated *subjectively* (that is, as existing in a subject or mind) is an idea.’ Hence, Plato often names ideas, laws; and Lord Bacon, the British Plato, describes t h

laws of the material universe as ideas in nature. ‘*Quod in natura naturata Lex, in natura naturante idea dicitur.*’* Flame, heated metal, boiling water, the rays of the sun, all rank under one common form (that is, law,) of *heat* namely: by which is meant that they, all and each, contain whatever is *essential* to heat. Lead, gold, vermilion, stones, and (in a greater or less degree) all sensible substances whatever, possess gravitation; gravitation then is their form—the law under which they all come, the condition with which they all comply. By virtue of this form they are—not bodies indeed—but *gravitating-bodies*: in other words, if that form or law were removed, their existence as to that nature or property would terminate. Now, how does every one of the given instances come under the forms, heat and gravitation? By something contained within itself—by its embodying the law or definition: that which comes under the form of *weight*, must possess *weight*, must have within it all that the definition of weight demands. And hence we may trace the *second* meaning of the word form; it is *that part of any object through which it ranks under a given law*. Every fresh representation (for we are considering the question with reference to the thinking subject,) to which the mind is directed, is referred to different laws, called forms, by virtue of various qualities within itself, each of which is termed, metonymically, and with respect to the law under which it is the means of ranking the representation, its form. For example, let a man examine a stone, and the intellect will forthwith, and with the greatest rapidity, proceed to class the representation of that stone afforded by the senses, under the various forms of colour, figure, size, weight, temperature, &c.: and with reference to the form, say, of weight, the weight of the object would be its form (*sensu secundo*), with reference to the form (*sensu primo*) of colour, the colour of the object would be its form. So that that which in the object, when viewed with relation to one law or form, is its form (*sensu secundo*), is not its form when the object is viewed in relation to another. Now, the *matter* of any representation is that part of it which, with reference to any given law, is non-formal. Thus in our stone, the weight, size, temperature are part of the matter, as far as the law of colour is concerned, for they all are non-formal, and the colour of the stone alone is formal. The matter is that which, when added to the form (*sensu secundo*), gives it extraneity—*outness*—and makes it exist as a fact; for without somewhat more

* S. T. Coleridge.

than the mere form, there can be no instance of a law, an instance being the presence of the law in an object capable of containing it, and thus pre-supposing two things, the law and the capable object, whereof we term one the form (*sensu secundo*), and the other the matter. For example, *triangle* may be conceived by means of its own form or definition alone, but it must have a material part, it must become a triangle of lines, or stone, or wood, as the sole condition of its external existence. Where no separation, according to some law or other, of a representation into its formal and material parts takes place, there must be total ignorance of the object represented: the representation must remain obscure, in which case it can never amount to a cognition. The absolutely material part of a cognition will be that which remains unknown after it has been brought under as many forms as the operating intellect can reduce it to; that which is non-formal throughout, and never becomes the condition of the cognitions ranking under a law. Forms have a triple mode of existence: they exist in the divine mind as ideas, and are the archetypes of creation; they exist as embodied in instances, in which mode they are laws; they exist lastly in the human mind as ideas: thus they precede creation, they are in it, they succeed it.

"There is yet a third sense of the word *form*: as it denotes the law, so by an easy transition it denotes the genus or class of instances, brought together and cemented by the law. Thus, to speak of the *form* of '*animal*,' may mean, first the law or definition of animal in general, independent of all application to instances; secondly, the part of any given animal by which it comes under the law, and is what it is; thirdly and lastly, the class of animals in general, formed by the law."

After thus propounding the doctrine of *forms*, the author vindicates his uses of the word by a goodly array of passages from Plato, Lord Bacon, and others of eminence. The other distinctive portions of the work appear to be the rejection of modality as a form of judgments, and the grounds of such rejection; a theory of judgments of substitution, and an elaborate doctrine of immediate consequence. But indeed the whole doctrine of syllogism is more compactly enunciated, and consistently expounded, than we have ever seen it before. We give the work our heartiest recommendation.

Attica and Athens: an Inquiry into the Civil, Moral, and Religious Institutions of the Inhabitants, the Rise and Decline of the Athenian Power, and the Topography and Chorography of ancient Attica and Athens. Translated from the German of K. O. Müller, Grotefend, and others. By John Ingram Lockhart, F.R.A.S.

THE little work before us is evidently the version of a good German scholar of several treatises in that language, illustrating with interesting particularity the topography of Attica. Of these the work of Müller is of course the most important.

He tells us that the heart of Attica is formed of a ridge of mountains running southward, from the Bœotian Cithæron, and has nearly the same direction as most of the Islands and Capes of the Ægean sea. These mountains he describes with much local minuteness, and the streams and rivers to which they give rise.

"On either side of the chief mountains, but particularly on the western, are fine plains, through which the mountain streams have a regular course, and become small rivers. The most considerable plain lies between the Hymettus and Corydallus, in which the city of Athens itself is situate, called *τό πεδίον*, also *Cecropia*. In this valley the olive-tree thrived and agriculture prospered."

Through this tract of country flow the Ilissus and Cephissus; the source of the former is in mount Hymettus. The level part of Marathon is formed in a deep defile between the mountains, which opens to a plain five English miles long and two broad; this was the immortal field of Marathon.

"The great tumulus of the Athenians, twenty-five feet high, a *πολυανδριον*, on which stood a stele or column with the names of the fallen warriors inscribed on it, has lately been opened by Fauvel, but he found very little else but *arrow-points* made of stone. There yet remain the bases of two monuments of Pentelic marble, those of *Echelus* and *Miltiades*."

Were not these arrow-heads Persian, and deposited in the mound as trophies of victory?

The Hymettus and Pentelicus afford excellent marble; from the last-named mountain, especially, was quarried

the fine kinds used in Grecian architecture and sculpture. The finest potters' clay was brought from the promontory Colias, of which the earthenware vessels were manufactured, coloured red with vermilion. This species of pottery, commonly known as Samian, of which so many relics are found in Roman localities at the present day, and which the Romans valued in the same proportion as we in modern days esteem genuine China vessels, was doubtless first manufactured in Greece. The potteries of the island of Samos gave to these esteemed fictile vessels their popular name.

The metallic riches of Attica were great; mines of silver, of lead, and of quicksilver, abounded, together with many valuable veins of ochreous compounds of iron, such as that splendid yellow dye called the Attic *Sil*. The silver mines were, even previous to the time of Themistocles, and up to that of Xenophon, very profitable to individuals.

“As early, however, as in the time of Philip, the richest ores were exhausted, and in the first century of the Christian era those veins which were at first so valuable entirely failed. When the mine country of Attica was appropriated to make Athens the grand emporium and seat of polite learning, the nature of its vegetable productions may be said to have had a vast influence on the mode of life, and even the dispositions of the Athenians. Attica had not the rich black wheat-bearing soil of Bœotia, which the streams had washed down as silt from the basin of the Lake Copais, nor that damp heavy atmosphere which caused the country of Thebes to appear an ever-verdant garden; consequently, it neither produced those square-built and powerful athletes, the *beau idéal* of the Bœotian Hercules, but her inhabitants were of a more slender make, with minds more refined, and dispositions more excitable.”

The genial climate of Attica produced the finest figs and olives; even to this day, there are extensive woods of wild olive-trees on the Cephissus. The Goddess Athena herself was the tutelary patroness of this tree. Demeter, the Ceres of the Greeks, protected the fig. There was a sacred fig-tree at Eleusis, from which that part of the suburbs of Athens on the holy

road to Eleusis, was called *Ἱερα στυκῆ*. The wine of Attica was not remarkable; the vine-growers of Athmonon were considered very skilful. The forests on the mountains not being duly preserved, there was a scarcity of ship timber. The honey of Attica was celebrated for its fine flavour, the bees collecting it from the fragrant herbs, the heaths, and thyme of Hymettus. Among the animals of Attica, may be enumerated the mountain goat, and a fine breed of sheep which cropped the mountain herbage. In Attica at this day there are about 60,000 sheep, and 100,000 goats. Every winter, numerous flocks descend from the mountains of Thessaly, to graze in the valleys. Horses were rare in Attica, for the hill country had no rich pasture to support them; asses and mules were numerous. The sea was very productive of fish, particularly of Pelamydes, a sort of tunny; partridges and *arrayn*, a species of woodcock, were particularly distinguished. It is curious to remark, by the way, that our old London topographer Fitzstephen mentions the *Attagen Ionicum* as one of the dainties of the cooks' shops in Eastcheap.

The wild boar and bear were hunted on the Parnes, and the slayer of a wolf was rewarded with five drachmas; but, as the animal was sacred to Apollo, he was obliged to erect a tumulus over its remains. All who have seen the sun declining behind the mountain ranges in South Wales, will remember the bright cerulean hues and purple tinges reflected from those heights, and may have some idea of the rich colours which are spread over the mountains of Attica.

“Travellers admire the gentle elevation of the lines which form the contour of the mountains, which, seen through a clear and transparent atmosphere, assume the most brilliant and glowing colours. The Hymettus has been very properly termed by an ancient poet the purple-coloured, because, when viewed from Athens, about an hour before sunset, it appears of such a deep purple hue as in a painting would seem exaggerated. The sky which pervades Attica and the Islands of the Ægean sea reflects every object seen through it with a double lustre, life, and freshness; to this is owing the preservation of those masterpieces of ancient art which have

been destroyed [defaced?] by barbarians, and which may be seen with great clearness at a vast distance."

The author next enters upon the definition of the special topography of Attica, and describes the limits of the several *demi* or boroughs, with as much accuracy as a compiler of details for the Reform Bill. Every Attic citizen was a member of some *demos*, and entered in its register. The *Δῆμοι*, townships or boroughs, with distinct jurisdictions, were separated from each other by boundary stones, and existed in Attica from the earliest times. That the city of Athens did not form a *demos* may be gathered from the fact that it was composed only by the junction of several *demi*, and from the circumstance that the Athenians lived mostly in the country. The inhabitants of a *demos*, when incorporated in a city, brought with them its rural names, and imposed them on streets and districts. The *phylæ* were larger divisions or districts divided into *demi*, just as our counties into parishes.

Our attention is next turned, by Kanngiesser, to the topography of Athens, and his observations are followed by those of Grotefend and Von Hammer. He enumerates the writers who have illustrated it, ancient and modern, Heliodorus, Pausanias, Polemon, Fanelli, Chandler, Le Roy, Wheeler, Spon, le Roy, Stuart, &c. The renowned Acropolis was wholly sacred and consecrated to the Gods. There, among numerous other edifices, were the Parthenon, the Propylæa, the Temple of Polias, and the colossal statue of Athena, by Phidias. The rocky citadel, strong even by nature, was fortified on its north side, at an early period, by the Tyrrhenian Pelasgians, but Cimon first completed the work, and carried the wall round the south side. The longest ascent to the Acropolis was decorated under the administration of Pericles with a magnificent flight of steps, and the splendid Propylæa. The architect was Mnesicles, and the building was commenced in the Archonship of Euthymenes, in the 4th year of the 85th Olympiad, and finished in five years, at the expence of 2012 talents.

The ascent was so formed that there were steps only on either side, that

the processions, together with the oxen for the sacrifice, might ascend (the acclivity) between them without any interruption. From the prostylon on the east side you entered the cella, then into the opisthodon, where were preserved the rich ornaments of the temple, and the state treasures; last of all into the hinder prostylon. This magnificent building, called, from the width of the topmost step, Hecatopeton, was built by Callicrates, Ichnus, and Carpion. It was commenced in the first year of the 83rd Olympiad, and finished in the 85th, when Phidias erected therein the magnificent colossal statue of Athena. In the sequel it is affirmed that Athena was a Pelasgian goddess, and Athens originally inhabited by Pelasgians, and that the most ancient Athenians were of Thracian descent, and, more remotely, of Asiatic origin. From the religious connexion of Attica with the interior of Asia, it may be comprehended, it is said, why Athena in the Parthenon had a sphinx on the top of her helmet, and a griffin on each side. The similarity of these griffins and sphinxes with those of Persia, betray an Hyperborean origin for Athena, and this leads to a connexion with the Indians. Yet when we are a few lines before told that, after the Greeks had become acquainted with those wholesale dealers in idols, the Egyptians, they are supposed to have borrowed many of their customs from them, we may well suppose that these chimeras were among some of their imported articles. We are, however, far from repudiating the idea of some remote Asiatic origin for the aborigines of Greece, and commixture with Pelasgic tribes.

The following observation on the derivation of the term Athena, must not be unnoticed; it appears to us as original as it is fortunate.

"It is very astonishing that no one has yet noticed the analogy between the names of the two peninsulas of Macedonia; that of Pallene with the giant Pallas, and of Acte with the mountain Athos, since the name of Pallas bears the same relation with Pallene as Athos (for Atheos) to Athene, and this analogy of names shows us the route by which the worship of Pallas Athena came into Attica." Grotefend.

Of the destinies of the city in the later

ages, a few notes may be acceptable: A.D. 400, it was taken possession of by Alaric, King of the Western Goths; and little is known of its history till A.D. 1204, when Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, became Emperor of Constantinople; he gave Thessalonica and the Morea to Boniface, Marquis of Montserrat, who took the city of Athens. Afterwards it came into the hands of the Earls of France, Savoy, and Arragon, and last of all into the Acciaioli family, until it was taken by the Turks under Mohammed II. In 1687 it was retaken by Count K nigsmark, under the Venetian General Morosini. During the siege the well-known accident occurred so destructive of the incomparable remains of Grecian art—a powder magazine in the citadel was fired by a Venetian bomb, and the temple of Victory, and the Parthenon, reduced to shattered ruins by

the explosion, yet maintaining their beautiful symmetrical character, even in the last vestiges of their existence. We have shewn, by the above rapid sketch, something of the quality of this useful little volume, which will become, we think, a manual reference for every student in Greek literature. Very clever lithograph copies of M ller's Map of Attica, and Plan of Ancient Athens, are appended to the work, and every lover of the heroic ages, and of Grecian story, will thank Mr. Lockhart for the neat and elegant manner in which he has edited these handbooks, for the history and topography of the most important district of ancient Greece.

“Great source of science! whose immortal
name
Stands foremost in the glorious roll of fame.”

The History and Antiquities of Foulsham in Norfolk. By the Rev. Thomas Quarles, M.A. R.N. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton. Small 8vo. pp. 164.—Foulsham is a small market town, of little more than 1000 inhabitants, scarcely known to fame, and which has been the scene of no memorable events, excepting a great fire in the year 1770, which destroyed (or very materially injured) the church and fourteen houses. From such a subject we cannot extract matters of general interest; but we can sincerely say that we have never seen the history of a parish more completely and sensibly worked out, and the author has amply merited the thanks of the local community. There is one portion of the book, however, which deserves to be more generally regarded. It contains a memoir of Major-General Philip Skippon, one of the soldiers of fortune who flourished in the armies of the Commonwealth, and this part of the work will be found as carefully and elaborately executed as the rest. We have only one fault to find,—that there is no index, which should never be wanting in books of this kind.

The Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names. By Thomas Swinburne Carr, King's College School, London. 12mo.—This work appears to us to be compiled with great industry, and on sound critical principles. It must be highly useful to *seri studiorum*, and readers of ancient history; and, we should

think, would be well worth its room in the school-desk of the classical master.

Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters. By the Rev. Robert Bland. 12mo.—As the edition before us is the sixteenth, we think it only necessary to inform our readers, that it has been revised and corrected by Mr. Giles of Windlesham.

The Classified Spelling Book, with Definitions and Explanations. 12mo. 1842.—A very good elementary book of a very good system of teaching, and one which we should recommend supporters and inspectors of infant schools to put into the hands of their teachers. Is the author right (p. 110), in classing hares and squirrels among ruminant animals?

While thus speaking of infant schools, with which we believe many of our clerical readers are connected, we cannot forbear telling them of what we should think a good mode of teaching children the alphabet, lately tried by an acquaintance of ours. He had made a set of wooden pins, with one letter on the end of each, so that when any convenient number of them were set up on their opposite ends, they might afford a game to a small class of children, who knocked them down with balls, with the condition, that no fallen pin should be counted, till the little player should tell the name of its letter.

Fractional Arithmetic reviewed, and

practically exemplified. By E. Clifford, *Professor of Mathematics, &c.* 12mo.—Mr. Clifford, in his introductions to the rules, leads his readers up to a comprehension of them by so connected and full a train of reasoning, that, for the more mature student who may find it necessary to qualify himself in fractional arithmetic, for a mathematical examination or profession, or for the prosecution of a mathematical branch of science, without a master, we think this work one of the best we have seen. It has a good set of practical examples.

Elements of Astronomy; adapted for private instruction, and use in schools. By Hugo Reid, *Lecturer on Natural Philosophy,* 12mo. 1842.—We think this a most discreetly compiled little work, from which a student, with a little thought, and, if he is lucky enough to have it, a little geometry, may, in a very short time, acquire such a share of astronomical science as must give him great satisfaction. It is illustrated by some well-engraved diagrams on wood, and explains, in a neat and intelligible mode, not only the more easily understood subjects of such an elementary treatise, but the precession of the equinoxes, nutation, the equation of time, and the crowning proof of the motion of the earth round the sun, the aberration of light.

Could not the author give a familiar demonstration of some of Kepler's laws? The first is very intelligibly demonstrated in "Whiston's Newton's Philosophy," London, 1716.

A Catechism of Astronomy. By Hugo Reid.—This little work is compiled mostly from the former one, and, therefore, the worse for not having been written.

A general and practical system of teaching and learning Languages. By C. Le Vert.—Mr. Le Vert, who is a teacher of the French language, has, in this work, embodied his opinions of the best method of teaching. We think that they are, in the main, very sound; but such as most teachers have already conceived from their own experience. We cannot however promise him, that our schoolmistresses and governesses will read far beyond his 69th page, where, after allowing, "that, in early teaching, well-informed women have a great advantage over us," he says; "Let it not be overlooked, however, that we speak of women of sense, well-informed, and accustomed to teaching; a thing not quite so frequently found as one might suppose." He fires, as we think, a needless shot

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at the stern of the already sinking "Hamiltonian system," and an ineffectual one at the yet unshaken fortress of the dead languages; telling us—with what truth we have no room to show—that all Greek and Latin authors that are of any importance have been translated, and that the Greeks studied no language but their own.

Let those who are fond of shewing their acquisition of a few French phrases, learn what a low estimate of English they are teaching their neighbours to make. In speaking of the qualities of French, the author says (in p. 100), "you constantly find in the works written in other languages, or in familiar conversation, expressions like these—'as the French express it,' or 'as they say in French,' an idiom of course being given at the same time. Now the French language has no need of such assistance; it finds sufficient resources in its own idioms, to express everything with precision, elegance, and force."

A Catechism of Geology. By James Nichol.—A very good work, of a rather objectionable form, the catechetical.

A few Words of Advice to Cadets, and other young persons proceeding to India. By Henry Kerr, a retired Officer in the H. E. I. Company's Military Service; and formerly Commandant of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, Calcutta. 12mo.—A fund of wholesome counsel and useful information, from a manly and experienced mind, and a book of which, with its appendix of forms and regulations as to the Honourable Company's educational institutions and service, every cadet must feel the need.

What does the author mean when he says, in p. 17, "Be very careful in engaging servants, and more particularly avoid those who speak English." Are we to understand that the English language has been in India what, to our shame, it seems to have been in some other parts of the world, the vehicle of demoralization?

Outlines of Turkish Grammar. By John Reid.—This very small work gives an excellent *peep-show* view of the Turkish language, and though it may not supersede the *diorama* of a large grammar, is a good introduction to it. Being written in the Roman letter, it cannot well give its readers either the sound or quantity of the Turkish vowels. The *a's* in *baba*, (p. 12) a father, and *adam*, a man, would all be likely to be pronounced short by an English reader.

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The Rudiments of Greek Grammar, as used in the College at Eton. Edited by the Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D. F.R.S. &c.—All Englishmen owe Dr. Bosworth their gratitude for his valuable labours in Anglo-Saxon. The work before us, as we are told in the title-page, is "intended to combine the advantages of modern grammars with the justly-esteemed and well-established Eton plan," and we think that the editor has, so far as it was possible, realised his intention. It has the Eton Latin text with English foot-notes, and we do not think it a disparagement to a work written confessedly on the Eton plan, to say that we prefer an English Greek grammar, as we would shew a child a picture rather through glass than horn, or that we think *Thiersch's* system of the Greek verb more philosophical and easy than the Eton one. We have found that a pupil learns more readily the characteristic letters or distinctions of the conjugations from being told that the characteristics of the first are lip articulations, of the second throat ones, of the third palatals, of the fourth sibilants, of the fifth liquids, and of the sixth vowels. We cannot, for an instant, receive the doctrine of the note on accent, p. 3, where we are told that "In Greek, the syllable which has the accent is not necessarily marked by a stress of the voice. The Greek accent only implies that the voice, on that syllable, is to take an upward or downward tone." We contend that the Greek accent *τόνος*, (from *τείνω*, to strain,) marked the strain of the voice, or emphasis, which we call accent: (*τί μάρην τείνουσι βοῶν; Eurip. Med. 204.*) and we know, from many trustworthy witnesses, that the acute accent, or emphasis, as still heard in modern Greek, coincides with the acute accent of our Greek grammars; and we believe that the two clauses which we have quoted from the grammar before us contradict each other, as no voice could lay the emphasis on the syllable *τομ*, in *τυπτομένην*,* and then become "elevated or sharpened on the syllable *έν*," without being felt by any perfect ears to make the syllable *έν* more emphatical than the former one, and consequently the emphatical syllable of the word.

Elements of Geometry: consisting of the first four and the sixth books of Euclid. For the use of the Royal Military College. By John Narrien, F.R.S. and R.A.S. Professor of Mathematics, &c. in

* A typographical error seems to have escaped the editor in this word in the note.

the Institution.—This is the second volume of a new course of text-books for the use of Sandhurst College; and, notwithstanding our lingering fondness for our old friend *Hutton*, with his short tracts on geometry, and the mixed mathematics, and his fluxional notation, we are bound to say that, from the ability with which this volume is executed, we think the whole course will be an excellent one.

The author has given a useful tract on geometry on the ground; and, in his propositions of the circle and solids of revolution, has made much use of the method of exhaustions, which, however, in the demonstration of the proposition that "A sphere is equivalent to two thirds of the cylinder described about it," does not seem to us more satisfactory than the shorter, if not neater, method by which *Hutton* solves the same thereon.

On the Sufficiency of the Parochial System without a Poor Law. By T. Chalmers, D.D.—The question agitated in this work is one merely of fact, and which fact, from circumstances, there is no impossibility of establishing: seeing that a Poor Law exists in England and Wales, one has been established in Ireland, and there is none in Scotland. Now a comparison of the relative state of the poor in these different countries, would go far in enabling the enquirer to come to a satisfactory opinion on the subject; the two leading questions being, 1. in which country is the average condition of the labouring classes most satisfactory? 2. in which country is the pauper and destitute class more certainly kept from utter destitution? 3. what system provides best for occasional seasons of deficient supply? Then, taking into consideration the differences that exist in wealth, population, habits of life, &c. between the two countries, it might be asked whether the system that answered (if it did answer) in one country, could be advantageously introduced into another? If in case of extreme necessity the Scotch appeal to the humane generosity of the English, and to the assistance of their wealth, we must look on that appeal as an acknowledgment of some deficiency in their own law of relief. The subject is canvassed fully, if not satisfactorily, by Dr. Chalmers, in the present work; and many important facts, many correct inferences, many ingenious statements, and many truly religious and excellent sentiments, and many sound principles, are to be discovered in his work: but we still withhold our conviction of the success of his vindication of the voluntary principle.

A Selection of rare and curious Fishes found on the Coast of Ceylon, &c. By J. W. Bennett, Esq. F.L.S. 3d Ed. 4to. Nos. 1. & 10 X. (Printed for the Author.)—This work is really all that such a work could be, whether we regard the extreme beauty and finish of the plates, and the splendour of the colours, or the faithfulness of the delineations, and the scientific accuracy of the descriptions. Mr. Bennett has shown himself alike an able draftsman, and an accomplished naturalist. The work is quite fit to rank with Mr. Gould's birds, or any of the costliest works on natural history which we possess. This work was originally dedicated by permission to George the Fourth, a permission, Mr. Bennett observes, highly gratifying to his feelings, who had served his Majesty and the country twenty-two years in civil and military situations: and, we may add, whose activity, ability, and zeal, should have been estimated at a higher value by the government; how they have been overlooked, we cannot say, but we are sure that a person of his attainments and industry would have conferred honour on any appointment. Mr. Bennett has also published the first number of "A Selection of rare and curious Fruits in Ceylon, from drawings made in the Island, and etched from Nature;" a work of equal beauty with the former. The number contains, 1. Citrus Tuberosides. 2. Anacardium Occidentale, the Cachew Nut. 3. Eugenia Malaccensis. We extract as a specimen, a little abridged, Mr. Bennett's account of the Cachew Nut Tree (Anacardium.)

"This tree is indigenous, and only to be seen in a wild state, although very worthy of being cultivated for the valuable properties it possesses. Its astringent bark contains a great proportion of tannin, and yields a beautifully transparent gum in large masses from its trunk and branches. In the year 1828 I sent about fifty pounds weight of it to the firm of Messrs. Musket and Young, of Colombo, for the purpose of being submitted to manufacturers at home; and the answer was, that there was a superabundance of gum-senegal in the market; but that, in time of war, this might be employed to great advantage as a substitute for dying silk, and also to most of the purposes for which gum-arabic (*Mimosa Nilotica*) is applied. The gum-senegal is generally believed to be produced by a species of mimosa, called *Mimosa Senegal*. The gum from the *Anacardium* is very different, and of a far superior quality. The fruit has an unpleasant smell, which some people assimilate to garlic. Some of the old Dutch families at Ceylon manufac-

tured a superior wine and spirit from the cachew apple, and they preferred it as a liquor, but not for diluting with water, to the best brandy. A very intelligent Swedish gentleman, the late Mr. John Tranchell, of Belligam, generally employed the cachew apple, roasted and stuck with cloves, to flavour arrack-punch. The kernel of the nut forms part of every dessert at European tables. It is eaten both in a green and dry state. The nutshell contains a powerful oil, which is employed against the attack of the white ant. The tree grows to the height of 18 or 20 feet; its timber is of little value. The gum that exudes from it often detains and covers insects, and then is passed over in Ceylon to purchasers as amber."

Mr. Bennett has also published a Manual of useful information on the magnificent and important island of Ceylon, &c. of which three Parts have reached us, and which abound in very curious information, such as could alone be gained by a continued residence in the island, and a diligent observation of its productions. As this publication is in a cheaper form than the preceding, it will, no doubt, possess a wider circulation, and we hope to see it continued.

One Centenary of Sonnets, dedicated to Her Most Gracious Majesty, &c. By Thomas Hawkins, Esq.—We shall extract three specimens of these Sonnets, which need no observations of ours to show their merits to our readers.

SONNET III. *Cupid.*

My watch was in the Palace; and there came
Once on a time, a little urchin there,
Who, to my challenge, could not tell his name,
Nor who his father or his mother were,
And other questions answer'd with a stare,

[When we got so far we thought this
was the boy Jones, called in-I-go.]

Which put my curiosity to shame,
So innocent he look'd, and debonaire;
While parleying with the boy, an ancient dame,
A yellow, wretched hag, that few could bear,
Hobbling along upon her crutches lame,
Intently fix'd upon the child her glare;
"Cupid!" she shriek'd, and blew the trump
of fame! (throne,
Old England instant muster'd round the
And this young rascal cried, 'Tis Albert's
own."

SONNET XXX. *The Post and the Imp.*

One night, dear friend, vex'd by capricious
elves (well,
Which haunt our sleep hours, as thou wittest
Along my antique library's groaning shelves
Mine eyes were cast for medicine to quell

Rann'd of soul—meagrim, by book-lore rare
 And the black-letter'd tomes old fashioned look,
 Spell bound me for a moment in my chair ;
 A little vicious agile fairy took
 Our gentle Spenser, and the portrait there
 Of great Elizabeth before me held,
 And sneering squeak'd, 'A nobler, if you dare !'
 'Diva Victoria that proud Queen excell'd'
 I shouted, in a rage,—Regina, hail !
 The Imp, dear friend, how did he quake and
 quail !

SONNET XXXIX. *The Honest Yeoman.*

" Our lovely Queen, o' goold an' pearls enow
 She surely hav' just zee hur dirmon' crown ;
 She's got moor monny than booth I an's thow
 An' aal th' volk in Glassenbery's toun.
 An' that hur friends and voes hav' aalways
 vound.

I do lov' th' Quean, upon my hart, I vow,
 I wish she'd let me jist hur paliase zee,
 I'd gie hur aal I got, my darling quean ;
 An' if she wuld von wurd but speak to me,
 I think vor joy I'd jump out o' my skean.
 'T would be a wundervol gran' thing to be."
 Thus spoke our Yeoman in his honest mean.
 Diva Victoria ! many a heart be thine,
 But none more true and loyal, I opine.

The Mother's Help towards instructing her Children in the Excellence of the Catechism and Services of the Church of England, &c. By the Rev. John James, D.D.—A work which we have read with unmixed gratification, and which we can recommend with the most undoubting confidence. It is alike to be recommended for its important and various information, and for its persuasive eloquence, not only by those to whom it is particularly addressed, but by all persons of either sex who would form correct notions of the value of our Services, and of all the great doctrines of our religion that are included in them. This is one of those works which, while it can be understood by persons of common capacity and ordinary education, may be read and esteemed by those of more intelligent and cultivated minds. The note at p. 306 is highly curious, and the subject deserving a deeper consideration than the author who treats it incidentally could give. The difficulty appears to be this—how can a suddenly invigorated memory consist with organs weakened by long age or disease, or suddenly attacked by accidental injury. Besides, this drowning person, we presume, *recovered*, so that he never was literally in a *dying state*, to which alone, we presume, such supernatural powers would be attributed. The mind, however, in severe bodily illness and affliction, possesses a strong tendency and

desire to turn to itself and recal past events, and view them under altered aspects.

Power of the Passions, and other Poems.
 By Mrs. K. A. Ware.—We presume, that these poems are by an American lady : they are not written with any great talent ; but, as vers de société, are quite as good as verses of that kind are wont to be ; while others have a higher merit.

SONG.

If there's on earth a blooming bower,
 Where fadeless leaf and thornless flower
 Together brightly twine ;
 Where fruits ambrosial crown the trees,
 And health comes in each passing breeze,
 Oh ! would that bower were mine !

If there's a clime where wintry storms
 Come not, to blight those vernal charms
 That glow on Nature's breast,
 Where all is mild, and bright and fair,
 Would I might make my dwelling there,
 And be at peace and rest.

If there's a land where Pow'r and Pride,
 To Wrath and Ignorance allied,
 Ne'er held a sovereign sway ;
 Where humble Merit dares to claim
 The well-earn'd meed of honest fame,
 To that far land—away.

TEARS.

There is a tear, whose bitter flow
 Speaks deeply of the bosom's woe,
 Of care and pain, and with'ring grief,
 And wants that seek not for relief.

There is a tear in secret shed
 O'er perish'd hopes, and pleasures fled,
 O'er treach'rous Love's perfidious smile,
 And Envy's blast, and Falsehood's guile.

There is an agonizing tear,
 Which falls upon the funeral bier ;
 Wrung from the bosom of Despair,
 When the heart's treasure slumbers there.

There is a tear of burning shame,
 Shed o'er the wreck of ruin'd fame ;
 When Conscience, startled from her sleep,
 Looks forth upon life's troubled deep.

A tear, to true repentance given,
 When, to the verge of misery driven,
 The soul its desolation feels,
 And at the Throne of Mercy kneels.
 These speak of all the woes that mark
 Our shadowy pathway thro' life's dark
 And cheerless pilgrimage of gloom ;
 They fall, like faded flow'rs upon a tomb.

Yet there's a tear which, like the dew,
 That comes with twilight's tender hue
 Upon the bosom of a rose,
 As if in sorrow o'er its close.

'Tis that which weaves the potent spell
 Around the cherished word,—farewell !
 A tear of Hope, to Friendship given,
 Once more to meet—if not on earth, in
 Heaven.

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ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. At the anniversary meeting, the Marquess of Northampton, President, took the chair. The following is a list of the new Council:—The Marquess of Northampton, President; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. M.A. Treasurer; Peter M. Roget, M.D., S. H. Christie, esq. M.A., Secretaries; J. F. Daniell, esq., Foreign Secretary. Other members of the Council: *G. B. Airy, esq. M.A., Astron. R.; F. Baily, esq.; M. Barry, M.D.; H. J. Brooke, esq.; R. Brown, esq., D.C.L.; Rev. J. Cumming, M.A.; J. T. Graves, esq. M.A.;* Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., LL.D.; *R. Lee, M.D.; G. A. Mantell, esq., LL.D.; W. H. Miller, esq., M.A.; W. H. Pepys, esq.; G. Rennie, esq.; The Earl of Rosse; W. H. F. Talbot, esq.; C. Wheatstone, esq.*—The flames printed in *Italics* were not members of the last Council. The following are the awards of the medals:—The Copley medal to Professor J. M'Cullagh, for his researches connected with the "wave-theory of light," contained in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. The Rumford medal to Mr. W. H. F. Talbot, for his discoveries and improvements in photography. The Royal medal, in the department of physiology, to Mr. Bowman, for his paper " *On the structure and use of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney, with observations on the circulation through that gland,* " published in the

Philosophical Transactions for 1842. The other Royal medal, not having been awarded in the department of astronomy, was awarded in that of chemistry, to Mr. J. F. Daniell, for his " *Letters on the electrolysis of secondary compounds, and on voltaic combinations,* " published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1840 and 1841.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College were this year permitted to resume their theatrical performance; and the play they selected was the *Adelphi* of Terence. The cast of the *Dramatis Personæ* was as follows:

Micio, C. Goolden; Demea, J. Y. Seagrave; Sannio, L. A. Cramer; Æschinus, W. H. Milman; Syrus, M. Haggard; Ctesipho, G. F. Smith; Sostrata, C. J. Fuller; Canthara, J. Rich; Geta, J. G. Smyth; Hegio, H. M. Ingram; Dromo, E. C. Burton. Mutes.—Tibicinia, T. G. Smart; Parmeno, W. L. Smith.

We have seen, on former occasions, a greater display of comic humour; but, upon the whole, the performance was very creditable.

The prologue and epilogue were well received. In the former the loss of the Dean was gracefully lamented. Of course the epilogue, which is usually made a vehicle for the topics of the day, made a passing hit at the income-tax and the corn-laws; but its principal subject was the Dotheboys Hall system, which, however, was not treated with all the wit and spirit that might have been expected on so appropriate a theme.

TERENTII ADELPHORUM PROLOGUS ET EPILOGUS. 1842.

PROLOGUS.

Intermissa diu quum Saturnalia rursum,
Festaque in antiquâ sint recolenda Domo;
Quid faciant pueri, queis luctu affusa recenti
Scena choro amissum clamet abeasse Patrem?
Dignum etenim effemus cui nostra Aulea pre-
mantur
Nunc iterum, et tacitis procubet umbra
foris.
Ipse tamen, Roma Æmilium quum fletet,
" *Adelphos,* "
Quas habuit tumulo prætulit Afer opes;
Nec puduit Natum, ferales tibia cantus
Quum daret, aduetsis dedoluisse jocis.^a
Una etiam assidue scripsit, nec dulcis Alumni
Dedecuit magnos scripta fovere Duces.^b
Tu quoque, Care Senex! tu, dum tibi vita ma-
nebat,
Tu comes, ingenis tu quoque fautor eras;
" *Virtus Scipiade, et mitis sapientia Leli.* "^c
Convenit in titulos nomen utramque tuos.
Scilicet is nobis labor est, ea gloria, Summis
Qui placeant populo posse placere Viris.^d

^a Inscript. Adelph.

^b Prologus.

^c Horat. ii. Sat. l. 73.

^d Martial. ix. 36.

Quot sumus experti nuper discrimina rerum !
 Funera que secum, quas tulit annus opes !
 Bis modo facta parens, bis telo obnoxia Mater,
 Ne careant probro secula nostra suo.
 Jam novus Arasaci Paecoris se jactat in Aulâ,^d
 Strataque Barbarico proterit ossa solo ;
 Jam fugit, et foribus vexilla adfixa superbis
 Tradidit Angliaco diripienda duci.
 Nunc juga detrectant animosi in littore Seres ;
 Aurea victricem nunc capit unda ratem.
 Funera sunt ducenda tamen, Natumque receptum
 Composuit blando Mater Etona sinu.
 Vivitur, ah ! tanquam in scenâ, ad partesque
 vocandi
 Quisque suas, eheu ! fabula quanta sumus !
 Stare loco nescit vita, at motoria semper
 Cursat, humanâ non retinenda manu.
 Qui canat Æmilium cyncœâ voce sepultum,
 Exsequias vates præcinit ipse suas.
 Vivite felices vosmet ! suprema faventes
 Plaudere que jubent vota, valere jubent.

EPILOGUS.

MICIO. ÆSCHINUS. DEMEA.
 M. Dixi ego difficilem flecti non posse senect-
 tam ;
 Demea, qui fuerit Demea, semper erit.
 Æ. Quid facit ? M. Argentum ; jam nunc
 sibi ΠΑΙΔΟΚΟΜΕΙΩΝ
 Ruri habet, et pueros edocet, ornat, alit.
 Quâ foribus torvi frons imminet ossa Mauri,
 Obsidet antiquos, torrior ipse, lares ;
 Multum animo evolvens, pretio dum talia tali
 Venditat, unanimos quid vetet ire patres.
 Mane novum aucupium, rheda sublimis in altâ
 Deferet— Æ. Ah ! pueris di meliora piis !
 M. Sollicitus quibus est de rebus ! quæ sibi
 fingens
 Tunc mala, longinquas pervolat axe vias !
 Deciderit ne forte, aliquid præfergerit infans,
 Alserit,^e et nummis excidat ipse suis.
 D. " O maria, O cœlum, O tellus ! " Æ. Quid
 clamatis ? Ecceum !
 D. Ipsa mihi auxilium jam nequit esse Salus.^f
 M. Flagosum Orbilium^h jubeo— D. Salvare
 remittas
 Dicere, qui peream funditus— Æ. Ecquid
 habes ?
 D. Ah ! rogitas ? poscit jam vectigalia pendam
 Annua pro nostris lex odiosa bonis.
 Porro autem aureolis spatii exsudat iniquis
 Nescios quis— M. Rumor frigeat iste foro.
 Quæ levet annonam lex est accepta ; mi-
 noris
 Jamme paras pueris bubula crura tuis ?
 Æ. Fernæ itidem nomen, Fisco qui præfuit,
 ipse
 Nunc dedit, et " volitat vivu' per ora vi-
 rum."^g
 D. At Lanio puer est ; nostin' ? capio inde
 ῥοφεία,
 Villam an fuerint cara, utrobique placet.
 Lacte novo hic prolem meret unde emolliat,
 alter
 Calecolis ; auro nil emit ista Domus.
 M. Ah ! aspit ; alterius quoniam res altera
 amicè
 Poscit opem ;^k hic Musas venditat, ille
 cibos.
 Æ. Jamme favis emissa, Magistro absente,
 juvenus
 Lusitat ? D. Au ! patrios vis remeare focos ?
 Orbilia huic genitrix, comes Orbiliunculus
 infans—

Æ. En " parasitaster parvulus " ! D. Ec-
 quid abest ?
 Visne vacent studii ? ferio non ferior.
 Æ. Euge !
 Et dabis huic, liber qui velit esse, rudem.
 D. Ludere paulisper sinito ; exossabitur
 intus
 Tota, prius nolo, me redeunte,^m domus.
 Æ. O puer, en virgam tibi macerat ! D. Absit
 ab illo
 Deducus hoc ! pœnas corpora nulla da-
 bunt.
 M. At capiti infringat colaphos,ⁿ at vellicat
 aurem,
 Et ferulâ exsertas cedit utrimque manus ;
 Spargit humi crinem ;— D. In tuto corpus-
 cula ;— Æ. Curas
 Molliter.^o D. An satius sit retinere metu ?^p
 Æ. Ah ! teneros semperne feris cœsim ? D. Est
 ubi punctim ;
 Quandoquidem alternis rem variare juvat.
 Nec puer ediscit tantum, quæ scire labore
 Facit, atque extra, quæ legit intus, agit ;
 Machina ne ignoret quid tandem hydraulica
 possit ;
 Ipse suam, vestes quæ lavet, haurit aquam.
 Æ. Nil edit interea quæso ? M. Ne scire re-
 quiras ;
 Pauca opus est nobis, pauca nec illa diu.
 Æ. Plurima nimirum veniunt os inter et
 offam ;
 Intervalsa volant prandia, rara tamen.
 M. Cum capite elixo vervecis sectile porrum,
 Unctaque quæ immodicam proluat unda fa-
 mem ;
 Pallidulo super ore unquam si Quæstio fiat,
 Invenient cæsum jure ; tacebit humus.
 Æ. En tibi parta, miselle, quies ! quid fecerit
 autem
 Hiccine ? M. Viginti fiet periâse minas ?^q
 D. Jamque vale, statem expector ; Proh
 Jupiter ! isti
 Quid sibi tem, proles queis numerosa, ve-
 lint ?
 Æschine ! grandescit jam nunc tibi Pamphi-
 lus—Ellum—
 Æ. Tunc meum attingas, furcifer ? D. Ire
 sinas.
 Scis pretio institutam quantillo ? Æ. Quæ tibi
 vortat
 Res male !^r D. Mox alios Pamphila—dede—
 Æ. Neci.
 O scelera, O hominem impurum !^s Sed vixerit
 iste
 Interea ? M. Hunc credas promeruisse mori ?
 Vixerit ; atque illa jam tum sibi plaudat in
 Aulâ
 Rem pueri fletu constabilisse suam.^t
 Sic reputa tecum, An pudeat fecisse Magis-
 trum
 Talia, si tales non pudet esse patres ?
 " Nôsse velint omnes ; mercedem solvere
 nemo
 Vult hodie ;^u at magni discere magna decet.
 Parvi olus, et parvi hospitium ; res nulla mi-
 noris
 Constabit, patri quam puer ipse suo ;^v
 Summula ne pereat rationibus, exsulat in-
 fans,
 Esurit, ignorat, vapulat usque necem.
 Displicet ergo Antiqua Domus, quantumquam
 Æde sub ipsâ
 Cara aperit patriæ mœnia, cara Deo ;
 Tu, decus O nostrum, melioribus utere fatis ;
 Omnia pro meritis aint tibi fausta velim.
 H. B.

^d Martial. ix. 36.^e Act. i. sc. 1. v. 10—12. Plauti M. Gloriosus, act. iii. sc. 1. v. 125.^f v. 3. 4.^g iv. 7. 43, 44.^h Horat. ii. Ep. i. 70.ⁱ Eanius. ^k Horat. Ep. ad Pisonem, v. 411.^l Act. v. 2. 4.^m Act. ii. 1. 63.ⁿ v. 1. 1.^o ii. 1. 37.^p v. 1. 9.^q ii. 3. 23. Plauti Amphitryon, i. 1. 63.^r Act. ii. 1. 46.^s i. 1. 33.^t iv. 7. 25.^u iii. 3. 6, & ii. 29.^v Juvenal. vii. v. 157, 186.

ARCHITECTURE.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 5. At the First Meeting of the Session, Mr. P. Hardwick, in taking the chair, commented on the establishment of professorships of architecture at the London University and King's College; and took occasion to allude to the death of Mr. Goldicutt, one of the earliest and most active members of the Institute. Amongst the donations was a copy of an edition of Vitruvius, printed at Venice in 1567, being the twenty-third now possessed by the Society. Professor Donaldson, Foreign Secretary, read letters from M. R. Rochette, of the French Institute, from Copenhagen, and elsewhere.

A communication from Mr. G. Godwin was read, accompanied by a drawing of the pulpit in Malines cathedral; sent in illustration of a class of pulpits to be found in Belgium remarkable for their enormous size, elaborate workmanship, and the profuse expenditure of materials, but not for good taste or fitness. The subject of the pulpit at Malines is the Conversion of St. Paul; that of Louvain is from the same subject, but differently treated; in the church of St. Andrew, at Antwerp, the pulpit represents Andrew and Peter called from their nets by our Saviour. In St. Gudule, Brussels, it represents the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise; and at Notre Dame, in the same city, Elijah fed by ravens. In some, as at St. Bavon, Ghent, part of the sculpture is in marble.

Professor Hosking then read an account of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and of the recent surveys of the fabric by Mr. Britton and himself; with an analysis of the reports and illustrations of its present condition and the proposed restorations. St. Mary's Redcliffe (made world-famous by Chatterton and his wonderful imposture), is one of the finest parish churches in England, but has been much neglected and injured, especially by the practice of sinking graves close to the south wall. The tower is the finest of its date, and the interior groining shews an extraordinary fertility of imagination. The length of the church, including the Lady chapel, is 247 feet, the width of the nave 60 feet, and the length of the transept 125 feet.

Dec. 19. John Shaw, esq. in the chair. The Chev. Bunsen, and M. Renard, architect, of Tournay, were elected Corresponding Members.

Mr. George Godwin read a paper, illus-

trated by drawings, on Tournay Cathedral, described as one of the most interesting buildings in Belgium, whether regarded as a specimen of the architectural skill of two different periods of time, or as recalling, by association, the events of many ages. In form it is a Latin cross, with five towers, namely, two at each end of the transept, and one at the centre of the cross. The transept is terminated, both north and south, by a semi-circular apsis, similar to many churches in Cologne, and other parts of Germany. The nave has an aisle on each side, separated by piers and small columns, bearing semi-circular arches, which, in various parts, approach the horse-shoe form. Above these is a second range of piers and arches of similar or greater height than the first, forming the front of a large gallery extending the width of the aisles. Painting and gilding have been extensively used throughout the building. Mons. Dumortier, a member of the Belgic chamber of representatives, and one of the government commission appointed to restore the cathedral, has published two pamphlets to prove that the nave and transepts are as old as the 6th century. Mr. Godwin shewed by analogy, as well as by reference to a MS. lately discovered, that it was not older than the 11th century. The choir was rebuilt at the end of the 12th century, and beginning of the 13th, and is a fine example of early pointed architecture. Until very lately the triforium of the choir, and many decorative portions of the building, were bricked up and obscured, the paintings were covered with whitewash, and the sculptured capitals were disfigured. 20,000*l.*, however, have been voted for its restoration, and the works are now proceeding rapidly. The length of the Cathedral, within the walls, is about 420 feet; the width of the nave, including the aisles, 70 feet; the height of the choir 110 feet. As a datum for comparison, Salisbury Cathedral is 30 feet longer, 8 feet wider, and 29 feet lower.

Professor Hosking resumed his account of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol, and of the restorations proposed to be made there. The spire of this building is not adorned with crockets, but has a bold moulding running up the angles from base to summit, with enrichments upon it at intervals. An interesting discussion arose on the question, whether or not the outline of ancient Gothic spires is usually curved or straight.

The Institute adjourned to Jan. 9.

NEW CHURCHES.

Oct. 18. Christ Church, Jeffreys Hill, *Havham*, in the parish of Bitton, near Bristol, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The style of the church is Early English, with a nave and chancel, a north and south porch, and a bell turret. It is 90 feet in length, 36 in width, and 34 in height, and contains 640 sittings, whereof 540 are free. It is erected of the stone of the neighbourhood, with freestone dressings. The builders were Messrs. Forster and Son, of Bristol, under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. The nave is lit by four lancet windows on each side, a triple-lighted west window, and two Catharine-wheel windows over the porches. The east window is of three lights, and there are also two small side-lights to the chancel. Simple as they are, a great expression is given to them by the hood mould on the arches inside—so uncommon in modern churches. The porches are furnished with stone benches; and the bell turret, containing two small bells, is copied from one at the chapel of St. Nicholas at Glastonbury. There are four entrances to the church, one at the west end, one at each of the porches, and a priest's door on the south side of the chancel. The interior arrangement of the church is remarkably neat and ecclesiastical. At the west end stands the stone font, of large dimensions, octagonal in shape, and well executed by the donor of it. On its bevelled edge is inscribed in red and black letters the words, "The name of Jesus is above every name." It is surmounted by a very handsome cover of oak, with early English crockets at the angles and a finial. At the end of the last sitting on either side, towards the west end, stand the poor boxes (Can. 74) with triple locks; and against the west wall are placed the armorial bearings of the Bishop of the diocese; Dr. Warneford; Rev. Archdeacon Macdonald, prebendary of Bitton; Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Vicar of Bitton; and S. Whittuck, esq. donor of the site. The pulpit stands between the north-east angle of the nave and the chancel arch, and is approached by a small turret staircase built on the outside. Below it is the reading pew, looking to the south, and near this stands a fine eagle-desk carved in oak for the Holy Bible; the eagle of which was beautifully carved in Bristol, and stands upon an oaken pillar. In the chancel is a very neat early-English altar screen, ornamented with pinnacles, crockets, and finials, which separates the vestry from the rest of the church. It is divided into a centre and two side com-

partments. In the centre compartment is a fine copy of Carlo Dolci's celebrated picture of Christ blessing the bread, executed and presented by Mr. H. Pearsall, late a parishioner, and now of London. The side compartments are occupied by the tables of the Commandments, painted in a very superior manner in old English (the capitals rubricated) by Mr. Ward of London. On the screen are four shields emblazoned with Christian emblems. In the centre of the stone canopy is a gilt cross Betoméé. On the south side of the chancel are two sedilia for the priest and deacon, and on the north the credence shelf for the sacramental elements. The table is of oak, with the legs curiously carved in a triple twist, and it is covered with an altar cloth elaborately embroidered by the four daughters of the Vicar of Bitton, with appropriate Christian emblems. The two side windows of the chancel are beautifully and richly glazed by Mr. Ward of London. The details of this building—even the latches and hinges, are in genuine church style. The walls of the church, the tie-beams of the roof, and many other parts of the building, are adorned with texts of Scripture (Can. 82), painted in red and black letters, and at the termination of each tie-beam is placed a shield emblazoned with ancient symbols; among which are the lamb and flag; the crown of thorns; the pelican in her piety; grapes and corn; A Ω; XP; ijt; the brazen serpent on the cross; the Trinity shield, &c. &c. &c. Most of the church furniture was from the specific donations of the parishioners and others. The total cost of the church was 1600*l*. There has also been built near this church a truly ecclesiastical school house for 200 children, and a parsonage house—all in true keeping one with another.

St. Mary's Church, *Wolverhampton*, (consecrated Oct 15,) has been erected and endowed at the sole expense of Miss Hinckes, of Tentenhall Wood. It is a revival of the style prevailing during the 13th and 14th centuries. The form of the building is cruciform, surmounted at the intersection by a tower and steeple; the latter, which is of a shape common in Normandy and other parts of the continent, terminating with an encircled cross. The nave is divided into three aisles, fitted up with low pews with carved stall ends, and the chancel is slightly elevated, the ceiling throughout being divided by projecting ribs and bosses. The altar piece is of old Flemish carving, ornamented with tabernacle work; on the top, in the centre, is a rising figure of Christ, in low relief; and below it, in high relief, a

copy of Rabens' picture of the Crucifixion, in the museum at Antwerp. The communion service is of silver gilt, ancient, and beautifully embossed. It consists of a large patena, two patens, two cups, and a flagon. The table, chairs, altar-rail, chancel stalls, reading desk, and pulpit, are all finely carved after old models. Over the altar are three lancet windows, with shark's-tooth ornaments in the mouldings: they are of ancient Flemish glass. The centre lancet has the Descent from the Cross; above it the appearance after the Resurrection to the women; above this the Final Judgment; and in the head a Virgin and child. In the south lancet at the bottom is the appearance to Mary Magdalene; and above this the rising from the tomb. In the north lancet below is, the women relating to the Apostles the appearance of Christ to them on the morning of the Resurrection; and above it the appearance to Mary Magdalene, with angels in the back ground. In the heads of both south and north lancets are figures rising from the tomb, and looking towards our Lord's figure appearing in the judgment, as represented in the centre lancet. The heads also of the four lancets, two on the north and two on the south of the altar, are filled with similar figures; the other parts being of old German glass, with figures and arms in compartments. The font is an ancient Norman one, discovered in a farm yard, and restored to its original and sacred purpose. The great merit of the whole is its good keeping; and the architect, Mr. Railton, has added to his already high character by having produced so solemn and beautiful an effect by the mere power of proportion and moulding, without any architectural enrichment than the carved work in the pulpit, desk, and chancel. The whole, including a handsome organ, (formerly in the church at Stratford-upon-Avon,) the service of Communion plate, and the parsonage-house, is the munificent gift of Miss Hinckes, who intends adding schools. The Rev. George Frazer, A.M. has been presented to this living.

COLLEGE OF THE FREE-MASONS OF
THE CHURCH.

An institution, under this designation, was founded in London on Advent-eve, 1842, for the recovery, maintenance, and furtherance of the true principles and practice of architecture.

The objects contemplated by its founders are the re-discovery of the ancient principles of architecture; the sanction of good principles of building, and the condemnation of bad ones; the exercise of scientific and experienced judgment in

the choice and use of the most proper materials; the infusion, maintenance, and advancement of science throughout architecture; and, eventually, by developing the powers of the College upon a just and beneficial footing, to reform the whole practice of architecture, to raise it from its present vituperated condition, and to bring around it the same unquestioned honour, which is at present enjoyed by almost every other profession.

By having numerous professors, contributors, and co-labourers, to acquire a great body of practical information; and that, whenever any knowledge of value shall be obtained by the College, the same shall be immediately communicated to each of its members, without waiting for the production of a whole volume, and before the subject-matter shall have lost any of its professional interest. By the appointment of a "*Professor of Architectural Dynamics*," the gravitation of materials will be taught to the student in practical architecture: thence in all designs the present mystery, in which the quantity of materials merely absolutely requisite to cause a building to hold firmly together, may be ended; architectural designs may in future be made on certain principles of stability, and therefore on principles of natural and philosophical taste; and through the economy of discharging from buildings all lumber, as is the case with all living members of the creation, the architect will be enabled to restore to his work, frequently without extra expense, the carving and other exquisite beauties for which ancient architecture has in every age been celebrated. By the appointment of a "*Professor of Architectural Jurisprudence*," it is judged that the practical profession of architecture will be rendered more sure, through the acquirement of fixed and certain rules relative to contracts, rights of property, dilapidations, and other legal matters. By having a "*Professor of Architectural Chemistry*," it is confidently expected that a more certain method will be assured to the practitioner, in the choice of proper and durable materials. By the appointment of the various other professors and officers, it is judged that the very best information will be obtained upon all material matters connected with the science and the practice of architecture, and that a degree of perfection will be thus induced, and will thus mix itself with the practice and execution of the art in a manner which is not now very often the case.

As a first labour of the College, it is proposed that the present unsatisfactory division and nomenclature of pointed ar-

chitecture shall be remedied, and that all the publications of the Society upon that subject, shall be issued according to such classification and nomenclature. Not, indeed, that the perfecting of so desirable a project can be expected at once; but such a nomenclature can be laid down, as shall immediately distinguish the different members of the art, which are as numerous as those of heraldry; and these can be superseded by more primitive, or more simple and energetic terms, as they shall be recovered from ancient contracts and other documents, or shall be invented by more judicious and mature consideration. But, to prevent doubt or future mistake, it is proposed that a cut of each intended object shall be executed, and that a re-

ference shall be made to where exemplars of it are to be found, and also to its chronology.

It is proposed to render this College still more useful, by joining with it a charitable foundation, for the behoof of those and their families, over whom it shall please Providence, after a life devoted to the service and practice of architecture and its dependent arts, that need shall fall.

We will, at present, merely add, that many gentlemen of eminence in the arts, and particularly in architecture, are at the head of this new establishment, the objects of which appear to be a thorough revival of the architectic skill of the *true free-masons of the olden times*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 1. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Jabez Allies, esq. communicated drawings of several Roman and Saxon antiquities discovered on the line of the railway in Worcestershire, and now deposited in the museum of the Worcester Natural History Society. Among them are some bosses of shields and a long sword.

A letter was then read from Sign. Binns of Madrid, descriptive of the Greek mosaic, representing Hercules in the Garden of the Hesperides, mentioned in our last report.

Dec. 8. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Philip Howard, esq. of Corby Castle, M.P. was elected a Fellow of the Society. Harvey Egginton, esq. architect, of Worcester, presented a drawing of a stone lectern, of the Norman style, lately discovered, and restored to its pristime use, in Cowle church, near Worcester. It is of very beautiful design and workmanship, the stem consisting of a group of five columns, with finely carved capitals, and in front of the desk a kneeling female figure projecting from amidst foliage. Its state is very perfect. This remain of early church furniture is the more remarkable, from its being anterior to one of the earliest known, that at Bury, of about the year 1300, which is made of wood. More recently, as is well known, they have been made of brass.

Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N. when late in command of H. M. ship *Comus*, in the Gulf of Mexico, having made some excavations on the island of Sacrificio, which was a place dedicated to the religious rites of the ancient inhabitants, found a collection of pottery, idols, and musical

instruments, which he has brought to this country. By his request, the collection has been inspected by Mr. Samuel Birch, of the British Museum, whose Report to the Society was read at this meeting.

Dec. 15. The time of this meeting was occupied by a ballot for a Director in the place of the late John Gage Rokewood, esq. F.R.S., and for a member of Council. Its result was that Albert Way, esq. (already a member of the Council), was chosen Director by a large majority, and Thomas Stapleton, esq. was added to the Council.

Dec. 22. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

Robert Davies, esq. Town Clerk of York, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Gurney exhibited two vellum Rolls, in the possession of Sir Thomas Hare, of Stow-Bardolph, Norfolk.

I. a tenure roll of the abbey of Marham, co. Norfolk, of an early date. It has illuminated initials containing arms, 1. Arg. on a chief gules two crescents or, Belet; 2. The same with cinquefoils instead of crescents; 3. Checky az. and or, (Marham abbey?); 4. Az. a spread eagle or Shuldham.

II. A Titulus, of the beginning of the 16th century, for an abbat of West Dereham in Norfolk. Its illuminations are, 1. The Holy Trinity, with an abbat in prayer; 2. The Assumption of the Virgin; 3. The Burial of the deceased Abbat; and 4. an initial U with a buck couchant in a park. And this shield, Az. a crossier between three buck's heads caboshed. At the back of the roll are entries made at various monasteries. The original name of the abbat and the date have been erased, to prepare the document for use a second time.

Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited six

ornaments of pure gold, five of which were found, only two feet from the surface, at a place in Ireland the name of which we did not gather; they consisted of a ring, set with a stone, armlets, &c. The sixth is a golden collar, lately found at a place, in co. Donegal, which the finder refused to disclose, accompanied with a denarius of Geta, and two other defaced Roman coins.

The remainder was then read of Mr. J. M. Kemble's paper on Anglo-Saxon Runes. After concluding his observations on the Cross at Ruthwell, Mr. Kemble took notice of a short inscription embossed on a brass dish in the possession of Mr. Wetton of Chertsey. This is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1804, Pl. II. and more perfectly in Brayley's History of Surrey, 1842, vol. ii. p. 185. It has been long in the possession of Mr. Wetton's family, and there seems no good foundation for the statement in the work last-mentioned, that it was found in the ruins of Chertsey abbey. The Society adjourned to the 12th of January.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 22. The President, Professor H. H. Wilson, in the chair. Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited some sceattas found in excavating tumuli on the Barham Downs, in Kent. Mr. Akerman remarked, that, although these coins present no novelty of type, they are, nevertheless, of great interest, in going far to determine the date of the formation of the Kentish barrows; which, from the researches of himself and Lord Conyngham, as well as from the previous labours of Douglas, appear to be very late Roman or early Saxon. The letters *TIKA* appear on some, which Mr. Akerman conjectures to relate to the same person whose name *TIKA* is appended to a charter of Egbert, King of Kent.

Mr. Alfred Beesley, of Banbury, exhibited a gold British coin, found near that town. Obv. an ear of corn. Rev. a horse, wheel, &c. with the letters *QVANTEO*.

The Rev. E. G. Walford exhibited a quantity of Roman brass and silver coins, from Vespasian to Theodosius, found in the Black Grounds, Chipping Warden, the asserted site of Brinavis.

Mr. Young, of Leamington, exhibited an antique engraved stone in red jasper, of a globular shape, with an incuse head somewhat resembling that of Pius, on one side, and the wolf and twins, the shepherd, the fig-tree and raven, and a helmeted head of Rome in a galley, with

the word *COMVNIS* on the other. Around the stone is an inscription apparently modern.

Read.—1. A note from Mr. Nightingale, in reference to some facts relating to Simon the Medal Engraver, communicated at the previous meeting, by Mr. C. T. Smythe.

2. A note from Dr. Lee, descriptive of his donation to the Society of specimens of the silver coins of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., found a few years since on his estate at Hartwell.

3. A note from Sir Henry Ellis, communicating copies of some proclamations relating to the coinage.

4. A letter from Mr. S. Birch, on the type of Aegiale and Epidaurus, in which the author offers some important explanations to the account of the inedited coins of "Aegialus in Amorgo," or, correctly speaking, Aegialé (*Αεγιαλή*). An instrument on one of these coins, which Mr. Borrell did not explain, is stated to be a utensil of the sudorific bath, used for regulating the heat, termed by Vitruvius *genus clypeus*, and by Timarchus, the *χαλκοῦς ομφαλός*, "the brassen omphalos," or "navel."

5. Continuation of Mr. Borrell's paper on inedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins.

The next meeting of the Society is on January 26.

Ancient Coin Forgers.—We have once more to caution antiquaries, silversmiths, and dealers in ancient coins, against the continued practices of the makers of counterfeit coins; who, having hitherto escaped legal conviction and punishment, carry on their nefarious trade most successfully for themselves, and fatally for all but experienced numismatists. A person not far from Hastings, a few months since, employed an artist to cut dies for the rare coins of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, &c. from which coins were struck and sold. Either this person, or the notorious Singleton, it is supposed, has counterfeited the Anglo-Saxon coins found at Cuerdale, and is now selling them in various parts of the kingdom by means of agents. Under the names of Carpenter and Hunt, this fellow lately visited Colchester, Ipswich, &c. and is now supposed to be making a tour of the southern counties, while others of the firm are travelling in the north of England. A late law makes this species of swindling transportation, and any person who has been duped, can take out a magistrate's warrant to detain the criminal party for a full examination.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The terminal meeting of this Society was held Dec. 1st.

A list of drawings and other presents was read, including impressions of several valuable seals from the Rev. J. Goodwin, C.C.C. and the Rev. E. Ventris; the latter of whom laid before the Society a copy of an agreement between the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and the Abbot of Derley, A.D. 1276.

Part VI. of the Society's publications, being a descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. and rare Books in St. John's college library, by the Rev. Morgan Cowie, Fellow of St. John's, was announced to be ready.

The Rev. J. Goodwin, C.C.C. then proceeded to read two transcripts from a volume of MS. Collectanea, by Bp. Cox, of Ely, among Abp. Parker's MSS. 1. A copy of six unpublished and highly curious Ballads; 2. A specimen of the metrical version of the Psalms in use in the Bishop's family.

The Rev. J. Clack, of Litlington, gave a detailed account of certain Roman remains discovered by him in his parish, in continuation of the description with which he favoured the Society at its terminal meeting, Dec. 6, 1841. He also exhibited specimens of pottery and coins, and a drawing of a pavement. At the conclusion of his account, Mr. Clack introduced to the meeting Mr. Inskipp, of Shefford, Beds, who had brought up for the inspection of the Society some select articles from the interesting and valuable Roman remains, which he has long since been engaged in collecting, including several unique examples; of Roman glass, found in his neighbourhood. He also exhibited several well-executed drawings of the most important articles, upon which a suggestion was made by the Rev. the Master of Clare-hall that the Society should take upon itself the publication of a selection from these drawings, executed in lithography, the use of which, for this object, was kindly offered by Mr. Inskipp, who likewise promised to communicate notices of the several specimens.

Adjourned to the ordinary meeting in the Lent term, when communications are expected from the Rev. Professor Willis, on an ancient conventual building at Ely, lately taken down; from the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, in illustration of several rolls in possession of the Chapter; and from the Rev. J. Goodwin, C.C.C. who promises a tabular arrangement of the metrical psalms mentioned above, together with a version by Abp. Parker, and that by Sternhold and Hopkins.

THE LYCIAN MARBLES.

The marbles discovered at Xanthus, in Lycia, by Mr. Fellows, have reached the British Museum in safety, and are a valuable acquisition to our national collection of art; compensating, in some degree, for our loss of the Egina marbles, with which many of the Lycian sculptures correspond in style, though of an earlier age. They include, probably, some of the earliest efforts of Greek art which have come down to our times. Foremost in the collection, in point of antiquity, stands the tomb, bearing reliefs of the Harpies carrying off the daughters of Pandarus, figured in Mr. Fellows's work on Lycia, and probably older than the time of Cyrus. Independently of the mythological interest of the subjects represented on it, it is important as an example of the Arabic style of art, which in Italy is called *Pelaegic*; the drapery lying in pleats rather than folds, clinging to the body like wet cloths. The eyes have a vacant stare, the faces are without expression, and the hair is like rolls of macaroni. There is a Persian character about the arrangement of the hair, the pointed beards, and other accessories, which gives a value to this monument in relation to the history and origin of art. Besides this, there are six or eight friezes, or fragments of friezes, in relief, consisting of a great variety of subjects, illustrating ancient manners, dresses, &c. One represents the siege of a walled town, which is delineated with its towers and battlements thronged with soldiery, who are issuing out on a sortie, armed with stones, to attack the enemy, while in the background appear the female inhabitants. On another part the walls are being scaled by the enemies, who are mounting the ladders, protected by their broad shields. The combatants in this, and other instances, are represented with great vigour. A hunting scene occupies another frieze, the game being the lion. Then comes a bas-relief of combats, in one section of which, singularly well preserved, the marble being pure white, a wounded warrior is portrayed with great truth of expression, leaning on the arm of a female, who leads him off the field. A procession of prisoners, with arms tied behind their backs, resembling in costume and character of countenance some of those on the Persepolitan sculptures, are led, in another frieze, before a king, or chief, seated under an umbrella. A long line of figures, carrying offerings of game, poultry, &c. to an altar, where the priest is preparing the sacrifice, forms a subject by itself; and there are fragments of a large frieze of equestrian combats. The riders sit their horses in a different style

from those of the Parthenon, with their heels down, and legs well forward. There are also several single statues, headless and mutilated, but distinguished by fine parts, and by an easy, graceful flow of complicated drapery. In many instances, the colours with which the backgrounds—perhaps also the figures in the bas-reliefs—were covered, still remain visible in the angles and grooves formed by the outline. Portions of the metal clamps remain: in one instance, the leaden reins of a charioteer were found, by Mr. Fellows, still adhering to his grasp, and attached to the horse's bit. The chariot, it may be remarked, is drawn by the collar, and not by the yoke, as was the practice of the Greeks; a distinction which, together with the tufts and top-knots on the horses' heads, has a Persian air about it. No European museum has received so remarkable and important an accession for many years, as these marbles. Mr. Fellows, the gentleman who first called the attention of the Government to them, with no prospect of reward, beyond the gratitude of all lovers of the arts, volunteered a third journey into Asia Minor, solely for the purpose of superintending their removal.—(*Athenæum*.)

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

In the Loges Wood, near Châteaueu Gaillard, has been discovered a Roman dwelling, apparently belonging to a family in the middle ranks of life. It is composed of four compartments, three of which are sitting rooms. The first—the hypocaust or stove-room—is in an excellent state of preservation. About a score of brick pillars are still standing, generally about four-fifths of a yard in height. On these pillars the flooring was placed, composed of flat freestone flags, and a considerable portion of it still remains. The walls, which are formed of roughly cut stones, are, in some places, nine feet high. They are covered over with a thick layer of cement, perforated, in a number of places, to allow the hot air to pass into the room, from channels which ran round, in various directions, from the stove. The ceiling is ornamented with fruits and flowers, roughly painted on rough mortar. The second room is also flagged with freestone, and has, in one corner, a pipe to let off the water. This pipe was found stopped with a large cork, when the discovery was made. The third room was un paved, and in it M. Cochet found fifteen bronze medals of the time of Trajan, Faustinus, and Antoninus.—At Bielle, a fine piece of mosaic having been discovered by a peasant, when digging his land, further researches were

made, and an entire house has been laid bare, the walls still standing to the height of three feet. This residence also consists of four chambers, but with the addition of a circular piece, which was, at first, thought to be a bath room, from the fact of two large pipes for water being made to communicate with it. On removing the floor, however, a tomb of white polished marble was discovered below, containing a skeleton, in good preservation. The floors of the chambers were paved with handsome mosaics. Some pieces of pottery, burnt earth, and two columns, about nine feet high, one of white, and the other of coloured marble, have been found, as well as a finely sculptured capital.—Excavations and discoveries have also been lately made near Tulle, on the road to Limoges, among which may be mentioned a stone mill, for grinding corn; a small figure, in copper, of an armed warrior; and some medals, one of which represents a chained crocodile.

ANCIENT CITY OF ROXBURGH.

Mr. Robertson, the tenant of Friars, by causing the ploughshare to be driven further than ordinary below the surface of the earth, has exposed to view the remains of the ancient city of Roxburgh. These extended in various directions from their apparent centre, the chapel of St. James, situated upon a knoll immediately opposite to Floors Castle. The line of streets and the site of public buildings are distinctly marked.

ANCIENT DANISH SHIP.

Near the village of Pappenhuhl, in Denmark, was lately found at the depth of 15 feet an ancient boat, or ship, formed out of a single oak-tree, and rounded at the bottom. It was much decayed by the moisture of its bed, but it is ascertained to have been 32 feet in length, 2 feet deep, and 2½ feet broad at the middle. There were on each side several holes made with a borer, but no trace of nails or any iron-work could be found. On the spot where it lay there ran in ancient days a canal, which united the rivers Eider and Hever. This canal was dedicated to the god Oegis—the Neptune of the Scandinavians, but was filled up, it is said, about the period of the introduction of Christianity. It is therefore probable that this boat had its existence in the eighth, or at latest in the ninth century. It has been purchased by the government, with the intent of placing it among the northern antiquities of the public museum, which contains very few relics of the navigation of the aborigines of Scandinavia.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The revolt of Barcelona has terminated, as all unsuccessful revolts do, in strengthening the authority which it was intended to destroy. After driving out the garrison, with great slaughter, the people began to squabble amongst themselves. The members of the junta formed, were chiefly young men of Republican principles, by whom it was hoped that the remainder of Catalonia would join in the insurrection. In this, however, they were disappointed, and soon found that they had to do with a more formidable enemy in the city than out of it. This was the mob, which they had called into existence and armed, and who gave way to their natural appetite for plunder. During the evening of the 3rd, and the morning of the 4th Dec., the mob attacked the town-house, where the treasure of the municipality was deposited, and then proceeded to other houses, where a similar booty could be obtained, and it is stated that the amount of money thus plundered by the rabble, is upwards of 200,000 dollars, independently of articles of plate, jewels, &c. which could be easily carried off. The National Guard, finding themselves too weak to make head at the same time against this internal enemy, and the government forces which were now bombarding the town, threw open their gates to Espartero. No great damage was done by the bombardment, and the entry of the Queen's troops into the city was effected in the most peaceable manner.

CHINA.

The Emperor has accepted the treaty made with Great Britain, Aug. 29, and the first instalment of 7,000,000 dollars, is now on the way to England in Her Majesty's ship *Blonde*. The Emperor declined, as a matter of etiquette, its final ratification, until it had been ratified by the Queen of Great Britain. This treaty has arrived in England, brought by Major Malcolm, the Secretary of the British Legation, for the Queen's signature, which having obtained, he will immediately return to China. On the withdrawal of the forces, the troops to remain in China are to be placed under the command of Lord Saltoun, at Chusan, Koolungsoo, and Hong Kong.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The proceedings of the British armies near Cabool have continued to be eminent. **MAG. VOL. XIX.**

nently successful. The whole of the British prisoners have been liberated from the Affghans. Their number was 31 officers, 9 ladies, and 12 children, with 51 European soldiers, 2 clerks, and 4 women, making in all 109 persons, who had suffered captivity from Jan. 10, to Sept. 27. The meeting between Gen. Sale and his wife and daughter, is described as highly affecting. It appears that, by the direction of Akhbar Khan, the prisoners had been taken to Bumeean, 90 miles to the westward, where they arrived on Sept. 3, and that they were destined to be distributed among the Toorkistan chiefs. Some of the officers proposed to the Affghan chief, that if he would send them back to Cabool, they would give him 2,000*l.* at once, and 1,200*l.* a year for life. A similar message had been also sent to him from Gen. Pollock. The chief complied, and on the second day they were met by Sir Richmond Shakspear, with 610 Kuzzilbashes, and shortly afterwards by Gen. Sale, with 2,000 cavalry and infantry, when they returned to Cabool. Capt. Bygrave was restored by Akhbar Khan in a week afterwards. 130 Europeans have been liberated, 327 sepoy found at Ghuznee, and 1,200 sick and wounded, who were begging about Cabool. The British interred the skeletons of those who had fallen during the retreat of January last. The number did not exceed 500. Many of the scattered soldiers in this retreat have joined the army. On the arrival of Gen. Nott's division at Cabul, the resolution adopted by the British Government to destroy all the Affghan strongholds was carried into execution. An expeditionary corps of about 4,000 men was sent to demolish the strong forts of Istalif and Chareekar. On the 29th of September, Gen. M'Caskill and Brigadiers Tulloch and Stacey, who commanded this force, were met by a strong body of Affghans, led on by Ameen Oola, and sixteen of their most determined Chiefs, who sought to defend Istalif. This town consisted of masses of houses built on the slope of a mountain, in the rear of which were lofty eminences, shutting in a defile leading to Turkistan. The number of its inhabitants exceeded 15,000, who, from their defences and difficulties of approach, considered their position unassailable. The greater part of the plunder seized last January from the British was placed there; the Chiefs

kept their wives and families in it; and many also of those who had escaped from Cabul had sought refuge there. The British troops soon made themselves masters of the town, driving the enemy before them with considerable slaughter. The loss to the victors consisted of one officer (Lieut. Evans, of her Majesty's 41st Regiment) killed, and four wounded. The demolition of the forts was immediately begun. The expedition, after the destruction of Chareekar, was expected to return immediately to Cabul.

The Governor General has given six months' batta, and conferred honours and medals on the regiments employed in Afghanistan, and also medals, &c. to the Indian soldiers and sailors employed in China. Gen. Nott brings back to India the celebrated sandal-wood gates, which a Mahometan conqueror had taken away from an Indian temple, and which have, during nearly eight centuries, formed the chief ornament of his tomb at Ghusnee. Akhbar Khan is still a fugitive, for whose apprehension a reward has been offered. The Governor General has ordered public thanksgiving for the seasonable supply of rain, and for the recent successes in Afghanistan.

AFRICA.

Intelligence received from Western Africa to the 2d of August, announces the return to Fernando Po of the Queen's steamer Wilberforce from the ascent of the Niger to the model-farm of the African Civilization Society, and the bringing away of all the people and property left there by the Niger Expedition. The Wilberforce ascended, under command of Lieut. Webb, with some eight or ten Europeans, who volunteered from Fernando Po, the rest of the ship's company being native Africans. With the exception of the commander and one of the volunteers, all the whites were laid up

with sickness before the Wilberforce reached the coast; and latterly the engine had been worked by a black boy, who had learned its management on board Mr. Jamieson's steamer *Ethiope*, the engineers being sick with the rest. "Such a wreck of property," says a letter from Liverpool, "as was landed at Clarence Cove never was seen." The natives had not molested the people at the model-farm; but Mr. Carr (brother to the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone) to whom its management was entrusted, and who attempted to ascend from the coast in a canoe, had, it was supposed, been murdered in the Nun river.

PERSIA.

A letter from Abbé Vidal, who left France two years since for Persia, furnishes the following statement: "The Schah, by the advice of M. Gustave de Damas, whom he has appointed Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Persian army, has just founded in his capital a college on the model of the French Lycées, and has appointed me the principal by a firman. M. M. Tollet and Saury are my assistants, and the government provides for our maintenance. The King, a man of courage and judgment, is perfectly convinced of the inferiority under which his subjects labour, in consequence of their ignorance of European information. The King appears to be most zealous for the success of this establishment. He has given us a house near his palace, and has commanded the sons of the nobility to study the French language and the sciences with us. Every week his Majesty sends one of the officers of his household to inquire what progress the pupils have made, and frequently invites them to the palace, to examine them, and reward them with premiums when they have replied to his questions satisfactorily."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Nov. 28. A further portion of the South-eastern (London and Dover) Railway undertaking (from Headcorn to Ashford) was opened. From Headcorn the line runs almost due east, through a flat but charming part of the Weald of Kent. The engineering difficulties in this portion, therefore, have been unusually slight. The views on each side are uninterrupted, and the passengers can see the charming vale, which is bounded on one side by the North Downs, and on the other by the forest ridges. The only feature of particular interest is the wooden

or Swiss bridges over some of the streams, which appear to be as strong for the passage of the train as ordinary brick or stone work.

Dec. 14. A fire occurred in a house in Little Prescott street, Minorics, which occasioned an extraordinary loss of life. Among the numerous tenants were a mother and her four daughters; of whom the two youngest, with the mother, were burnt, and the two others, jumping from a window, were grievously hurt, one of them dying on the spot. Two other families each lost two children. The fire

originated in the room of a Dutchman, who was a manufacturer of Dutch drops.

Dec. 22. Another destructive fire occurred at Liverpool, in the tar and rosin-works of Messrs Platt and Son, at the south end of the town. These works are very extensive, and have fronts to four streets—namely, Parliament, Greenland, New-hall, and Jamaica streets, and occupy a space of nearly 700 square yards. At each end are ranges of lofty warehouses, usually filled with general merchandize. The fire, from the extremely combustible nature of the materials on the works, soon defied all exertions to arrest its progress.

The property destroyed by this conflagration is considerably above 50,000*l.* The warehouses contained wheat, flour, and cotton.

Roman Catholic Statistics.—The total number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels in England is 492; in South Wales, 4; North Wales, 4; Scotland, 71 chapels, besides 27 stations where divine service is performed. Colleges in England, 8; in Scotland, 1; convents in England, 25; in Scotland, 1; monasteries, 3; missionary priests in England, 648; Scotland, 86. Total of missionary priests in Great Britain, 733.—*Catholic Dictionary for 1843.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 31. John Balguy, esq. Q.C.; Ebenezer Ludlow and Edward Goulburn, sergeants-at-law; Walter Skirrow, esq. Q.C.; Henry John Stephen, sergeant-at-law; Nathaniel Ellison, Martin John West, Edmund Robert Daniell, William Thomas Jemmett, Charles Phillips, Montague Baker Bere, and Richard Stevenson, esqrs. barristers-at-law, to be Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, to act in the prosecution of flats in bankruptcy in the country.

Nov. 22. James King King (formerly Simpson) of Stanton Park, co. Hereford, esq. to continue to use the surname of King.

Nov. 26. Knighted by patent, Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-sq. Middlesex, esq.—John Guille, esq. to be Bailiff of the Island of Guernsey.—Stephen Charles Denison, esq. barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, for thirty days, for inquiring into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

Nov. 30. The Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., H. T. Hope, esq., H. Gally Knight, esq., Alex. Milne, esq., the Hon. Charles Gore, Sir Robert Smirke, knt., and Charles Barry, esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same: Trenham Walshman Philipps, esq. to be Secretary to the commission.

Nov. 30. The Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, late Lieut.-Col. Brit. Aux. Legion in Spain, to accept the cross of the first class of San Fernando, conferred for services before St. Sebastian in Jan. 1835.—Henry John Coore, of Orange valley, Jamaica, esq. second son of Fred. Richard Coore, esq. by Isabella, dau. and coh. of John Blagrove, of Ankerwyke house, Bucks, to take the name and arms of Blagrove only.

Dec. 2. To be Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, Major-Generals Sir Henry Pottinger, George Follock, and William Nott.—The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom conferred upon Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.

Dec. 5. Giacomo Pantaleone Bruno, esq. to be Judge in Malta.—Antonio Micallef, esq. to be Crown Advocate in Malta.—Augustin Norbert Morin, esq. to be Commissioner of Crown Lands in Canada.

Dec. 6. Belford Hinton Wilson, esq. (Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. to Peru) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. to Venezuela; William Pitt Adams, esq. (Sec. of Legation to the Mexican Republic) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. to Peru; Percy William Doyle, esq. (First Attaché of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte) to be Secretary of Legation to the Mexican Republic; and Anthony Barclay, esq. to be Consul in the State of New York.

Dec. 6. Alfred Austin, esq. barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, for thirty days, for inquiring into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

Dec. 13. 34th Foot, Capt. J. J. Beat to be Major.—81st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. C. O'Connell, to be Colonel.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Floyd, Bart. Unatt. to be Colonel; Capt. G. F. Paschal, 70th Foot, to be Major.

Dec. 15. Henry Halford Vaughan, esq. barrister-at-law, to act as an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, for thirty days, for inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

Dec. 23. Royal Horse Guards, Gen. Henry William Marquess of Anglesey, K.G. G.C.B. to be Colonel.—7th Light Drag. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Kearney to be Colonel.—Brevet: to be Lieut.-Cols. in the army, Majors G. Browne, 41st Foot; G. Hibbert, 40th Foot; T. Skinner, 31st Foot; J. Simmons, 41st Foot; G. H. Lockwood, 3d Light Dragoons.—To be Majors, Capts. A. Ogle, 9th Foot; G. Baldwin, 31st Foot; M. Smith, 9th Foot; F. Lushington, 9th Foot; F. White, 40th Foot.—To be Aide de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army, Lieut.-Col. S. Bolton, 31st Foot.—To take rank by brevet, in her Majesty's army in the East Indies: to be Lieut.-Col. Major G. Huish, 26th Bengal N. Inf.—To be Majors, Capts. R. Codrington, 49th Bengal N. Inf.; T. Polwhele, 42d Bengal N. Inf.; F. Abbott, Bengal Eng.; T. E. A. Napleton, 60th Bengal N. Inf.; G. Burney, 88th Bengal N. Inf.; J. T. Leslie, Bombay Horse Artillery; Inf.; J. H. Craigie, 30th Bengal N. Inf.; J. Ferris, 20th Bengal N. Inf.; G. C. Ponsoby, 11th Bengal Cav. J. Alexander, Bengal Art.; W. Anderson, Bengal Art.; J. T. Lane, Bengal Art.; C. Blood, Bombay Art.; W. Riddell, 60th Bengal N. Inf.; H. M. Lawrence, Bengal Art.; T. H. Scott, 38th Bengal N. Inf.; D. F. Evans, 16th Bengal N. Inf.; J. Macadam, 33d Bengal N. Inf.—To have the rank of Major in Afghanistan, brevet Capt. F. Mackeson, 14th Bengal N. Inf.—To be Aide-de-Camp to the

Queen, with the rank of Colonel, in the East Indies, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Wymer, 88th Bengal N. Inf.

Brevet for services in China: to be Lieut.-Colonels in the army, Majors C. Warren, 53th Foot; G. A. Malcolm, 3d Light Drag.; D. L. Fawcett, 55th Foot; J. B. Gough, 3d Light Drag.; N. Maclean, 35th Foot.—To be Majors, Capts. J. Paterson, 26th Foot; W. Greenwood, R. Art.; W. R. Faber, 49th Foot; A. O'Leary, 55th Foot; H. C. B. Daubeney, 55th Foot; D. M'Andrew, 49th Foot, F. Wigston, 18th Foot; F. Whittingham, 26th Foot.—To be Aids-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army, Lieut.-Col. C. Campbell, 98th Foot; Lieut.-Col. P. E. Craigie, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. E. Morris, 49th Foot.—Royal Marines, to take rank by brevet, as Majors in the army, Captains J. Whitcomb, F. S. Hamilton.—To take rank, by brevet, in her Majesty's army in the East Indies: to be Lieut.-Colonels, Majors F. Blundell, Madras Art.; C. W. Young, 14th Madras N. Inf.; J. Campbell, 41st Madras N. Inf.—To be Majors, Capts. W. H. Simpson, 36th Madras N. Inf.; F. A. Reid, 6th Madras N. Inf.; R. Shirreff, 2d Madras N. Inf.; T. T. Pears, Madras Eng.; R. C. Moore, Madras Art.

Naval Promotions in consequence of the recent war in China: Commanders to be Captains, H. Boyes, esq.; C. Frederick, esq.; C. Richards, esq.; H. Kellett, esq.; R. B. Watson, esq.; W. H. A. Morshead, esq.; R. Collinson, esq.; E. N. Troubridge, esq.—Lieutenants to be Commanders, J. Tudor, esq. E. I. Co.; R. B. Crawford, esq.; J. J. McCleverty, esq. E. I. Co.; C. Wise, esq.; G. Skipwith, esq.; J. G. Harrison, esq.; C. Starmer, esq.; J. Fitzjames, esq.; H. C. Hawkins, esq.; J. Stoddart, esq.; P. A. Helpman, esq.

Lord Dunsany to be Lord Lieutenant of Meath.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain—Comm. John Hallowes, of the St. Vincent.

To be Commanders—Lieutenants J. A. Gordon of the Warspite, T. C. Forbes, G. Smith, and Edward Pierce.

Appointments—Captains, George F. Rich, appointed to the Queen; E. Belcher, C.B. to the Samarang; Charles W. Hotham, to the Gorgon steam frigate.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Bute Co.—Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Holt Waring, to be Dean of Dromore.
Rev. E. J. Burrow, D.D. to be Archdeacon of Gibraltar.

Rev. John Lonsdale, to be Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Rev. Marsham Argles to be Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough.

Rev. H. Brown to be a Preb. of Chichester.
Hon. and Rev. T. U. Cavendish to be a Hon. Preb. of Lincoln.

Rev. John Carr, Preb. of Lincoln.

Rev. H. B. W. Churton, Preb. of Chichester.

Rev. W. E. Coldwell, Preb. of Lichfield.

Rev. H. Deane, Preb. of Salisbury.

Rev. T. Hill, Preb. of Lichfield.

Rev. J. T. Vogan, Preb. of Chichester.

Rev. W. Adey, Little Baddow V. Essex.

Rev. H. Aldham, Stoke Prior V. Worc.

Rev. M. Argles, Gretton V. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Arthy, Caister St. Edmund with Markshall R. Norf.

Rev. T. T. Baker, St. Stephen's Tovil P.C. near Maidstone.

Rev. Mr. Barlow, St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury.

Rev. F. H. Bennet, St. John's Bedwardine P.C. Worc.

Rev. C. Benson, Lindridge V. Worc.

Rev. J. Booth, L.L.D. Whitchurch P.C. Som.

Rev. T. S. Bowstead, Tarvin R. Cheshire.

Rev. H. Bromfield, Grandborough V. Warw.

Rev. H. B. Bullocke, Dawlish V. Devon.

Rev. W. A. C. B. Cave, St. Philip's P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. F. L. Colville, Leek Wotton V. Worc.

Rev. H. Cottingham, Weston-on-Trent V. Staff.

Rev. C. Covey, Alderton R. Glouc.

Rev. R. H. Creswell, St. Peter's P.C. Stockport.

Rev. P. M. Cumming, Dromod union, Ardfert.

Rev. C. Day, Mucking V. Essex.

Rev. L. E. Dryden, Whitnash R. Warw.

Rev. S. J. Fell, Irton and Drigg P.C. Cumberl.

Rev. J. K. Field, St. Stephen's P.C. Manchester.

Rev. E. Footitt, Brockstone R. Notts.

Rev. G. France, Gonckish V. Norf.

Rev. T. L. Gleadow, Frodesley R. Salop.

Rev. E. Greene, Tusclith Ch. Liphook, Hants.

Rev. F. T. Gregg, Ballymacormick R. Armagh.

Rev. W. Hill, Catheridge P.C. Worc.

Rev. T. Holme, East Cowton V. York.

Rev. G. C. Hoste, Barwick V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Houghton, S. Wootton R. Norf.

Rev. A. H. Hulton, St. Peter's P.C. Ashton-under-Lyne.

Rev. C. Hume, Bye P.C. Northamptonsh.

Rev. R. H. Ingram, Dormston P.C. Worc.

Rev. M. James, St. Thomas's P.C. Bedford.

Rev. W. Kemble, South and West Hamdingfield R.R. Essex.

Rev. A. R. Ludlow, Compton Greenfield R. Glouc.

Rev. J. Morton, Clonfert V. Cloyne.

Rev. G. Oliver, sen. Lambley R. Notts.

Rev. J. C. Platten, Fitcham P.C. Norf.

Rev. Henry W. Powell, Heatham R. Linc.

Rev. Howell W. Powell, Ripley R. York.

Rev. H. Smith, Aplegram P.C. Sussex.

Rev. T. Storer, St. Andrew's new church, Northampton.

Rev. W. S. Symonds, Offenham P.C. Worc.

Rev. J. Stoddart, D.D. Lowick cum Islip R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. Vernon, Huddington P.C. Norc.

Rev. G. S. H. Vyse, Boughton R. Northampton.

Rev. R. B. Were, St. Martin's V. Stamford.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. A. Beaumont, to Earl Fitzwilliam.

Rev. A. K. B. Granville, to the Earl of Ripon.

Rev. D. Jones, to Lord Say and Sele.

Rev. H. S. Livius, to the Orphan Asylum, Bristol.

Rev. W. H. Stokes, to Sherburn Hospital, Durlham.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir J. L. Knight Bruce (Vice-Chancellor), to be Chief Justice in Bankruptcy.

Tottenham Wigram, esq. M.A. to be Standing Counsel to the East India Company.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Rev. W. Jacobson elected Public Orator of Oxford.

Rev. G. H. S. Johnson elected White's Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford.

Alexander Maconochie, esq. to be Professor of Civil Law at Glasgow.

Mr. John Macneill, to be (the first) Professor of Civil Engineering in Trinity College, Dublin.

H. Potter, esq. M.A. to be Professor of Mathematics in the univ. of Toronto, Upper Canada.

Rev. R. Whiston, to be Head Master of the Cathedral grammar-school, Rochester.

R. Thompson, esq. B.A. to be Usher of Jones's Free Grammar-school, Monmouth.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. At Bishop's college, Calcutta, the wife of the Principal, the Rev. G. U. Withers, a son.

Oct. 31. At Abermalis Park, S. W. the wife of Alan James Gulston, esq. of Tygwyn, a dau.

Nov. 5. At Ashford hall, near Ludlow, the wife of Major-Gen. Lechmere Russell, C.B., a dau.—11. At Hewelsfield house, Glouc. the wife of R. B. Wiley, esq. a son.—19. At Baynton house, Wilts. the wife of Capt. Long, a dau.—At Ryde, the wife of Edmund J. Danbeny, barrister-at-law, esq., a dau.—23. At Frankfort on the Maine, Lady Downie, wife of Sir Alex. M. Downie, M.D. a dau.—At Theobalds park, the wife of Richard Arabin, esq. of Beach Hill park, Essex, a son.—At Chisims, on the Lake of Geneva, the wife of the Hon. Capt. F. Felham, R.N., a dau.—In Portland-pl. the wife of Henry Tritton, esq. a son.—25. The wife of Capt. Charles Bowen, R.N., a son.—At Wimbledon-common, the wife of Major Oliphant, a dau.—24. At the vicarage, East Brent, Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. William Trowry Law, a son.—25. At East Dene, I. W. the Lady Jane Swinburne, twins.—29. The wife of Col. Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards, a son.

Nov. 1. In Dublin, Lady Adelaide Webber, a dau.—At Longford-grove, Lady Rayleigh, a son and heir.—At Naples, the Hon. Mrs. J. Jocelyn, a son.—At Dublin, the lady of Sir John Blunden, Bart. a son.—At Fleetlands, Farnham, the wife of Blair Hall, esq. a son.—At Bendeleben, Prussia, the wife of Arthur Beresford Brooke, esq. a dau.—At Hagley park, the Rt. Hon. Lady Lytton, a son and heir.

Dec. 3. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Henry Powell, esq. M.D., a son.—4. At Walton, Lady Mordaunt, a son.—In Wilton-crecent, Lady Caroline Lascelles, a son.—6. At Dalmahoy, the Countess of Morton, a dau.—8. In Grosvenor-pl. the Lady Lilford, a dau.—9. In Hereford-st. May-fair, Lady Clay, a son.—At Voelas, co. Denb. the wife of Chas. Wynne, jun. esq., a son.—10. The wife of Henry Ker Seymour, esq. of Hanford, Dorset, a dau.—In Chesham-pl. Lady John Russell, a son.—11. At Streatham, the wife of W. Neison Beechey, esq., a dau.—At Highgate, the wife of Richard Bethell, esq., a son.—15. In Berkeley-sq. the wife of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 6. At Norfolk Island, the Hon. William Henry Cecil Tennison Pery, grandson of the Earl of Limerick, to Margaret-Jane, only dau. of N. Horsley, esq. 96th Regt.

May 14. At Parramatta, New South Wales, Henry Williamson Lugard, esq. Royal Eng. youngest son of Capt. Lugard, R.M. Asylum, Chelsea, to Margaret-Anna, eldest dau. of the late John M'Henry, esq. of Penrith.

June 1. At Australind, Western Australia, George Eliot, esq. Gov. Resident at Bunbury, to Louisa, eldest dau. of M. Waller Clifton, esq. F.R.S. Chief Commissioner of the Western Australian Company.

26. At Madras, R. B. Cotton, esq. of the

Civil Service, third son of J. Cotton, esq. Director E. I. Co. to Jesse-Catharine, fourth and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Mackenzie, esq. of Strathgave, Ross-shire, N.B.

July 5. At Moradabad, Capt. S. A. Lyons, 34th N.I., to Mary, youngest dau. of the late T. Wall, esq. of Hereford.

20. At Meerut, C. Madden, esq. civil surgeon, to Julia-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Loveday, Bengal army.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Brightman Vandenberg, to Susan-Fredrica, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Martindell, K.C.B.

Sept. 8. At Berhampore, F. L. Beaufort, Bengal Civil Serv. son of Capt. Beaufort, R.N. to Mary-Peterson, eldest dau. of the late C. W. Chambers, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. C. Chambers, Rector of South Kilworth, Leic.

13. George Pinckard Arden, esq. of Halsted, Essex, third son of the Rev. Francis Edw. Arden, Rector of Gresham, Norfolk, to Caroline, third dau. of the late Capt. Hills, R.N. of Ashen hall, Essex.

17. At St. Clement Danes, Frederick-Augustus, only son of John Hardy, esq. of Cumberland-terr. Regent's park, to Lucy-Fellowes, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Postlethwaite, esq. of Market Harborough.

23. At Calcutta, Thomas E. M. Turton, esq. Registrar, of the Supreme Court, eldest son of Sir T. Turton, Bart. to Maria-Louisa-Hume, second dau. of Capt. Edmund Denman, R.N.

Oct. 6. At Wandsworth, Thomas Dyke, esq. of Croft y Bulla, near Monmouth, to Harriet-Mary, eldest dau. of James Howell, esq.

11. At Darwhar, India, George Samuel Pechell, esq. 47th Madras N. Inf. eldest son of the late Capt. S. G. Pechell, R.N. to Mary-Robertson, eldest dau. of Major Bremner, same regt.

19. At Delhi, John Taylor, esq. Assistant to the Secretary N. W. Provinces, to Tristiana, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Squire, H. M. 13th Light Inf.

23. At Thame, Oxfordsh. the Rev. John Stamer, eldest son of Perce Stamer, esq. of Ivy-lodge, co. Clare, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Edward Payne, esq. of Lashlake, Thame.

24. At Montreal, Canada, the Rev. Willoughby Sewell, second son of the late Hon. Chief Justice Sewell, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Major-Gen. Durnford, Royal Eng.—At Tunstal, Wm. Rix Beloe, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Beloe, Preb. of St. Paul's, to Sarah, widow of Thomas Fenwick, esq. of Burrow hall, Kirby Lonsdale.

27. At Richmond, Surrey, Francis, eldest son of the late William Jones Burdett, esq. and Capt. 17th Lancers, to Amelia-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Major James Sharp, of Kinkarethy, Perth.—At Charfield, Gloucestershire, John George Mogg, esq. of Farington Gurney, Somerset, to Marianna, only child of the late Capt. Kearney White, R.N.

Nov. 1. At Whittinghame, East Lothian, the Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, second son of the Earl of Radnor, to Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Balfour, of Balbirnie, N. B.—At Canterbury, Henry, son of Wm. Golding, esq. of Leavers, Hadlow, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Thorpe De Laaux, esq. coroner for Kent.—At Nitchelstown, Ireland, the Rev. Wm. Begar, M.A. of Lisquinian House, Vicar of Kilcredan and Garryvoe, co. Cork, to Ellen Carew, dau. of Robert Hunt, Esq. of Sidbury.—At Deptford, Francis Carr Cobb, esq. eldest son of F. W. Cobb, esq. of Margate, to Mary, only dau. of Udney Passmore, esq., late Her Majesty's Consul for Arequipa, Peru.—At St. Pancras, John Campbell, esq. of Colesberg,

Cape of Good Hope, to Sarah, only dau. of the late William-Henry West, esq. of Jamaica.

2. At Bath, the Rev. Joshua R. Watson, son of Capt. J. R. Watson, B.N., to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Bettington, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Madresfield, Worc. John William Epsom, esq. of Yokefleet, Yorksh. to Maria, second dau. of J. H. Allen, esq. of the Rhyd.—At Kimbolton, R. J. Southwell, esq. to Mrs. Ann Adams, only dau. of Thos. Stanley, esq.

3. At St. Anne's, Soho, the Rev. John Hodgson, M.A., Rector of Palgrave, Suffolk, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late Norman Macleod, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv., and grand-dau. of the Rev. Roderick Macleod, D.D. Rector of St. Anne's.—At Greenwich, Dr. Frederick Cumming, of Brooke-st., Grosvenor-sq., to Agnes-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Stuart, esq.—At Bramham, Wm. Chester, esq. of Tachbrook, Warwicksh., son of the late Rev. Wm. Chester, of Denton, Norfolk, and grandson of Lord Berners, to Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Legard, of Ganton, and grand-dau. of Sir Digby Legard, Bart.—At Tynan, Armagh, Capt. William-Bunbury M'Clintock, R. N. second son of John M'Clintock, esq. of Drumear, Louth, to Pauline, second dau. of Sir James M. Stronge, Bart. of Tynan Abbey.

4. At Canterbury, T. H. Fraser, esq. only son of the late Lieut. Fraser, R.N., to Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. P. Francis, Rector of St. Peter's, Canterbury, and niece of the Bishop of Australia.

5. At Brighton, Charles Maitland, M.D., to Julia-Charlotte, widow of the late James Thomas, esq.—At Hook, Dorset, Thomas, son of Alfred Powell, esq. of Bathampton, Wilts, to Anne, youngest dau. of Samuel Rawlins, esq. of Hook.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry-Thomas Ryall, esq. to Georgiana, second dau. of John Cooper, esq. of Duke-st., Westminster.

8. At Thetford, Norfolk, John-Withers Gill, esq. to Jane-Cooper, youngest dau. of Richard Munn, esq.—At Sunning Hill, Geo. Ashburner, esq. of Calcutta, to Katharine, eldest dau. of the late Michie Forbes, esq. of Silwood Park, Berks, and Crimond, Aberdeensh.

9. At Handley, Dorset, Henry Maxwell, esq. to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of George Garland, esq.—At Llanvair Kilgeddine, Monmouthsh., Charles Reginald Buller, esq. of Ceylon, to Emma, dau. of the late George Little, esq. of Pencraig Court, co. Hereford, and sister of William-Hunter Little, esq. of Llanvair, Monm.—At Stalbridge, Henry, fourth son of Mr. W. Coate, late of Hammoon, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Seymour, esq. late 15th Hussars, of Stalbridge, Dorset.—At Scarborough, the Rev. T. W. Robson, M.A., eldest son of Thomas Robson, esq. of Holtby Hall, Yorksh., to Anne, dau. of the late James Stewart, esq. of Newton Stewart, Tyrone, Ireland.—The Marquis Gentile, to Maria-Frances, dau. of the late Rev. James Ogle, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart.—At Eccles, near Manchester, the Rev. Henry Milne, of Holme Hale, Norfolk, to Susan, eldest dau. of Richard Gould, esq. of Hope hall.—At Brussels, John Lax, jun. esq. of Knap Hill house, and of East Horington, Somerset, to Fanny, third dau. of the late Francis Drake, esq. Plenipotentiary at Munich.

10. At Kennington, Richard Barnard, esq. of Brocon Ash, Norfolk, to Frances-Alice, second dau. of Mr. Deputy Hicks, of Stockwell, Surrey.—At St. Marylebone, Robert Allison, esq. of Berners-st., to Jane Dillon,

only surviving child of Richard-Dillon Tenent, esq. of Edinreagh, Tyrone.

12. At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Dr. Roberts, of New Bridge-st., to Eliza, only surviving dau. of the late R. Lewin, esq.—At Hampstead, William Shaw, esq. of Hampstead, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late C. R. H. Bailey, esq. of Swallowfield, Berks.—At Maid's Moreton, Bucks, the Rev. W. J. Crookford, of Addington, to Harriet-Ann, second dau. of the Rev. W. Fletcher, Rector of Foxcote, and of Moreton house.

15. At Croydon, George Drummond, esq. to Sarah, second dau. of William Sanders Robinson, esq. of Fairfield House.—At All Souls', St. Marylebone, the Rev. William Plucknett, Rector of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Samuel White, D.D., Incumbent of Hampstead.—At Crediton, the Rev. John Philip Hugo, Vicar of Exminster, Devon, and Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford, to Maria-Cleave, second dau. of the late John Smith, esq. of Crediton.—At Eling, Hants, Richard William Morris, esq. second son of Valentine Morris, esq. of Battersea, to Caroline-Stratton, youngest dau. of the late John Saunders, esq. of Downs House.—At Meysey Hampton, Glouc. Henry-Leigh Trafford, esq. of the Middle Temple, second son of Trafford Trafford, esq. of Oughtrington hall, Cheshire, to Jane, younger dau. of the Rev. F. W. Holme, B.D.

16. At Tiverton, the Rev. Arthur Dene, Vicar of Rattery, eldest son of the Rev. John Dene, to Frances-Carew, third dau. of John Were Clarke, esq.—At Brompton, Charles Rhind, esq. of Belfast, to Sophia-Harriet, youngest dau. of William Oak, esq.—At Wantage, Thomas Sargent, esq. of Kensington Gardens-terr. Hyde park, to Mary-Jane, dau. of Wm.-Beckett Turner, esq.

17. At Exeter, Thomas-Collyns Land, esq. son of the late John Land, esq. surgeon of Exmouth, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of W. Land, esq. of Exeter.—At Cotterstock, Northamptonsh., Chas. Linton, esq. Surgeon, of Oundle, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Linton, Vicar of Fotheringhay, to Louisa-Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Rickett, esq. of Oundle.—At St. George's, Stonehouse, Capt. P. S. Hambly, R.N. to Caroline, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Maule.—At Hertford, Charles Alex. Holcombe, esq. of Farnham, Surrey, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late W. E. Squire, esq. of Hertford.—At Cookham, Berks, Charles Cooper, esq. of Maidenhead, to Elizabeth, only child of the late James Darby, esq. of North Town, Maidenhead, and late of Cookham.—At Hove, Lieut. Edward Baugh, R.N. to Mary-Charles, eldest dau. of the late C. S. Minshaw, esq. of Sidcup, Kent, and of Hove lodge, Sussex.—At Frampton, Lincolnsh. the Rev. C. D. Francis, M.A., of Brafeld-on-the-green, Northamptonsh. to Jane-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late C. K. Tunnard, esq. of Frampton house.—At Greenwich, Thomas John Poplewell, esq. second son of Comm. Poplewell, R.N. of Croom's hill, to Christian-Splidt, only child of the late W. S. Handasyde, esq.

19. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut. Frederick-Decastro Jones, to Alphoncine-Susanah-Mary, third dau. of Gottlieb Schulze, of Poland-street.—At Chelsea, Mr. George Christie, of Bouverie-st. to Frances-Mary-Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. Weeden Butler.

21. At Alveston, Glouc. John Style Norris, esq. Capt. 11th Foot, eldest son of J. F. Norris, esq. late of Sec. of State's Office, Home Dep. to Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of Capt. W. Norris Tonge, R.N.

OBITUARY.

LORD VISCOUNT GORT.

Nov. 11. At his town residence in Dublin, the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, second Viscount Gort (1816) and Baron Kiltarton, co. Galway (1810), one of the Representative Peers and a Privy Councillor of Ireland, Governor of the County of Galway, Constable of the Castle of Limerick, and Colonel of the city of Limerick militia.

The deceased was born in the year 1768, and was the eldest son of Thomas Vereker, esq. of Roxburgh, near Limerick, (grandson of Connel Vereker, esq. High Sheriff of that county in 1729) by Juliana his wife, only daughter of Charles Smyth, esq. M.P., whose second son, John Prendergast Smyth, was created Viscount Gort in 1815, with remainder to his nephew, the subject of the present memoir.

Lord Gort was originally intended for the naval profession, and at the age of fourteen was entered as a midshipman in the *Alexander*, then under the command of the late Lord Longford. A short time after he had joined his vessel, she sailed for the Mediterranean, and formed one of the fleet under Lord Howe. His conduct throughout won the marked and public acknowledgments of Lord Longford. On the return of the *Alexander*, Lord Gort quitted the naval service, and purchased a commission in the *Royals*. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Limerick Militia; and in this capacity he highly distinguished himself in opposing the progress of the French under General Humbert, at Colooney, 5th Sept. 1798, for which he obtained an honourable augmentation to his family-arms by a grant of supporters bearing the flag of the Limerick Militia, with the motto of "Colooney," and the date Sept. 1798 inscribed thereon. The thanks of Parliament too were voted to him for his gallant conduct throughout the engagement, in which he was severely wounded.

He had been elected to the Irish parliament as one of the members for the city of Limerick from the year 1790, and he was one of the few who, to the last, maintained what they conceived was the cause of their country, in opposition to the Union. After that measure had been consummated, he was again elected, then as the sole member, and he continued to represent the city in parliament for a period of twenty-seven years until his accession to the peerage, which

took place on the death of his uncle 23d May, 1817. He was elected a representative peer in 1820, and always supported the Conservative party, but without any slavish adherence to the policy of their leaders. Principles and not party had his vote, and on two memorable occasions in the political history of modern times, viz. on the Catholic Relief and the Corporation Bills, he felt himself bound to dissent from that party with whom he was usually found associated in politics.

Lord Gort married, first in Oct. 1789, Jane, daughter of Ralph Westropp of Attyfyn, co. Limerick, esq. and widow of Wm. Stamer, esq. by whom he had issue John Prendergast, now Viscount Gort; and three daughters, the Hon. Juliana, married in 1819 to Colonel Thomas White; Jane, who died young; and the Hon. Georgiana, married in 1817 to John Ferrier Hamilton, esq.

His Lordship married, secondly, March 5, 1810, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Palliser, esq. of Derryluscan, co. Tipperary, niece to Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.H.; and by that lady, who survives him, he has another son, the Hon. Charles Smyth Vereker, born in 1818.

The present Lord Gort was born in 1790, and married, in 1814, the Hon. Maria O'Grady, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Guillamore, by whom he has issue a son and heir, born in 1817, and a numerous family.

LORD GRAY.

Aug. 20. At Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, aged 67, the Right Hon. Francis Gray, fifteenth Lord Gray of Gray, co. Forfar, F.R.S.

He was born at Edinburgh Sept. 1, 1765, the fourth and youngest son of John the twelfth Lord, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Blair, of Kinfauns, co. Perth. He was Major of the first battalion of Breadalbane fencibles in 1793. In Aug. 1807 he was appointed Postmaster-general of Scotland. His elder brothers, Charles and William-John, who both successively inherited the peerage, having died without issue, he succeeded to the dignity, on the death of the latter, Dec. 12, 1807. His lordship resigned his office of Postmaster-general in 1810. He was for several years a Representative Peer of Scotland; but at the last election he retired in favour of Lord Rollo.

Lord Gray married, Feb. 17, 1794.

Mary-Anne, daughter of Major James Johnston, of the 61st Foot; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John, now Lord Gray; 2. the Hon. Madelina Gray; 3. the Hon. William, who died an infant in 1802; 4. the Hon. Margaret, who was married in 1820* to John Grant, esq. and died in 1822; and 5. the Hon. Jane-Anne, married in 1834 to Capt. C. P. Ainslie of the Royal Dragoons.

The remains of Lord Gray were removed for interment in the family vault at the old church of Fowlis, adjoining the property of Gray. The Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Camperdown, Lord Kinnaird, and others of the nobility and gentry of the county, attended the funeral; the procession of carriages extended to about thirty, and the tenantry of the deceased followed on horseback.

The present Lord Gray was born in 1796, and married in 1833 Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. C. P. Ainslie.

GEN. SIR G. T. WALKER, BART., G.C.B.

Nov. 15. At his residence in Chelsea Hospital, in the 78th year of his age, General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart. G.C.B. K.T.S. &c. Lieutenant-Governor of that Hospital, and late Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Madras.

General Walker was the eldest son of the late Major Nathaniel Walker, of the Royal American rangers, who served in the army with considerable distinction, and on his retirement had apartments allotted to him in Hampton Court Palace, where he died in May 1829. His mother was Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Capt. John Bagster, R.N. of the Isle of Wight.

Sir George was descended from a highly respectable line of ancestors. Sir Walter Walker, Knt. LL.D. of Bushey Hall, in Hertfordshire, and of Strettham in the Isle of Ely, Advocate to Katharine, Queen Consort of Charles II. was his great-great-grandfather. This Sir Walter's eldest son, George, was created a Baronet, but that title became extinct with his successor in 1692.

The younger son of Sir Walter, viz. William Walker, esq., was the progenitor of this branch of the family.

The subject of our present memoir entered the army as an Ensign in the 95th foot in 1782. In 1783 he became Lieutenant in the 71st, from which he removed the next year to the 36th, and in 1787 to the 35th. In March 1784 he sailed for India; where, in 1785, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general to the

King's troops; and in Feb. 1786, employed as principal in that department, with a considerable force under Major-Gen. Cooby, in a campaign against the refractory Poligars in the Medina, or Tinnivally country; and in 1787 he returned to England. In May 1788, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. General Bruce, then on the Staff in Ireland. The 13th of March, 1789, he was appointed Captain-Lieut. in the 16th foot, and the 4th of May, 1791, he succeeded to a company in the 60th. In 1793 he went as a volunteer, with recruits to the army in Flanders. He was in the action of the 10th of May, near Tournay, and subsequently was employed by the Duke of York in several important negotiations; and afterwards appointed Inspector of Foreign Corps, and employed in the Black Forest and Switzerland, in the levy of the Baron de Roll's corps. From thence he was sent forward, by order of Mr. Secretary Dundas, to negotiate a passage for that and other corps of a similar description, with the princes of Italy; and, on their final embarkation at Civita Vecchia, returned to England in August, 1796. On the 28th of the same month he succeeded to a Majority in the 60th, and in March, 1797, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Fraser, whom he joined in Portugal, and was from thence promoted as British Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Waldeck, Commander-in-Chief of the united British and Portuguese army; but, having been obliged to return home in the following winter, from ill health, he was, in Feb. 1798, appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of the Recruiting District in Manchester, where he remained till March, 1799. On the 6th Sept., 1798, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 50th; and in Oct. 1799, he went to Holland, to undertake the situation of Military Commissioner to the Russian army, with which he was employed until its return home in Oct. 1800, and afterwards with its accmpts till he sailed to join his regiment in the Mediterranean, in Aug. 1801. In May 1802 he returned with the 50th to Ireland, and was with it at Belfast during the insurrection. He was next employed in the expedition to Copenhagen; and afterwards, on the 29th Dec. 1807, on a secret expedition under Lieut.-General Spencer, which, after a march through Sicily, and landing at St. Mary's near Cadiz, terminated in a junction with Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, and disembarked in Portugal. The 25th Sept. 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel.

In the action of Vimiera, the 21st Aug. 1808, the advanced guard of the army,

composed of the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment, and the 2d battalion of the 95th, with 2 six-pounders, was under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Fane. In the affair at Roleia, the Commander-in-Chief had observed that the light troops above-mentioned required the support of some troops of the line, and therefore he subsequently added the 50th regiment, under Colonel Walker, to those before composing his advanced guard. At Vimiera the position of the 50th was supported by the artillery, and the picquets of the two rifle regiments before-named were thrown out in their front, and considerably in advance. These picquets were early engaged with the enemy's advancing column, and were gradually driven in by it. Upon seeing the serious attack of the enemy's column upon his brigade, Lieutenant-General Fane made use of a discretion which had been given him by the Commander-in-Chief, and ordered up from his rear the reserve artillery under Lieut.-Col. Robe; and this body of artillery, aided by Lieut.-Gen. Fane's brigade guns, were most destructively employed against the enemy's column during its advance, and, assisted by the two rifle corps, created very considerable confusion in it. At this critical moment the 50th regiment, headed by Col. Walker, charged the enemy in the most gallant manner, and turned their previous confusion into rapid flight. The loss of the enemy exceeded 1,000 killed, and 300 in prisoners. In October following the 50th being ordered to remain in Portugal, on account of its deficiency in equipments, Colonel Walker returned to England, and as soon as a communication was opened with Spain, he was sent with dispatches from Lord Castlereagh to Sir John Moore, but did not arrive off Corunna till two days after the action at that place, with the intelligence of which, and dispatches, he proceeded to Sir J. Cradock (Lord Howden) at Lisbon, and afterwards returned to England.

He was next employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, in the command of a brigade, as a Colonel on the Staff, and also as one of the Commissioners for deciding on revenue and prize property.

The 4th of June, 1811, this officer was appointed Major-General. He served on the Staff in the Peninsula from that year under Lord Wellington, and received the thanks of his lordship in different general orders, and likewise the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and other honourable testimonials for his conduct. He was present at the siege of Badajoz, and battle of Orthes; and he commanded the 7th division of infantry for a short time in

1813, during the absence of Lord Dalhousie. He was severely wounded in the siege of Badajoz. He was appointed Colonel of the regiment de Meuron, the 24th Oct. 1812; and Colonel-Commandant in the rifle brigade the 21st of May, 1816. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, on the augmentation of the Order in 1815, and was promoted to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, April 21, 1817. He also received permission, May 18, 1815, to receive the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

Gen. Walker exchanged from the Rifles to the 84th regiment; and was appointed on the 9th Sept. 1822, to the Colonelcy of the 52d foot. He was afterwards appointed Commander-in-chief at Madras, whence he returned in June 1832. He resigned the Colonelcy of the 52d on the 23d Dec. 1839, when he was gazetted Colonel of the 50th (the Queen's Own). He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in Feb. 1835. He also received the following grant of arms in commemoration of his services: Ermionis, on a pile embattled azure a mural crown, charged with the word "Badajoz," between two galtraps in pale or. Crest—On a mural crown or, encircled by a wreath of laurel vert, an ostrich proper, resting the dexter foot on a shell, exploding, proper. Supporters (as Grand Cross of the Bath)—Dexter, a lion regardant proper, gorged with a riband gules, fimbriated azure; therefrom pendant a representation of the medal and clasps presented to Sir George for his services in the Peninsula; in the mouth, a broken flag-staff reversed, with the eagle and French tri-coloured flag, also proper, the latter inscribed with the word "Orthes." Sinister, an ostrich supporting the colours or standard of the 50th regiment of foot, (being the regiment commanded by Sir George, at Vimiera) thereon an escroll gules inscribed with the word "Vimiera," in letters of gold. In May 1837, he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital at a salary of £400 per annum; and in the year following he attained the rank of a General. For some time he filled the duties of Groom of the Chamber to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

General Sir G. T. Walker was twice married; first to Anna, only daughter of Richard Allen, esq. of Bury, Lancashire, by whom, who died in 1814, he had two daughters, Anna-Louisa, who died unmarried in 1828, and Harriet-Eliza. He married secondly in August 1820, Helen, youngest daughter of Alexander Caldclough, esq. of Croydon, in Surrey,

by whom he has left issue Sir George Ferdinand Radziwell Walker, born in 1825, the present Baronet, with three other sons and two daughters.

Sir George was an accomplished soldier, and in all the relations of life a worthy man. In all the various stations which he has filled he has acquitted himself with honour and probity.

SIR MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, BART.

Sept. 28. In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 53, Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Bart. Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Sir Michael O'Loghlen was the fourth son of Coleman O'Loghlen, esq. of Port-co. Clare, by his second wife, the daughter of Michael Finnucane, M.D. of Ennis. Being a member of the church of Rome, his promotion commenced after the accession of the liberal party to power, when he was appointed Third Serjeant Jan. 18, 1831, and Second Serjeant Feb. 1832. In the latter year he was admitted a Bencher of the King's Inns. On the 21st Oct. 1834, he was appointed Solicitor-general, which office he held until the resignation of the Whigs in Jan. following. On the 31st Aug. 1835, he became Attorney-general; on the 12th Nov. 1836, Baron of the Exchequer; and on the 28th Jan. 1837, Master of the Rolls. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1838.

In his judicial character, Sir Michael O'Loghlen earned the esteem and admiration of all parties. The Irish papers have contained various eulogies upon his character since his decease, but we shall content ourselves by quoting some remarks made by the present Lord Chancellor on the 8th of Nov.:—"Mention having been made of the name of the late Master of the Rolls, I cannot omit this opportunity of stating how much I deplore his decease, and how sincerely I sympathise in the general feeling for his loss, and in the admiration entertained for his virtues. His kind disposition and pleasing manners ensured the regard of those over whom he presided, and his great attainments as a lawyer, his practical knowledge, his untiring industry, and, above all, his earnest desire to promote the ends of justice, demand the respect of all; and in him the judicial bench has indeed lost one of its brightest ornaments."

The remains of Sir Michael O'Loghlen were conveyed to Ireland for interment. Having arrived in Kingstown at an early hour on the 5th Oct. they were thence transferred to Marlborough-street chapel, whence, after high mass had been celebrated, they were removed *en route*

for his native county, Clare. The son of the deceased, Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, his brother, Mr. Hugh O'Loghlen, and brother-in-law, Mr. Hewitt Bridgeman, M.P. for Ennis, officiated as chief mourners. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by his private chaplain, Dr. Doyle, occupied his state carriage, the other members of the corporation attending, and all the leading members of the learned professions. The mayor and council of Limerick met the funeral procession, and accompanied it through that city as a mark of their respect for the deceased. At Newmarket 1500 teetotalers joined the procession, wearing scarfs and cypresses; at Clare every shop was closed; and when the *cortège* advanced upon the Clare and Ballycoree roads, it covered a space of more than three miles in length. Upwards of 200 carriages, of all descriptions, attended in procession to the churchyard of Ruan, where the body was interred in the family vault.

Sir Michael married in 1817 Bidelia, daughter of Daniel Kelly, esq. of Dublin, and has left a family of several children. His son, now Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, was called to the bar in 1841.

SIR JOHN CROSS.

Nov. 5. In Whitehall-place, in his 76th year, Sir John Cross, Knt. Chief Judge of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy.

He was the second son of William Cross, esq. of Scarborough, by the daughter of — Burnet, esq. After the usual course of school education, he became a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, entered at Lincoln's-inn about the year 1791, and was called to the bar, Nov. 16, 1795. He was advanced to the rank of a serjeant-at-law in Hilary term 1819, and for several years enjoyed a considerable share of the practice belonging to that order of the profession in the Court of Common Pleas. In Trinity term 1827, he was appointed a King's serjeant. When Lord Abinger resigned the office of Attorney-General of the counties palatine of Durham and Lancaster, Mr. Cross became his successor in those offices, which he continued to hold till his appointment as one of the judges of the Court of Bankruptcy, by letters patent dated the 2nd Dec. 1831. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

On the day of his death, he had been all the morning engaged in his judicial duties at the Court in Westminster, and had left home in the morning in good health. On entering the drawing-room on his return from court, he took his seat on the sofa, and in a moment fell back and

expired without a sigh. Lady Cross and her daughter were in the room at the time.

Sir John Cross married, in 1802, the third daughter of Nathan Hyde, esq. of Ardwick, in Lancashire.

WILLIAM CURRY, ESQ.

Sept. 16. At the house of his nephew, Mr. Maziere, in Delgany, co. Wicklow, William Curry, esq. one of the Masters in Chancery in Ireland, and formerly M. P. for Armagh.

He was born August 16, 1784, the only son of William Curry, esq. He was elected to Parliament for Armagh on the liberal interest in 1837, after a contest in which he polled 235 votes, and Mr. Kidd 203; but vacated his seat in May 1840, on accepting the office of a Master in Chancery. Mr. Curry was much esteemed by the bar and the public generally, for his excellent character, both private and professional. To the solicitors, as a body, he gave the most perfect satisfaction, by his industry and talent in his office, from the period of his appointment to the last moment of his attendance.

WALTER BLAKENEY, ESQ.

Sept. 14. At his seat in co. Carlow, Walter Blakeney, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and formerly M. P. for that county.

Mr. Blakeney represented Carlow on the liberal interest, in two Parliaments, from 1832 to 1835, when he retired to make way for Mr. M. O'Connell. Mr. Blakeney, who was much admired in private life, has left a widow and large family to deplore his loss.

He died after an illness of less than five minutes, and an inquest was held upon his body, when a verdict was brought in that he died by the visitation of God.

JAMES SCULLY, ESQ.

Nov. 26. Murdered near his own house, James Scully, esq., J. P., of Killfeacle, near Golden, co. Tipperary.

He was the eldest son of the late Denis Scully, esq. author of a treatise on the penal code.

Mr. Scully was a good and kind landlord to the honest, peaceable, and industrious tenant. On coming of age, a few years ago, he forgave arrears of rent to a considerable amount, and gave a reduction of 10s. per acre to many tenants. He was, besides, a great friend to the labouring poor; he employed above 40 every day; and last summer, when the season was most trying, he increased the number to more than eighty; but, though a friend to the virtuous and good, he was, at the

same time, an uncompromising enemy to the idle and disorderly, and to the system of agrarian outrage that unhappily prevails in his country, and to this cause is attributed his early and cruel death. He had been before fired at, and wounded, some time ago, when the offence was attributed to the malice of a tenant who had left his farm on the pretence of emigrating to America, but was afterwards desirous to return, but disappointed. He had been out shooting ducks on the day of his death with his younger brother, Mr. Rody Scully, in a field about a quarter of a mile from his residence. As rain was falling, the latter returned to the house. After the lapse of some hours, alarm was excited, and on a search being made, the unfortunate gentleman was discovered lying quite dead, a large orifice in his left side where some slugs had entered, and his head terribly beaten and mutilated with stones. A double-barrelled gun, which he had taken out, lay beside him, both barrels having been discharged; and it is supposed, when he had fired them at the ducks, the assassins, watching their opportunity, rushed upon him and effected their diabolical object.

Mr. Vincent Scully is the next brother, and the heir of the deceased. A proclamation has appeared in the *Dublin Gazette*, offering a reward of 200*l.* and a free pardon to any one, except the actual perpetrator, who will give information.

CAPT. E. R. SIBLY.

Sept. 19. In Duke Street, St. James's, Capt. Edward Reynolds Sibly, R.N.

This officer went first to sea under the patronage of his uncle Rear-Adm. Robert Carthew Reynolds, who was lost in the *St. George* 98, in 1811. In 1790 he joined the *Salisbury* 50, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Milbank, commander-in-chief at Newfoundland; and on the glorious 1st of June, 1794, he served as Midshipman under Sir Alex. Hood, in the *Royal George*, 110. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, about three weeks after the battle. In 1795, he proceeded to the West Indies in the *Victorious*, 74, and he did not return home from that station until May 1803. In 1804, he joined the *Centaur* 74, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Samuel Hood, at the Leeward Islands, where he assisted in capturing many of the enemy's vessels, one of which, *l'Élisabeth*, a French privateer of 6 guns, was brought out from under the batteries of Basseterre, by four boats entrusted to his command. In July, he bore an active part in an attack made on two corvettes, and a convoy, in the entrance of the river

Gironde. Le Cæsar, the largest corvette, was boarded and carried by the division of boats led on by Lieut. Sibly; and Sir Samuel Hood, in his dispatch to the Admiralty, declared that "to Lieut. Sibly's gallantry no words of mine are equal to do justice: every one speaks of him in terms of the highest commendation. I had before, in the West Indies, experienced his brave conduct. He now has seven severe wounds, but I hope none are mortal, and I beg leave to recommend him as an officer truly deserving the attention of my Lords." His commission as Commander bore date on the 4th Aug. following.

At the end of that year he was appointed to the *Hermes* sloop of war, in which he sailed for South America in March 1807. In May 1809, he was appointed to the *Sheerwater*, a 10-gun brig; and in Dec. 1810 to the *Swallow*, in which he captured, in 1811, the *Belle Genoise* privateer; and in June 1812 fought off *Frejus* a sanguinary action of 40 minutes, with two French vessels, which eventually fled to shore.

Capt. Sibly subsequently acted as captain of the *Blossom*, a post-sloop, in which he cruised with success against the American trade, then returning home uninformed of the war with England. On his being superseded in the command of that ship, he returned to the *Swallow*, and assisted in the capture of many vessels, near Port d'Anzo.

He was promoted to post-rank March 8, 1814, and appointed to the *Cossack* 22, but ordered to take the temporary command of the *Havannah* 36, in which he captured the *Grande Isabella* of 4 guns, and retook her prize, off Corfu, April 15, 1814. In June following, he was appointed to the *Caledonia*, 120, bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth, with whom he returned home after the first abdication of Napoleon, and paid off the *Caledonia* at Plymouth, in September of the same year.

In Nov. 1828, he assumed the command of the *Niemen* 28, in which he conveyed Sir Thomas Maitland to Lisbon, and then proceeded to the Halifax station, where he continued for a period of nearly three years. He paid off the *Niemen* at Portsmouth, June 3, 1824.

THE REV. W. B. SLEATH, D.D.

Oct. 21. At his residence, Etwall Lodge, Derbyshire, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. William Boulthbee Sleath, D.D. F.S.A., Warden of Etwall Hospital, Vicar of Willington, and formerly Head Master of Repton School.

Dr. Sleath was a son of Mr. W. Sleath,

of Southall, Bedfordshire, and elder brother of the Rev. John Sleath, D.D., late Head Master of St. Paul's School, London. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.D. in 1797. Having been for twenty years a junior master at Rugby, on the mastership of Repton School becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Wm. Bagshaw Stevens, in the year 1800 he offered himself as a candidate for that office, and was unanimously elected by the trustees.* In 1802 Mr. Sleath took the degree of D.D.

To succeed one so highly gifted in classical and intellectual attainments as Stevens, imposed a task of no ordinary difficulty; and Dr. Sleath entered upon his new duties conscious of the talent and ability which Repton had lost, and with an evident determination that the high and well-deserved position which the school had so long preserved should be maintained under his mastership. During a course of upwards of 30 years he presided over it, and under his able and judicious management it fully bore out the reputation which it had gained amongst the public schools of England.

Many of his pupils have attained the highest academical honours, and by all he was universally respected and beloved. Amongst others who received their education at Repton, whilst he presided over it, we may name the present Lord Falkland, and his brother the Hon. Plantagenet Carey, Col. the Hon. Richard Cavendish, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. Sir Will. Augustus Hillary, Bart., Sir J. R. Cave Brown Cave, Bart., Mr. Parker, M.P., one of the Lords of the Treasury; the Rev. W. H. Marriott, M.A. University Scholar, Camb.; the Rev. Robt. Whiston, who was senior optime, second on the classical tripos, and Fellow of Trinity College, Camb.; Mr. Power, Fellow of Downing College; Mr. Chawner and Mr. Green, Fellows of Trinity Hall; Mr. Clarke, first class on the classical tripos, senior optime, and Fellow of St. John's; the Rev. P. C. Claughton, Fellow of University College, and Rector of Elton; Mr. Rawle, Fellow of Trinity College, Camb.; Mr. Ley, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. Muckleston, Fellow of Pembroke College, &c.

In the year 1818 Dr. Sleath's pupils presented to him, as a testimony of their

* The appointment is vested in the Marquess of Hastings, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Sir John Gerard, Bart., whose ancestors married the coheiresses of Sir John Port, K.B., the founder of the school.

high respect and esteem, a superb silver vase, bearing the following inscription: *Vas quod videt GULLIELMO BOULTEEK SLEATH, discipuli quos olim habuit Reptonensis scholæ magister dono dederunt amoris causâ XVII. cal. Februar. : A.D. MDCCCXXIX. quo die vir egregius decimum lustrum pueris instituendis deditus clausit ætatis annum sexagesimum septimum.*" His pupils also subscribed amongst themselves to have a portrait of their esteemed preceptor, which is now deposited as an heir-loom in the library of the Head Master adjoining the school, in token of the attachment retained by him towards that establishment over which he so long and so honourably presided. Dr. Sleath retired in consequence of his advanced years from the mastership of Repton school in 1830, and was succeeded in the appointment by the Rev. John Heyrick Macaulay, M.A. then late Master of Plymouth School. This elegant and enlightened scholar is since also deceased, and the present head of Repton school is the Rev. T. W. Peile, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master at Shrewsbury School. Dr. Sleath was presented to the vicarage of Willington and the mastership of Etwall Hospital, by the Trustees of Repton School, in 1832.

The variety, depth, and accuracy of Dr. Sleath's attainments, based on a memory of extraordinary power, and assisted by a native spirit of research, pre-eminently qualified him for his very onerous and responsible duties. His clear and easy method of imparting instruction, combined with the great care which he uniformly took in ascertaining the actual progress of each pupil, must ever be remembered with grateful pleasure by all who participated in the advantage of his zealous and watchful superintendence. In addition to his high scholastic reputation, he enjoyed the character of an erudite and ingenious antiquary. He was particularly distinguished for the extent of his researches into the Anglo-Saxon era of our national history, as well as for his close acquaintance with the multifarious and abstruse investigations of genealogical and topographical science.

In the peculiar courtesy and benignity of his manners, the entertaining and instructive flow of his conversation, and the frank, unassuming simplicity and genuine cordiality of his disposition, Dr. Sleath possessed no ordinary claims on the sympathy and esteem of his acquaintance; while to those who could more fully appreciate the deep learning and varied stores of information which his wonderful

powers of memory and superior perspicuity of intellect enabled him to amass, he was ever the object of professed and unequalled admiration.

Dr. Sleath was twice married, first, to Miss Chartres, and secondly, to Miss Soden of Willington. His second marriage took place as recently as the 4th of Jan. in the present year. It is in contemplation to erect monuments to the memory of Dr. Sleath, both in Repton and Etwall churches; and already a very large sum has been subscribed by his late pupils for that purpose, although no individual subscription is allowed to exceed the sum of two pounds.

C. E. BERNARD, M.D.

Nov. 18. At Bristol, Charles Edward Bernard, Esq. M.D.

Dr. Bernard was born in Jamaica. He was the descendant of a good French family, a younger son of which, being a Huguenot, emigrated to England at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and soon afterwards joined the first colonists who went from this country to Jamaica. His family have been among the landed proprietors of the Island from that time to the present. He was brought to England by his parents in his fourth year, and received his education under Dr. Goddard, at Winchester school. He graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, in 1801. In 1802 he came to Bristol, and occupied a house in Park-street; from whence he removed to Berkeley-square, and lived partly there, and partly at a property which he had purchased at Hinton, near Clifton. In 1811 he removed to Clifton.

Dr. Bernard's talents and character were first appreciated by Dr. Craufurd, with whom he lived in ties of closest friendship till Dr. Craufurd's death. He attained the highest reputation in his profession, and was in extensive practice from 1812 or 1813 to 1838. The loss of his wife, in 1838, inflicted a blow which he never recovered. His health became impaired, attention to business burdensome to him, and it was often suspended for weeks together. He removed from Clifton in 1840, to a house in Warwickshire, near one of his married daughters. About a year before his death, wishing to be near his family, he returned to Bristol, and, in consequence of his ill health, lived in strict retirement.

Dr. Bernard's natural abilities were decidedly superior to the endowment of ordinary persons, and his acquirements were equally remarkable. This was so conspicuous, that when he was in the vigour of his mind, and even after his

bodily health had perceptibly declined, few persons could be long in his company without recognising the superiority of his talents. From his education an accurate and elegant classical scholar, he added an extensive acquaintance with the modern literature of Europe, with all the principal languages of which he was familiar. He was deeply read in history and antiquities, as well as belles lettres, and possessed an extensive library, in which were to be found the most celebrated original authors of many nations. With the physical sciences he was accurately acquainted. His peculiar talent was a singular acuteness and quickness of perception, which enabled him to apprehend, with readiness and accuracy, the real nature and causes of obscure and complicated phenomena, and to anticipate, as if by an intuitive glance, results at which ordinary persons could only arrive by a long and difficult process of investigation. As a physician he held, during a long course of years, a decidedly superior place in the public estimation, and more especially in the confidence of the medical profession, the senior as well as the junior members of which were glad to consult him in cases of extraordinary emergency and difficulty. No man ever attained the high position which he held in medical practice more entirely through the force and preponderancy of his talents than Dr. Bernard. He despised all the arts by which some men acquire fame and popularity. His conduct towards other medical practitioners was marked by the most scrupulous care to avoid censure or imputation, even when he was called in to witness the unfortunate terminations of cases in which the correctness of their practice might have been justly questioned. This was the result not of any principle of conventional conduct, or of attention to what is termed professional morals or "etiquette," but of the generosity and nobleness of his nature.

Dr. Bernard was a man of strong feelings and warm affections. In all the social relations of life his conduct was exemplary. He was an excellent husband and parent. His habits were retired, and the hours not occupied in the practice of his profession, were, for the most part, passed in study and seclusion. His manners, though they were obviously those of a highly-educated gentleman, were, in a remarkable degree, reserved, and, among strangers, even distant; and he never took the pains or condescended to conceal the disgust with which any approach to arrogance or presumption inspired him. Hence it happened that there were some who entertained towards him a degree of fear or

dislike; while those who were admitted to the circle of his intimate acquaintance ever regarded him with the warmest affection and admiration. Like other men of similar temperament and habits of mind, he was strongly attached to high monarchical principles. On the subject of religion he was ever reserved, as he was wont to be on all subjects in which the deeper feelings are concerned. He always manifested profound reverence for the Holy Scriptures, as a revelation from the Divine Being, whose name he never mentioned, and to whose attributes he scarcely ever made reference, without expressions of solemn awe. Towards the latter period of his life, he became, as was likely, more deeply reflective, and those who are most concerned for him have the satisfaction of knowing that he founded a safe reliance on that great expiation, which, when the moral consciousness of the human mind is once awakened, is the only sure ground of hope, and the ratification of that peace which passes understanding.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE, ESQ.

Nov. 21. At his residence, Berwick Lodge, Henbury, aged 65, Jeremiah Osborne, Esq. an eminent Solicitor of Bristol.

This gentleman, notwithstanding great professional engagement, never forsook the study of the elegant literature with which his mind had been imbued in early life. The ancient classics were his frequent companions, but those of our own country were most dear to his English heart. His familiarity with our best writers constantly enabled him to add weight to the solid sense by which his conversation was marked, by citations of their happiest passages. Nothing could be more noticeable than the promptitude with which this was done, except the quiet and unostentatious manner of doing it. Few men not entirely devoted to letters, and not many among those who are, have so intimate an acquaintance with our great dramatist as was possessed by Mr. Osborne. He was an admirable reader too, and it is indeed pleasant to be numbered among the

"Friends, who beheld him give, with eye,
voice, mein,
More than theatric force to Shakspeare's scene.

In this intimacy with our purest authors (including the great divines) lay the secret of his own masterly composition. During his connection with the Society of Merchant Venturers in his native city, the welcome duty of drawing up addresses from that ancient and loyal Body, to four of our Sovereigns, devolved upon Mr.

Osborne. The trumpet tone in which he poured out patriotic sentiments will long be unforotten. "Who is it," said George the Fourth, upon one occasion, "Who is it that writes these addresses from your Bristol Merchants? they are the best I ever receive."

It has been said elsewhere, and said truly, "the decease of Mr. Osborne is a public loss; the remembrance of his sterling worth will be long cherished in the hearts of his fellow citizens." But only they who knew him also in the private relations of life can thoroughly appreciate his excellence. All who were wont to be gladdened and bettered by his companionship will unite in deploring the void made in their circle by the death of an *irreplaceable* man.

EDWARD BOSWELL, Esq.

Oct. 30. At his residence in Dorchester, aged 82, Edward Boswell, Esq. Treasurer for the County of Dorset, and Clerk to the Lieutenancy of the same county.

The deserving subject of the following imperfect memoir was born at Piddletown, in the County of Dorset, on the 5th April 1760, and his family have resided there for centuries past. In 1780 he was articled to the late Mr. John Wallis of Dorchester, Attorney at Law, who was also Clerk of the Peace for the county. With Mr. Wallis he continued some years, and on his death in 1792, Mr. Boswell removed to Sherborne, and in the following year he was appointed Clerk to the Lieutenancy by Lord Rivers, the then Lord-Lieutenant of the county, which office he continued to hold at the time of his death. In the year 1794, he entered the Dorset Regiment of Militia as an Ensign, and proceeded to join the Head-Quarters of the regiment at Henley-upon-Thames. He remained doing duty with the regiment at Oxford, in camp at Brighton, and at other places, until the following year, when, after having attained the rank of Lieutenant, he resigned his commission and returned to Dorchester, and settled in practice as an Attorney. In the year 1800 he was appointed by the late Earl of Ilchester, without any solicitation whatever, to the stewardship of the royal manor and liberty of Wyke Regis and Elwell in Dorsetshire, and he continued to hold that appointment also at his death. In 1802 he was appointed Deputy Receiver General of taxes for the county of Dorset, under the late William O'Brien, esq. who had married the sister of the late Earl of Ilchester. This appointment was made in a manner which could not

be otherwise than gratifying to Mr. Boswell, and in a Letter dated 4th Dec. 1802, offering it to him, Mr. O'Brien says, "I have the pleasure to inform you that, in consequence of my being appointed Receiver-General for the County of Dorset, I have it in my power to offer you the situation of being my Deputy, and which Mr. Morton Pitt requested me to offer to you, as a thing that would give him great pleasure. Impossible as it must ever be, for me not to comply with any request of his, I must say that, had he not asked me, I should certainly have made you the offer, knowing, as I did, the strong wishes of Lord Ilchester to be of service to you." The duties of this office of Deputy-Receiver-General Mr. Boswell ably discharged until Mr. O'Brien's death in 1811. In 1808 he was appointed, by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, Treasurer for the county, jointly with the late John Tregonwell King, esq. of Blandford; and upon his death in 1835, Mr. Boswell wholly succeeded to that office.

But Mr. Boswell's attention was not merely directed to the punctual and exact discharge of the duties of his various public offices, as to which he could not be excelled; for in 1795, after great labor and research, he published under the auspices of the Lord Lieutenant, and magistrates of the county, a work entitled, "The Civil Division of the County of Dorset," and in 1833, he brought out a second edition greatly enlarged and improved. Of this work, whether as a book of reference, or as one of general information connected with the whole civil administration of the county, it is impossible to speak in too high terms of commendation; and the methodical and perfect arrangement of its details, and the quantity and variety of its contents, prove the persevering nature of his character, and the possession of no ordinary genius. This work having embraced "The Civil Division of the county of Dorset," Mr. Boswell published about the year 1828, "The Ecclesiastical Division of the Diocese of Bristol." The introduction to this work contains an account of the rise and progress of the Christian religion in the county of Dorset, more particularly in the Heptarchic kingdom of the West Saxons, of which Dorsetshire formed part, and is a learned and elaborate record of all the historical facts on the subject. The work itself contains a list of the rectories, vicarages, peculiars, donatives, &c. in the ancient diocese of Bristol, which included the Archdeaconry of Dorset, arranged according to their locality in the rural deaneries; the date of

the first recorded institution of the incumbents; the population; church accommodation; yearly value in 1291, 1534, and 1650; computed value in 1826; yearly tenths and procurations; augmentation of small livings; lay improprators; the patrons and incumbents; the date of the commencement of the parish registers; the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291; the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 26 Henry VIII.; and the Parliamentary Survey of 1650; with many other particulars connected with the ecclesiastical history of the Archdeaconry of Dorset, and this work, as a whole, shews the author's unwearied application and great antiquarian as well as local knowledge.

Some years since, Mr. Boswell had lithographed, for private circulation, an outline map of Dorsetshire, drawn by himself in 1804, with reference to the state and resources of the county, England being then threatened with a French invasion. This map shews, in ten divisions, the site of the beacons, and their communications with each other—the signal-posts erected by the Government—the depôts and places of assembly of the volunteer corps—the number of the inhabitants of the county comprising the volunteers actually serving—the number of persons capable of bearing arms, guides, conductors, &c. and a general summary of the resources of the county as to the live and dead stock, the services to be performed by individuals, supplies to be furnished, the number of mills and ovens, of boats and barges, &c. the whole forming a most complete statistical account of the county in that year, compiled from the returns made under the Act for defence and security of the realm, and altogether a most curious and interesting document.

Mr. Boswell was of the same family as the Reverend and learned John Boswell, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, and Prebendary of Wells, who died at Taunton in June 1756. That gentleman was also born at Piddletown on the 23rd January 1698, and was educated at Abbey Milton school, near Dorchester, and afterwards admitted a Commoner of Balliol college, Oxford.

Mr. Boswell, the subject of this memoir, married, in 1803, Edith, daughter of the Reverend John Feaver, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary Church, Devon, by whom he had an only daughter, now married to Joseph Stone, esq. of Dorchester. His remains were deposited in a vault adjoining the church of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester, on Friday the 4th of November last. Mr. Boswell was upon terms of cordial intercourse and friendship with the late Lord Rivers, the Lord-Lieut.

tenant of the county, the late Earl of Ilchester, the late Earl of Dorchester, William Morton Pitt, esq. and Francis John Browne, esq. (formerly members for the county) Col. Michel, C. B. Wollaston, esq. (late Chairman of the Sessions) and with many other of the leading magistrates and gentry of the county; and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, his varied information, fund of anecdote, kindness of heart, and unassuming as well as agreeable manners, will long be remembered with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret.

Mr. Boswell was possessed of an extensive and valuable library, abounding in rare antiquarian, historical, and topographical works, and amongst them a copy of the last edition of Hutchins's History of the County, in four volumes. This copy has received from his hands very numerous additions and corrections in manuscript, and is embellished with many hundred engravings, illustrative of the work. He was a man possessing strong powers of mind and body, and a very retentive memory; he was a cordial lover of books and literature, and he read and digested the best works he could obtain on many subjects, (but especially on antiquarian) as almost every book in his library shews. He was never idle, and was a man of most orderly and methodical habits, everything he took in hand being at once reduced to system; and many of those who have partaken of his hospitality, and derived instruction and pleasure from his relation of the events of former times, and the results of his own experience, will have to lament his loss, and seek in vain for one to supply his place; and amongst those is the writer of this imperfect memoir, who can but partially estimate his loss as a man, a companion, and a friend. He was also an humble but sincere Christian, and in all the domestic relations of life unexceptionable.

MR. WILLIAM HONE.

Nov. 6. At Tottenham, aged 63, Mr. William Hone, the well-known author of the "Every Day Book," and other works.

Mr. Hone was born in Bath. His father was an occasional preacher amongst the dissenters, and so rigid in his notions on religion that the son was taught his letters and ultimately to read from the Bible alone. At the age of ten years he was placed in an attorney's office in the metropolis, and when very young imbibed many of the principles disseminated by the London Corresponding Society. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of

his father, he removed the lad to the office of Mr. Jeffries, solicitor, Chatham, where he remained two years and a half, and then he returned to London, and engaged himself as clerk to Mr. Egerton, of Gray's Inn. From some distaste, however, he quitted the law; and having married, in July 1800, he commenced business as a print and bookseller, with a circulating library, in Lambeth-walk. From thence he removed to St. Martin's Church-yard, near Charing-cross, where he had the misfortune to be burnt out and sustained considerable loss. Upon the threats of French invasion he enrolled himself in the Prince of Wales's volunteer corps; and about this time became intimately acquainted with the celebrated Mr. Towneley, and many other gentlemen of learning and taste, who highly esteemed him for his great natural talents and companionable qualities. He suffered various vicissitudes both in and out of business; but his mind was not idle, for in 1806 he published his first literary effort, "Shaw's Gardener," and for a long period he devoted much study to the great national advantages that might be derived from the establishing of Savings Banks. To effect this object he had several interviews with the Right Hon. George Rose, and by way of experiment, in conjunction with his friend Mr. John Bone, one was opened in Blackfriars-road; but, the principles being but little understood, the plan failed from want of support. He next became a bookseller, in partnership with Mr. Bone, but his general spirit was not accustomed to habits of trade; he loved the society of men of talent, and, being gifted with great humour, joined in some of the foibles of the day. This tended to withdraw him from the counter, and he became a bankrupt; but again started in May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, from whence he removed to High-street, Bloomsbury, where he compiled the index to Lord Berners' Froissart. In 1811 he was selected by the booksellers, on the retirement of Mr. John Walker, to officiate as the trade auctioneer, having a counting-house in Ivy-lane. But again the loss of time spent in some public engagements, particularly an investigation of lunatic asylums, involved him in embarrassments, and a second failure was the consequence—his family having in the interval increased to seven children, who were taken to a humble lodging in the Old Bailey, where the father struggled hard to maintain them by his contributions to the *Critical Review* and the *British Lady's Magazine*. He next occupied a small shop in Fleet-street, as a bookseller, which, on

two different nights, was plundered of the most valuable works, many of which had been borrowed for the purpose of displaying stock. This greatly disheartened him, but about 1815 he became publisher of the *Traveller* newspaper, and the case of Eliza Fenning coming under his notice, he exerted his usual indefatigable zeal to rescue her from death. This young woman was condemned to die for attempting to poison the family of a law-stationer in Chancery-lane, in which she was servant; but circumstances occurred to throw doubts on the justice of the sentence, and Mr. Hone, with others, tried every means to save her, but she was executed, and, as it afterwards appeared, unjustly; for it was pretty well proved that she was perfectly innocent of the offence. An attack of apoplexy prevented Mr. Hone's attendance to business for some time: on his recovery he was examined as a witness on an inquest held upon a young midshipman of the name of Watson, who, during the corn bill riots, was shot in front of Mr. Robinson's house, in Old Burlington-street, that had been attacked by the mob. Full particulars of both these cases Mr. Hone published. In 1816 he commenced a weekly paper called the *Reformist's Register*, in which he very ably combated the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Owen. Soon after this, when party spirit ran very high, he was induced to write a series of political satires; one of which, the "Political House that Jack Built," went through more than fifty editions. Its great attraction consisted perhaps in its woodcuts from the clever designs of George Cruickshank, whose talents were first made extensively known in these publications of Mr. Hone. Like every thing that becomes popular in London, the "House that Jack Built" was soon imitated by a swarm of rival "Houses." Another of Mr. Hone's cleverest productions, was "A Slap at Slop," a burlesque on the newspaper called *The New Times*, and printed in the newspaper form; it ridiculed principally the editor of that journal, Dr. Stoddart, and the Constitutional Association, whom he called the *Bridge-street Gang*. A third satire, on the government of the day, Mr. Hone was unadvisedly led to write in the form of a parody upon the Liturgy: and he was consequently prosecuted by the Attorney-Gen. and brought to trial on three separate charges. The first day Mr. Justice Abbot occupied the bench, and Mr. Hone, who defended himself, was acquitted. On the second and third days Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough presided, certainly with no very favourable feelings for the accused, but

Mr. Hone was again acquitted on each charge—three distinct juries taking the same view of the cases brought before them. The extraordinary powers of language and of argument displayed by Mr. Hone, in each defence, excited considerable sympathy in his behalf, and subscriptions were entered into and a handsome sum realised, which enabled him to remove from a contracted shop in the Old Bailey to a large house on Ludgate-hill, where he gradually withdrew from his political line of publication, and attempted to resume the business of a book auctioneer, but with less success than before.

In 1823 Mr. Hone published a very curious volume, entitled, "Ancient Mysteries described;" containing the results of his researches in the way of precedents when he had been called upon to defend himself from the charge of blasphemy. It is only just to him to say that this work is strictly historical, and that, personally at least, he did not repeat the offence.

In 1826 he commenced the publication, weekly, of his very interesting and instructive miscellany, entitled, the "Every Day Book;" but though the sale was large, yet he did not derive sufficient to maintain his family, now comprising ten children, and he was arrested for debt and thrown into the King's Bench, where he finished the "Every Day Book," and then successfully carried on its sequels, the "Table Book," (for two years) 1827 and 1828, and the "Year Book," for one year, 1829, the whole of which, from their deep research and varied interest, have been generally admired, and called forth the warm commendations of Mr. Southey, the poet.

The difficulties under which Mr. Hone laboured once more aroused the energies of his friends, and he was enabled to take the Grasshopper coffee-house, in Gracechurch-street; but after a few years this speculation also failed, and he was thrown upon the resources of his mind; till, becoming acquainted with an Independent minister, the Rev. T. Binney, that gentleman persuaded him to try his powers in the pulpit, and he frequently preached in the Weigh-house Chapel, Eastcheap. At the starting of the Penny Magazine, he wrote the first article, and he likewise edited "Strutt's Sports," &c. In 1835, whilst at the above-mentioned chapel, he was attacked by paralysis, and had a renewal of it in 1837, at the office of the Patriot (which paper he sub-edited) in Bolt-court, and soon afterwards suffered a third attack. From this period nature has been gradually decaying, though his intellect remained unimpaired till within

a few hours of dissolution, when insensibility came on and prevented all further converse. His resignation under suffering was Christian-like, and his departure calm and tranquil. In society Mr. Hone was a cheerful companion, and his heart was never closed against the complaints of his fellow-creatures. Out of a family of twelve children, nine are still living, several of whom, with their widowed mother, we regret to say, are left almost wholly unprovided for.

LADY CALLCOTT.

Nov. 21. At Kensington Gravel-pits, the wife of Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A.

Lady Callcott was the daughter of Rear-Adm. George Dundas. Few women had seen so much of the world, or travelled so much, and none, perhaps, have turned the results of their activity to more benevolent account. A great part of her early life was spent either at sea or in travel, and to the last no subject was more animating to her than a ship, and no hero excited her enthusiasm to so high a degree as Nelson.

She was born in the year 1788, and before she was 21 years of age she was travelling in India, the wife of Capt. Thomas Graham, R.N. According to the account in her travels, she went to India in 1809, and visited all the three presidencies, making acquaintances at all of them learned for Oriental knowledge and research. She visited the caves of Elephanta, the Island of Salsette, the excavations of Carli in the Mahratta mountains, and Poonah, the Mahratta capital. On her return to Bombay she voyaged along the coast as far as Negombo, afterwards visiting Trincomali on the east side of the island on her way to Madras. From Madras she went to Calcutta, which terminated her travels in India, as she only returned to the Coromandel coast to embark for England in the beginning of 1811. She published these travels in 1812, being then twenty-four years of age. Ten years afterwards she sailed with Captain Graham for South America. In the meantime she had resided in Italy, and published two works; one, "Three Months in the Environs of Rome," 1820; a second, "The Memoirs of the Life of Poussin," in the same year. Captain Graham, who commanded the *Doris*, died on the voyage to South America, and his remains were carried into Valparaiso, and interred within the fortress. His wife was in Chili during the series of earthquakes, which lasted from the 20th of November, 1822, to January, 1823; and scarcely a day passed without receiving violent shocks. It was with difficulty she

escaped from her house, which was partly laid in ruins. The first shock of this series left but twenty houses and one church standing in all the large town of Quillota. "The market-place," (quoting from her Diary) "was filled with booths and bowers of myrtle and roses, under which feasting and revelry, dancing, fiddling, and masking were going on, and the whole was a scene of gay dissipation, or rather, dissoluteness. The earthquake came—in an instant all was changed. Instead of the sounds of the viol and the song, there arose a cry of *Miser cordia! Miser cordia!* and a beating of the breast, and a prostration of the body; and the thorns were plaited into crowns, which the sufferers pressed on their heads till the blood streamed down their faces, the roses being now trampled under foot. Some ran to their falling houses, to snatch thence children, forgotten in the moments of festivity, but dear in danger. The priests wrung their hands over their fallen altars, and the chiefs of the people fled to the hills. Such was the night of the nineteenth at Quillota." During her stay in South America Mrs. Graham became the instructress of Donna Maria. Some years afterwards she married Mr. Callcott, the Royal Academician, and with him again visited Italy. Among the published fruits of this tour may be mentioned Lady Callcott's account of Giotto's Chapel, at Padua, a privately printed work, with exquisite outlines—remembrances drawn by Sir Augustus Callcott—and a kind contribution to the illustrated edition of the Seven Ages of Shakspeare. Lady Callcott also published a "History of Spain," in 2 vols. in 1828. And after the commencement of her illness, arising from the rupture of a blood vessel, she published "Essays towards the History of Painting," 1836, which involved so great an amount of labour, that her declining health and strength obliged her to abandon it before completion.

After eleven long years of suffering, the death of this lady took place at Kensington Gravel-pits, in the house which the family of the Calcotts has made celebrated for nearly a century. For many years Lady Calcott can hardly be said to have left her chamber, which her taste, her kindly and enlarged associations, had made one of the most interesting of rooms. In it was accumulated an immense variety of all kinds of beautiful and sympathetic objects calculated to render less irksome her painful confinement—a confinement the more painful to a temperament so active and excitable. Her spirit yearned to be about and stirring, whilst illness kept her body a close

prisoner. Prints, choice and rare as works of art or associated with loved objects, covered the walls, unless otherwise occupied by paintings or sculptures, memorials of Wilkie and Chantrey, and others. Books and portfolios filled a large space of the room. Curiosities of natural history abounded on all the ledges. A little bed was placed in a recess, close to a window against which vines had been trained as natural blinds, and living arabesques were made among the shoots and branches by the mice and birds, as they came, half tamed, to take the meals which Lady Callcott daily placed for them;—a sort of pensioner bird, too feeble to sing or to hop, was a constant companion and an object of her kind solicitude, and a noble hound was a privileged visitor at all times. None will feel Lady Callcott's loss more than the little children, who were always encouraged as loved and welcome guests, and for whom her kindness had always prepared some little present of a doll. Not a small part of this lady's last years was spent in providing amusement and instruction for them, and successfully, too, as proved by the many editions of "Little Arthur's; History of England," and a delightfully simple and natural tale—"The Little Brackenburners." Her last work was a "Scripture Herbal," recently published.

A few words only can now record her character. Noble, direct, generous, forgiving, quick, sensitive, kind, sympathetic, and religious, all that knew her will hold her memory in affectionate remembrance. Her acquirements and knowledge were extensive. She was an artist both in feeling and in practice, an excellent linguist, and her memory was extremely accurate and tenacious. Her remains were buried at Kensal-green Cemetery. (*Athenæum.*)

MR. JOHN VARLEY.

Nov. 17. At the house of a friend in the neighbourhood of Cavendish-square, in his 64th year, Mr. John Varley.

Mr. Varley, one of the patriarchs of our school of water-colour painters, was one of the earliest members and original founders of the Water-colour Society, of whose exhibitions his drawings continued to the last to be among the chief attractions. Some of his finest works, indeed, were the productions of the last two years. In the outset of the society, he was perhaps its greatest support, contributing as many as 60 pictures at a time to one exhibition. Of all water-colour painters, none preserved greater freshness, purity, and simplicity of colouring than Mr. Varley; he surpassed, in this

respect, even Turner and Girtin; and, even amid the temptations of modern practices, seems steadily to have eschewed the lavish use of body-colour, that rock on which water-colour painting seems destined to split. The range of his imagination was not very large, and oftentimes his treatment verged on mannerism; yet a fine classical feeling and grandeur pervaded his compositions, at times not unworthy of Gaspar Pousain himself. Unfortunately, his circumstances obliged him to work much for the dealers, and therefore down to the low level of a certain class of purchasers. No one was more prolific in what artists call "bread-and-cheese" drawings, as all print-shop windows testify.

Mr. Varley published some manuals of his art, which, though technical, are suggestive and useful.

He notoriously indulged in astrological vagaries, which must have tended to distract his attention from his art: indeed, his first thought seemed to be about "nativities," and his second about his pictures. Many are the stories told of the visits of fashionable young ladies to him, made ostensibly to buy a picture, but in reality to have their nativities cast. In season or out, Mr. Varley was always ready for an astrological talk. He was known as a Sidrophel in all the Bayswater omnibuses. He died of some affection of the kidneys, from which he had been lately suffering. He ventured out too early, and was seized with a relapse before he could return home. There was something touching and kind in his death; he was perfectly conscious of its approach, bade his surgeon farewell, named his friends one by one, and sent them his affectionate remembrance. (*Athenæum*.)

MR. JAMES EGAN.

Oct. 2. At Pentonville, aged 43, Mr. James Egan.

This excellent engraver in mezzotint was a native of the county of Roscommon, and was undoubtedly the best artist in his particular department of the arts which Ireland has produced. He was of humble parentage, and entirely the architect of his own fortunes. In 1825 he was in the service of the late Mr. S. W. Reynolds, in a mental capacity, and being employed occasionally in laying mezzotinto grounds for his master, he thus received his first lessons in art, which he was subsequently enabled to carry out in a manner that supplied proof of the natural energy and ability of his mind. He soon quitted his employment, which was little better than that of an errand-boy, and commenced his career as a ground-layer for engravers,

"without a shilling or a friend." Of the latter, however, he obtained many before the close of his brief life; and, had he lived but a few years longer, he would have been recompensed by abundant occupation and corresponding wealth—wealth, that is to say, to a man of very moderate expectations and desires. His intense application and earnest desire to learn, interested all who knew him. He worked on, willingly enduring hard labour and severe privations; but, at all times, with the proud spirit that distinguishes his countrymen, concealing his necessities from his acquaintances, and looking forward, with hope, to the acquisition of independence by his own unaided efforts. Alas! this exertion and this endurance was followed by the too common result. About eight years ago consumptive symptoms began to manifest themselves; other bodily ailments assailed the over-wrought mind. His health sunk gradually under their influence; but in spite of sickness he laboured on with the same earnestness as ever, when periods of temporary relief permitted him to do so, until death terminated his sufferings, and gave "the weary rest."

His latest plate, and undoubtedly his best, is "English Hospitality in the Olden Time," after Cattermole, finished under circumstances and in a state of health frightful to contemplate; and when to this consideration is added the fact that the engraving was from a *drawing*, it may be safely classed among the most successful achievements of modern art.

Mr. Egan married when very young; he has left three children without a protector, for whom a public subscription is in progress, received at the principal print-sellers.

JOHN HARPER, Esq.

Oct. 18. At Naples, from the effects of malaria fever, John Harper, esq.

Mr. Harper was born at Dunken Hall, near Blackburn, Lancashire, on the 11th Nov. 1809. He had been for some years resident in the city of York, where he practised, with flattering success, the profession of an architect; and, even in a very brief career, he has left behind him many permanent examples of his classical genius in architecture, both in Yorkshire and in his native county of Lancashire. Of these may be mentioned a few of the most striking. The Roman Catholic chapel at Bury, in Lancashire, which is noticed with just eulogy in the *Companions to the Englishman's* and the *British almanacs* of 1841. The Freetown church at Bury, and Elton church, Bury. In the first-named of these structures a pe-

cular arrangement, in the erection of a rich and beautiful octagonal lantern tower upon the massive gable of the building, has been adopted with happy effect. We know but one example of the kind in our older architecture, the church of St. Helen's in York, which, however, has none of the boldness of design displayed in the chapel at Bury. The York Collegiate School is another of Mr. Harper's works, and is one of the best specimens that has risen during the late revival of the ancient English architecture. Its centre compartment, which is very light and elegant, combines, in an eminent degree, originality of conception with fidelity to the character of the rich Tudor style. The design of the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank at York, and the mansion of Edward Taylor, esq. at Kirkham Abbey, in Yorkshire, in the Italian style, are also works that demand much admiration.

But it was not to that branch of the arts which belonged more peculiarly to his professional pursuits, that Mr. Harper confined his exertions. Possessing an intuitive perception of every thing that was beautiful and true in nature and in art, and with a hand prompt to execute the inspiration of his mind, he was a most indefatigable and successful sketcher and draughtsman, and his portfolio has concealed treasures which his modesty alone has prevented from acquiring that public appreciation which they deserve.

On the 5th June last Mr. Harper left England to proceed on a tour intended to embrace Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily, and he had already visited the attractive portions and cities of the north of Italy, Verona, Vicenza, and Florence, and the picturesque scenery betwixt that place and Rome, Terni and its falls, Narni and other spots, accumulating sketches on his route with a rapidity almost incredible. He reached Rome on the 3d September, where he was soon after seized with fever, from which he rallied sufficiently to proceed to Civita Vecchia, and thence to Naples, his ardent spirit not suffering him to indulge in that repose which his weakened health demanded, and being predisposed by illness to the effects of malaria, and suffering severely from a rough passage to Naples, on his arrival in that city he immediately sank under deadly sickness, and breathed his last within two days afterwards.

The following tribute to the character and ability of the subject of this memoir is, we believe, from the hand of an eminent artist, an intimate friend of the deceased: "As a draughtsman, his sketches of scenery, antiquity, architecture, and views, would do honour to any, and are

inferior to none in accuracy and beauty of detail, in tasteful, light, and facile execution. Art in him was intuitive, and his soul was absorbed by it to that excess that he unfortunately neglected those precautions which prudence would urge for the preservation of his invaluable health, in so intense a climate, and he fell an untimely victim."

In conjunction with his attached and intimate friend, W. Etty, R.A. and other public-spirited individuals, Mr. Harper had contributed much towards encouraging a taste for and cultivation of the fine arts in York, and especially in the formation, under the patronage of government, of a School of Design in that city, of which he was an honorary secretary.

MR. JAMES TUDOR.

Oct. 14. At Manchester, suddenly, Mr. James Tudor, Barrack-master of the first class in the Ordnance Department.

He was born on the 5th of July, 1775, and purchased his Ensign's commission in the second or Queen's regiment, in Feb. 1793. In 1794 his regiment was embarked to do duty as marines in the Channel fleet, the company in which Ensign Tudor served being on board the flag-ship. After the action of the 1st of June, the surviving officers of the company were, by special permission, presented at the naval levee held by his majesty George III. at Portsmouth, in compliment to Earl Howe and the officers of the fleet. Lieut. Tudor purchased his company in the 117th, a newly-raised corps, the strength of which being afterwards draughted into other regiments he volunteered for active service in the West Indies, where he was severely wounded. His health being much impaired by his wounds and the effects of the climate, he quitted the army and accepted an appointment in the barrack department, in which he served nearly 36 years. The arduous duties of his station were so greatly increased in consequence of the late disturbances as to have produced an intense and overwhelming anxiety, and thereby to have occasioned a rupture on the brain, followed by instantaneous death. His sword, indeed, was in the sheath, but he died in the service of his country. This lamented officer was the last survivor of the quarter-deck of the Queen Charlotte.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Roger Hesketh Formby*, fourth son of the late Rev. Richard Formby, of Formby Hall, Lan.

cashire. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818.

Aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Reader Gleadow*, M.A., Rector of Frodesley, Salop. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, as 4th Wrangler, M.A. 1807; and was instituted to Frodesley, which was in his own patronage, in 1826.

Aged 51, the Rev. *James Hoste*, Rector of Ingoldesthorpe, and Perpetual Curate of Longham, Norfolk. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1818; was presented to Longham in 1824 by the late Lord Leicester of Holkham, and to Ingoldesthorpe in 1831 by the Rev. L. Cooper.

Aged 61, the Rev. *Thomas Lewis*, M.A. Rector of Merthyr, and Perpetual Curate of Llanstephen and Llangunnoch, Carmarthenshire. He was instituted to the latter churches in 1815.

At Exeter, the Rev. *Francis Putt*, late Vicar of Churchstowe and Kingsbridge, to which united churches he was presented in 1829 by the Lord Chancellor. He has left a widow and seven children.

Sept. 24. At the residence of the British Consul at Adalia, in Syria, of brain fever, in the prime of life, the Rev. *Edward Thomas Daniell*, M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, late Reader at St. Mark's chapel, Grosvenor-square.

At Colleton estate, Barbadoes, aged 26, the Rev. *Samuel William Hinkson*, late Curate of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

Oct. 17. At Bradfield, Berks, aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Stevens*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was of Oriel college, Oxford; and was instituted to Bradfield, which was in his own patronage, in 1806. He was brother-in-law of the late J. P. Tinney, esq. of Salisbury.

Oct. 20. Aged 85, the Rev. *Nathaniel Philipps*, D.D. of Moor-lodge, near Sheffield.

At Newton Longueville, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Robert Wetherell*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Hereford. He was son of the late Nathan Wetherell, D.D. Master of University college, Oxford; and a brother to Sir Charles Wetherell. He was formerly a Fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1791, and was presented to the rectory of Newton Longueville, in 1813, by that society.

Oct. 22. At Ipswich, the Rev. *John Constantine Cooke*, Vicar of Swilland, Suffolk, and Rector of King's Ripton, co. Huntingdon. He was formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, as 4th Junior Optime, M.A.

1800. He was presented to both his livings by Lord Chancellor Eldon; to Swilland in 1806, and to King's Ripton in 1813.

Aged 79, the Rev. *Joseph L'Oste*, Rector of Postwick and Caister St. Edmund's, Norfolk. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1789; was presented to Postwick by the Earl of Rosebery in 1817, and to Caister St. Edmund's in 1829, by Mrs. H. Dashwood.

Oct. 24. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, the Rev. *George Roberts*, Vicar of Gretton with Duddington, Northamptonshire, to which he was instituted in 1819.

Oct. 25. At Maizehill, near Blackheath, Kent, aged 26, the Rev. *Robert James*, M.A. of Clare hall, Cambridge, fourth son of the Rev. John James, D.D. Canon of Peterborough. He took the degree of B.A. 1839.

Oct. 27. At Theddingworth, Leicestershire, aged 68, the Rev. *W. F. Major*, Vicar of that parish.

Aged 60, the Rev. *William Thompson*, Perpetual Curate of Halstock, Dorset, to which he was presented by John Disney, esq. in 1826.

Oct. 29. At Darlston, Staffordshire, aged 53, the Rev. *Joseph Hugill*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, D.D. 1842.

Oct. 30. At Axminster, Wilts, aged 65, the Rev. *William Wills*, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802.

Oct. 31. Aged 50, the Rev. *Hugh Monckton*, M.A. Rector of Seaton, Rutland, and Vicar of Haringworth, Northamptonshire. He was the seventh son of the Hon. Edward Monckton, (sixth son of the first Viscount Galway,) by the Hon. Sophia Pigot, daughter of George Lord Pigot. He was formerly Student of Christchurch, Oxford, and was presented to Seaton in 1816 by the Earl of Harborough.

At Mount Nebo house, near Taunton, aged 72, the Rev. *Richard Winsloe*, Rector of Minster and Forrabury, Cornwall, and Perpetual Curate of Ruishton, Somersetshire. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1796. He was instituted to all his churches in 1800, the last mentioned being in his own gift.

Nov. 2. At Chilmark rectory, Wilts., aged 47, the Rev. *George John Majendie*, B.D. Rector of Headington, Wilts., a Prebendary of Salisbury, and a Rural Dean. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, on the foundation of the county of Berks; was presented by the Earl of Pembroke to the vicarage of Stanton St. Bernard, Wilts; was collocated to the prebend of Beaminster Prima, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, in

1824; and presented to the rectory of Headington in 1839, by Thos. Du Boulay, esq., and others. He had married on the 2d May preceding, Susan Maria, widow of the Rev. James Thomas Du Boulay, M.A. formerly Rector of Headington. In 1841 he was collated to the prebend of Tarleton in the church of Salisbury.

Nov. 4. The Rev. *Thomas Brooksby*, Rector of West and South Hanningfield, Essex; and the senior magistrate of the Chelmsford bench, where he had sat for 33 years. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794; and was instituted to his living in 1801.

The Rev. *Samuel Pugh*, of Brillley vicarage, Herefordshire. He was found dead near the (church-house) Michaelchurch, Radnorshire, having fallen down a slight precipice on his head; the night being dark, it is supposed that he had missed his road.

Nov. 5. At Bournemouth, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Causton*, D.D. the senior Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of Turweston, Bucks. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, D.D. 1820; was appointed a Prebendary of Westminster in 1799; and presented to the rectory of Turweston in 1826 by the Dean and Chapter.

Nov. 6. At Wengrug, near Aberystwith, aged 31, the Rev. *Ebenezer W. Davies*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Nerquis, Flintshire, to which he was presented in 1836 by the Vicar of Mold.

At Swansea, aged 65, the Rev. *Evan Griffith*, a Prebendary of St. David's. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.D. 1813; for ten years a master of the Grammar-school at Shrewsbury, under the late Dr. Butler (the Bishop of Lichfield), and for twenty years Head Master of the Grammar-school at Swansea.

Nov. 8. At Warwick, aged 37, the Rev. *Digby Michael Bourne*, formerly of Worcester college, Oxford. He was the youngest son of the late Robert Bourne, M.D.

At Cottishall Hall, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *James Ward*, D.D. senior chaplain of the Bengal presidency; formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1786, as 10th Wrangler, M.A. 1789, D.D. 1796.

Nov. 9. At Toddington, Gloucestershire, aged 85, the Rev. *John Eddy*, for fifty-four years Vicar of Toddington and Didbrook, Glouc. and fifty-three years Rector of Whaddon, Wilts. He was a native of Lidney, Gloucestershire, entered at Wadham college, Oxford, March 31, 1778, took the degree of B.A. in

1781; afterwards removed to All Souls, and graduated M.A. 1787.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Samuel Oldacres*, Rector of Gonalstone, Nottinghamshire. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784, as 3d Junior Optime, M.A. 1787, and was instituted to his living in 1811.

Nov. 10. At Duncrivic, Kinross-shire, aged 30, the Rev. *John Murray*, late Curate of the parish church, Halifax, and formerly Curate of Habergham Eaves, Lancashire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835, M.A. 183... .

Nov. 11. At Grantham, aged 56, the Rev. *Robert Gordon Andrews*, M.A. Vicar of Haugh-on-the-hill, and formerly Head Master of Grantham Free Grammar School. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1812. He was presented to his living in 1822 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aged 78, the Rev. *William Blundell*, Perpetual Curate of St. Anne's church, Liverpool. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, and was appointed to the church of St. Anne's by the corporation of Liverpool in 1802.

Nov. 14. In his 40th year, the Rev. *James Henry Stone*, Perpetual Curate of Eye, near Peterborough. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 183... , and was collated to Eye by the Bishop of Peterborough in 1832. He was just about to leave Eye from weakness of health and mental depression, when he hung himself to his bed in a fit of insanity.

Nov. 15. At Carshalton, aged 65, the Rev. *E. J. Beynon*, of that place, and of Slines Oakes, Chelsham, Surrey.

At Whalton, Northumberland, aged 54, the Rev. *Ralph Bates Hunter*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was the son of John Hunter, esq. by Hannah, daughter of Colonel Bates, of Milburne. He was of University college, Oxford; was formerly incumbent of Harrogate, Yorkshire; and was presented to Whalton by his father-in-law in 1824.

Nov. 16. Aged 42, the Rev. *William Henry Prescott*, M.A. of Bradshaw hall, in the parish of Cheadle, youngest son of the late, and brother to the present, Rector of Stockport.

Nov. 17. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 68, the Rev. *Rowland Wingfield*, of the Rhys-pont, near Oswestry, a Canon of St. Asaph, and Vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 1799; was collated to the vicarage of Ruabon in 1801, by Dr. Bagot, then Bishop of St. Asaph, and to his canonry in 1819, by Bishop Luxmoore.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 28. In Hyde Park-place, Mary Frances, wife of Wm. Amos Scarborough Westoby, esq. M. A. of Trinity College, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister.

Oct. 5. In Stratford-place, aged 55, Hester-Harriet-Pitt, widow of Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. H. Pringle, G.C.B. She was the only child of the Hon. Edward James Eliot, eldest brother of the present Earl of St. German's, by Lady Harriet Pitt, second daughter of William first Earl of Chatham. Her mother died in childbed at her birth in 1786; her father in 1797. Sir W. H. Pringle died in 1840.

Nov. 15. At Chelsea, Henry Clements, M.D.

Nov. 16. In Somers-pl. Hyde Park Square, aged 40, Edward Lewes Johnson, esq. of the Report Office, in Chancery.

At Peckham, aged 29, Clementina, wife of Alfred Luck, esq. second dau. of John Golding, esq. of Ditton-pl. Kent.

Nov. 17. Charlotte Anne, wife of John Richard Baker, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. & Aldenham Cottage, Herts. In Richmond-terr. Miss Jane Irving, niece of John Irving, esq. M.P.

Nov. 19. In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 89, Katharine, widow of Wm. Hunt Mickelfield, esq. of West Tilbury, Essex. At Highgate Rise, John M'Clure, esq.

Nov. 20. At Bermondsey, aged 73, Sarah, relict of William George Watts, esq. *Nov. 21.* In Torrington-sq. Charlotte, wife of Robert M'William, esq.

On Clapham Common, aged 90, John Pugh, esq. late of Gracechurch-st.

Nov. 22. At Kensington, aged 72, Thomas Cleeve, esq. late of the East India Company's Home Service.

Nov. 24. Aged 78, William Elered, esq. of Highgate, and the Middle Temple.

Nov. 25. At Millfield-lane, Highgate, aged 24, Thomas Starling, esq.

In Lower Seymour-st. aged 71, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Mostyn, wife of Lord Mostyn. She was third dau. of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Flintshire, Bart. by Margaret, dau. and heiress of the Rev. Hugh Wynne, LL.D.; was married in 1794 to Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart. who was created Lord Mostyn in 1831, and has left issue the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd-Mostyn, esq. M.P. Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, (who assumed the name of Mostyn on succeeding to the estates of his uncle Sir Thomas Mostyn in 1831,) one other son, and two daughters.

In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. aged 59, William Rigby Bradshaw, esq.

Nov. 27. Robert Laxton, esq. of George-

st. Portman-sq. and Knightsbridge, King-
clere, Hants.

At Hackney, Jane-Leighton, wife of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, B.A. Chaplain at Dacca, Bengal, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Christopher, E. I. Co.'s Serv.

At Upper Clapton, Thomas A. Cobden, esq. late of Carlow, Ireland.

Nov. 28. In Manchester-sq. Mary Frances, widow of Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd, who fell at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Nov. 29. At Notting-hill, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Ralph Crozier, esq. and dau. of the late James Green, esq. of Colchester.

Aged 86, John Rhodes, esq. late of Brunton-pl. Berkeley-sq. and of Winchester-row, New-road.

At St. John's Wood-road, aged 81, Ann, widow of Joseph Tringham, esq.

Nov. 30. In Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, Floyer Boulstroat Knight, esq. son of the late Richard Knight, esq. late of Chidock, Dorset.

Sophia-Matilda, wife of W. M. Watts, esq. of Colebrooke-ter. Islington.

At Stamford-hill, aged 48, Maria, relict of the Rev. John Weybridge, A. M. late of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and only surviving child of the late Sir Wm. Staines, Alderman of London.

At Turnham-green, aged 65, Stephen Leach, esq.

In Upper Montague-st. Robert Power, esq. of Clashmore-house, Clashmore, Waterford, Ireland.

Lately. At Peckham, aged 54, Mr. C. Willoughby, formerly a banker at Frome, Somerset.

Signor Ferrari, an octogenarian, onceconductor of the Opera, and preceptor to the late Queen Caroline and Princess Charlotte.

Dec. 1. Richard Turner, esq. of Montpelier-house, South Lambeth, Surrey, late of Chadwell Place, Grays, Essex.

In Wilton-crescent, Marianne, wife of George Drummond, esq. and sister of the Right Hon. Lord Portman. She was married in 1831, and leaves a numerous family.

Dec. 2. At Fulham, aged 77, N. Levien, esq.

In Upper Baker-st. aged 60, Miss Jane Louisa Marchant, late of Upper Gloucester-place, Regent's Park.

Dec. 3. In Portland-pl. the Rt. Hon. Mary Countess of Munster. She was a dau. of the late Earl of Egremont, and married her late husband George Earl of Munster (the eldest son of King William IV.) whom she survived not quite nine months, Oct. 18, 1819. She leaves two daughters, the present Earl, now in his 19th year, and three younger sons.

Matthew Stritch, esq. of Eltham-pl. Kennington, Surrey, and of Toumullin, co. Clare, Ireland.

Dec. 4. In Bedford-square, Peregrine Dealtry, esq. Master of the Crown Office. Mark Hewitt, esq. of Hever cottage, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, and Olson Combe, near Sunbridge, Kent.

Dec. 5. In Woburn-place, Russell-sq. Catharine, relict of T. G. M'Intyre, Lieut. and Adj. 91st reg.

Dec. 6. At Abbey Lodge, Regent's Park, aged 51, Charles Norris, esq. late Chief Sec. to Government at Bombay.

Dec. 7. In Manchester-st. Gray's-inn-road, Hannah, relict of Benj. D'Aranda, of Billericay.

At Battersea, George, younger son of John Charles Constable, esq. and late a Lieut. in the 13th Bombay N. Inf.

Dec. 8. In Hyde Park-gardens, aged 50, Francis-Anthony Morris, esq. second son of Charles Morris, esq. of Portman-sq.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 21, Alexander Erichsen.

In the Middle Temple, aged 36, John Meek, esq. of Basinghall-street.

At Wellington-terr. St. John's Wood, Caroline-Augusta, wife of Major Thomas Pollok, C. B. Madras Inf.

Dec. 9. In Union-pl. Marylebone, aged 67, Capt. David Sutton, late of E. I. C. Maritime Service.

At Islington, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of William Abud, esq. of Hornsey-lane, and St. James's-street, Clerkenwell.

Dec. 11. Aged 82, George Lane, esq. of Canonbury-square.

At Clapham, aged 98, Mrs. Ann Pan-rucker.

At Clapham common, aged 63, Bartholomew Jeffery, esq.

Bucks.—Sept. 16. At Reading, in her 96th year, Mrs. Mary Baker.

Dec. 10. At Three-mile-cross, near Reading, aged 82, George Mitford, esq. M.D. father of Miss Mitford the authoress.

Bucks.—Nov. 18. At High Wycombe, Miss Milner.

Dec. 3. At Loudwater, aged 66, William Allen, esq. late of the firm of Allen and Anderson, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—Sept. 2. Mr. James Ling, lay clerk of Ely cathedral, and parish clerk of Ely Trinity. He originally came from Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and was an excellent counter-tenor singer.

Sept. 23. At Six-mile-bottom, near Newmarket, aged 96, Mr. Charles Wedge. He was long engaged in various public works, and commissioner for the inclosure of many parishes in Cambridgeshire and adjoining counties, and the extensive drainage of the fens in the neighbourhood of Boston, in the county of Lincoln; and he was the first, by his example, to lead

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to the improvement of the barren heaths of Cambridgeshire.

Sept. 27. Aged 58, Eliza, the wife of W. Johnson, esq. of Llandaff-house, Cambridge.

Oct. 17. At Bournbridge Lodge, aged 65, the wife of Daniel Wakefield, esq.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 2. Aged 48, Thomas Peter, esq. surgeon, Marazion, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Peter Gurney, of Trehavorne, near Truro.

Dec. 11. Aged 9, Caroline, youngest dau. of J. H. Tremayne, esq. of Heligan.

CUMBERLAND.—Oct. 21. Wm. Scott, of Burnmouth, well known in Eskdale and Liddlesdale, and indeed through the whole of the border counties, as the author of "Border Exploits," and "The Beauties of the Border," both of which have been frequently reprinted. He was a shrewd, intelligent man, of eccentric habits, and fond of collecting historical records; indeed, he was a perfect storehouse of local tradition and anecdote. He was by trade a stonemason, but for many years he kept the parochial school at Burnmouth; and during harvest (a time when country schools are closed) he travelled the country, like "Old Mortality," lettering new and deciphering old tombstones. He was accidentally killed by being thrown from a cart.

Nov. 23. At Workington-hall, aged 34, John-Christian, eldest son of Henry Curwen, esq. of Workington-hall.

DERBY.—Dec. 3. At Chesterfield, aged 80, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. James Boden, of Sheffield, and mother of the Rev. J. Boden, of Beverley.

DEVON.—Sept. 23. At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. John Hall, R.N. late employed in the Peninsular packet service.

Nov. 6. At Devonport, C. Thomas, esq. M.D. surgeon R.N. brother to Adm. R. Thomas.

Nov. 18. At Exmouth, aged 40, Jane Hannah, widow of J. R. Wise, esq. only dau. of the late Col. Ellison, M.P. of Sudbrooke Holme and Boultham Hall, Linc.

Nov. 22. At Southmolton, Miss Nole, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Nole, esq.

Nov. 23. At Torquay, Jeffery, only son of J. Lang, esq. M.D.

Nov. 28. At Feniton Court, Frances Duke, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, and only dau. of the late James Coleridge, esq. of Heath's Court.

Nov. 29. At Axminster, aged 68, Mary, relict of the Rev. Samuel Devenish, of Sydling, near Cerne.

Lately. At Devonport, Caroline, relict of the Rev. Robert-Serrel Wood, of Osington, Dorset, and dau. of the late Edward Atkyns Bray, esq. of Tavistock.

Dec. 2. At Torquay, Anne, wife of Walpole George Eyre, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 58, Alexander Frazer, esq. late Capt. 47th foot.

Dec. 3. At the Globe Hotel, Exeter, aged 60, James Hilton, esq. of Plymouth.

Dec. 4. At Exeter, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Richard Jones, esq. of Llay House, Denbighsh.

Dec. 5. At the rectory, Clyst St. Lawrence, at an advanced age, Grace, relict of Langdon John Full, esq. late of Downton House, Dittisham.

At Ware House, Uplyme, the wife of T. L. Follett, esq.

Dec. 12. Aged 71, John Elliot Winsloe, esq. late of Collipriest House, Tiverton.

Dec. 14. At Exeter, James Trew, esq. DORSET.—Nov. 24. At Weymouth, R. B. Clark, esq. of her Majesty's Customs at that port, late Comptroller of Customs at Chepstow.

Dec. 3. At Poole, aged 59, Robert Slade, esq. son of the late James Slade, esq.

Dec. 11. At Weymouth, Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Adm. Hancock, and youngest dau. of the late John Harwood, esq. of Exning Hall, Newmarket.

Dec. 13. At Wolland House, Catharine, wife of George Colby Loitus, esq.

DURHAM.—Nov. 22. At the College, Durham, aged six months, Francis-Augustus, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell.

Dec. 2. At Bishopwearmouth, aged 89, Lady Peat, widow of the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, chaplain to King George IV. Her eccentricities as Miss Smith, of East Herington, and the firing of her house and murder of her servant girl by some criminal yet unknown, are well remembered.

ESSEX.—Nov. 24. At Dedham, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, dau. of the Rev. W. Gould, formerly Vicar of Hoxne, Suffolk.

Nov. 25. At Cressing Temple, aged 68, Jeffery Grimwood, esq.

Dec. 1. At Debdon Parsonage, aged 81, Mrs. Frances Totton, dau. of the late Rev. W. Totton, Vicar of Edgware.

Dec. 5. At Wanstead, aged 80, Catharine-Letitia, relict of George Dettmar, esq. of Blake Hall.

GLOUCESTER.—Nov. 16. At the Thrupp, near Stroud, Anne, widow of William Stanton, esq.

Nov. 17. At Cheltenham, aged 73, William Penn Gaskell, esq. lineally descended, through his mother, from William Penn, the founder and original proprietor of Pennsylvania, and Sir William Springett, who was killed at the siege of Banbury.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Benj. Banner, late Rector of Dudcote, Berks.

At an advanced age, Capt. Colin Campbell, R.N. of the Spa, Gloucester.

At the Spa, Gloucester, Lucy, eldest dau. of the late J. Phillott, esq.

HANTS.—Nov. 9. At Southampton, aged 92, Mr. John Rogers, nurseryman. He was the author of several treatises on gardening and planting; since his 80th year he published the "Fruit Cultivator" and the "Vegetable Cultivator," both works of much useful and valuable information.

Nov. 14. At Southampton, Frances, wife of Charles Maret, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Rouse, esq.

Nov. 21. At Candys, near Southampton, aged 79, William Hallett, esq. formerly of Denford House, near Hungerford, Berks.

At Catesfield, near Fareham, Catharine, widow of Moses Hawker, esq.

Nov. 23. George, youngest son of Robert Bloxam, esq. of Newport, I. W.

At Belgrave House, Ventnor, I. W. aged 72, George A. Martin, esq.

At Southsea, near Portsmouth, aged 84, Alexander Patterson, esq.

Nov. 24. At St. Cross, Winchester, aged 62, William Carey, esq. of Water Wheel, Westmoreland, Jamaica.

Nov. 25. At Basingstoke, John Simons, esq. banker.

Nov. 27. At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 67, John Story, esq.

Nov. 28. At Burton Cottage, near Christchurch, aged 85, Mrs. Tod, relict of James Tod, esq. and mother of Major-Gen. S. H. Tod, E. I. Co.'s service.

At Southampton, aged 78, Mrs. Gharlotte Buckle, formerly of the Mythe House, Tewkesbury.

Dec. 5. Lady Baynes, relict of the late Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart. of Harefield Place, Middlesex. She was Nanny, daughter of William Gregory, esq. of Ryde; was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue the present Sir William Baynes, two other sons, and one daughter.

At Newport, I. W., Susan, eldest dau. of the late George Augustus Bygrave, esq.

Dec. 9. At Woodside, near Lymington, aged 76, Mrs. Fazakerley.

HEARNS.—Oct. 14. In her 77th year, Mary, relict of William Moseley, esq. of Thorley.

Dec. 5. Near Elstree, Richard Kirwan Hill, esq. Capt. on half-pay 52d Regt. late of Hinton, near Hereford.

Dec. 12. A few hours after having given birth to a daughter, Mrs. Harris, wife of Dr. Harris, of Cheshunt College, author of "Mammon," &c.

HEREFORD.—Nov. 17. At Hereford, aged 36, Mr. Hunt, the organist of Hereford Cathedral. He was present at an audit dinner at the College, and in leaving the room falling over some glass on the

floor, one of his wrists was frightfully cut; some of the minor arteries divided, and great loss of blood took place, which caused his death. He was an accomplished musician, and a pupil of Mr. Corfe, organist of Salisbury Cathedral. His young nephew, a chorister in Hereford cathedral, has since died from the shock of his sudden bereavement. At a meeting of his friends on the 26th Nov. it was determined as a public testimonial to his memory, to publish, by subscription, a selection from his own vocal compositions, the profits to be given to his widow. The publication will form a quarto volume, price one guinea, and more than 120 subscriptions have been received.

KENT.—*Nov. 15.* At Chafford, Penshurst, Sarah, relict of David Edwards, esq. of Withyam, Sussex.

Nov. 19. Aged 14, Rycroft George, second son of the Rev. Richard Harvey, Vicar of Ramsgate.

Nov. 30. At Chelsfield, Mary, second dau. of the late John Fuller, esq.

At Clay Hill, Beckenham, aged 54, William Thompson Rawes, esq.

Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Mary, relict of John Digges La Touche, esq. of Jamaica.

Dec. 5. At Maidstone, Frances Julia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Best, esq. of Park House, Boxley.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Nov. 8.* Charlotte Frances, second dau. of the Rev. E. H. Hoare, Vicar of Barkby.

LINCOLN.—*Nov. 14.* At Burwell Park, aged 76, Matthew Bancroft Lister, esq.

Nov. 17. At Claxby, Elizabeth-Dorothy, wife of the Rev. William Dodson, and eldest dau. of the late T. Phillips Lambe, esq. of Mountsfield Lodge, Sussex.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 2.* At Twickenham, Julia-Amelia-Sophia, wife of Col. P. Hawker, of Longparish House, Hants.

Nov. 20. At Chiswick Grove, after a serious illness of a few hours only, Septimus Burton, esq. solicitor. He was the 7th son of the late celebrated builder Mr. Burton, and brother of the eminent architect Decimus Burton, esq. Mr. S. Burton lost his wife a short time since, and has left an only son.

Nov. 29. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Frances, relict of the Rev. Benj. Evans.

Dec. 2. Francis D'Arcy Bacon, esq. youngest son of the late John Bacon, esq. of Friern House, and formerly Brevet Major, 19th Dragoons.

At Hampton, aged 33, Wm. Frederick Gridley, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 27.* At Binham, aged 74, Mrs. England, relict of the late Richard England, esq.

Nov. 28. At Norwich, aged 51, George

Edw. Francis, esq. of Martham, a Captain in the East Norfolk Militia, and in the Commission of the Peace for the county.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Oct. 23.* At Grimsbury House, Edward Lamley Fisher, esq.

Oct. 24. At Holcott, aged 79, Mrs. Isabella Walsley. She survived her husband, the late Rev. Wm. Walsley, Curate of Holcott, 36 years.

Oct. 26. At Northampton, aged 16, Lionel-Lyde-Ward, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Tebbutt, of Hanwell, Middlesex, late Curate of Welton.

Nov. 8. Aged 35, Ann, wife of Mr. Iliffe, of Desborough, and dau. of the late Mr. Rowley of Queenborough, co. Leicester; also, *Nov. 29.* at his daughter's at Brington, Hunts, aged 77, Mr. John Iliffe, late of Desborough.

Nov. 19. Aged 7, at Middleton Cheney, Anne Catharine, dau. of the Rev. S. Hall, Rector of that parish.

Dec. 6. At Thorpe Malsar, Barbara Ann, youngest dau. of Thos. P. Maunsell, esq. M.P.

NORRS.—*Nov. 18.* Aged 72, Thomas Newstead, esq. of Dunham-on-Trent.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Mawley, George, infant son of Sir Edward Blount, Bart.

Dec. 2. William Temple Best, esq. of Stepple-hall; late of Kempsey near Worcester. He was accidentally drowned in the river Rea, in returning home after dining with the Rev. A. Woodward, of Neen Savage. He has left a widow and six daughters.

SOMERSET.—*Oct. 8.* At the residence of R. P. Boyd, esq. Clevedon, aged 74, Ann, third daughter of the late Matthew Wright, esq. of Stamford Bridge, co. York.

Lately. Aged 79, Jane, widow of James Uttermare Williams, esq. of Chard.

Nov. 29. At Bath, Rachel, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Waller, D. D. late Vicar of Kensington, and Archd. of Essex.

Nov. 30. Aged 41, Mr. George Stone, solicitor, of Taunton.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Ranton Abbey, aged 11, Mary daughter of Sir Joshua Walsley.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct. 13.* In his 82d year, William Martin, esq. of Hemingston Hall.

Nov. 25. At Bury, Phoebe, relict of Major Bridge, of Great Blakenham, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Francis Grose, the celebrated antiquary.

At Bury, aged 35, Thomas Jeffes, esq. of Sapiston.

Dec. 7. At Bury, aged 71, Mary, relict of William Green, esq. of Bryanstone-sq.

Dec. 8. Aged 63, Catharine, wife of James Thorndike, esq. of Ipswich.

SURREY.—*Nov. 19.* Aged 77, at Norbiton House, Kingston, Mary, relict of Thos. Knowlys, esq.

Nov. 25. Margaret, wife of Joseph Peckover, of Kingston.

Nov. 26. At Loseley Park, near Guildford, Emma, wife of John Sparkes, esq.

Nov. 28. At Guildford, aged 64, Rob. Boughton, esq. of Send.

Dec. 1. At Sandrock, near Farnham, aged 37, Charles Porcher Lang, esq.

Dec. 2. At Pointers, Cobham, aged 86, Thomas Page, esq.

At Richmond, aged 74, Mrs. Charlotte Ireland.

Dec. 6. At Ockley Court, Dorking, aged 71, Walter Calvert, esq.

Dec. 10. At Cobham, aged 81, Caroline Treby, relict of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall, and sister of the late Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Goodamoor.

SUSSEX.—*Nov. 17.* Aged 74, Francis Still, esq. of Russell-sq. Brighton.

Nov. 18. At Hastings, Edward Hughes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Feb. 6, 1827; and practised as an equity draftsman.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, aged 64, Hannah, relict of J. W. Unwin, esq. former y Coroner for Middlesex.

Nov. 20. At Fairlight, Hastings, aged 73, Brice Pearse, esq. of Manckham, Woodford, Essex.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Elizabeth Catharine, wife of Thomas Bradshaw, esq.

Aged 20, the wife of Mr. Hugh Birt, of Steyning, second dau. of G. Corney, esq.

Nov. 23. At Fletching, aged 70, Michael Caye, esq. late of Shoreham.

Nov. 27. At Brighton, aged 76, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Rob. Winter, D.D.

Dec. 1. At Southover, Elizabeth Antoinetta, wife of Capt. Samuel Bolton, late 23rd fusiliers, and youngest dau. of Col. Waldegrave Tane, R.M.

Dec. 5. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Hopkins, widow of the late physician to the Duchess of Kent.

At Brighton, aged 20, David Heusch, son of Charles Heusch, of Bedford-sq. London.

Dec. 12. At East Grinstead, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Dean Smith, the celebrated auctioneer and appraiser.

WARWICK.—*Oct. 24.* Aged 49, Charles Barker, esq. Master of the Free Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield, and a Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire. He was educated at Rugby, to which place, having completed his academical course and proceeded in his degree of B.C.L. at Trinity Coll. Oxford, he returned as an assistant Master, and was afterwards elected to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield.

Nov. 16. At Alveston House, aged 73, Janet, widow of Andrew Reid, esq. of Lionsdown, East Barnet, Herts.

WILTS.—*Nov. 20.* Aged 21, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. S. Webber, Vicar of Tisbury.

Nov. 23. At Sloperton Cottage, Devizes, aged 19, Lieut. John Russell Moore, of the 25th Bengal Nat. Inf. youngest son of Thomas Moore, esq. the poet.

Nov. 24. Aged 67, Mrs. Clark, relict of John Singleton Clark, of Devises.

Aged 82, Hester, widow of Wm. Yerbury, esq. of Belcombe-house, Bradford.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* Aged 42, Brooke Forester, esq. of Elmley Lodge.

Dec. 5. At Worcester, in his 90th year, Mr. Edward Green, formerly Dep. Receiver-gen. for Worcestershire.

YORK.—*Oct. 15.* In his 70th year, John William Clough, esq. late of Oxton House and Newbald.

Nov. 14. At Leeds, aged 49, Edward Schmidt Swaine, esq.

Nov. 17. At Netherside, in Craven, aged 81, Alexander Nowell, esq. of Wimpole-street, and late of Underley, in Westmoreland.

Nov. 18. Aged 78, Anthony Jones, esq. of Kirkella.

Nov. 24. Aged 25, Daniel Cooper, esq. assistant surgeon 17th Lancers, son of D. Cooper, esq. the celebrated experimental chemist. He had only lately joined his regiment. He was previously one of the curators of the British Museum, and botanical lecturer at the Webb-street School of Anatomy and Medicine. He was the originator and editor of the Microscopic Journal, in which he had been lately joined by Mr. Buske, of the Dreadnought Hospital ship. He was interred with military honours, at Quarry Hill Church, Leeds.

Dec. 1. At Easingwold, aged 76, Miss Margaret Whytehead, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Whytehead, Vicar of Atwick.

Dec. 3. At Scarborough, aged 72, Catharine, wife of William Travis, M.D.

Dec. 6. At York, aged 69, the Hon. Henry Butler, next brother and heir presumptive to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kilkenny. He married in 1811, Anne, youngest dau. and coh. of John Harrison, esq. by whom he has left issue a son and three daughters.

Dec. 7. At Hull, aged 80, Catharine, relict of William Carrick, esq.

WALES.—*Oct. 17.* At Plas Bellin, co. Flint, aged 74, Richard Beresford, esq.

Oct. 31. At Denbigh, Sarah-Mary, wife of Frederick James Hall, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 25.* At Seabeach House, Portobello, aged 73, Sir James Spittal, Knt. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1833 to 1837.

Oct. 26. At Burnside, near Largs, Ayrshire, John Fullarton, esq. formerly of Demerara.

Oct. 31. At Braefoot-house, Kilmarnock, aged 63, Archibald Finnie, esq. of Springhill.

Nov. 1. Aged 63, Frederick Grant esq. of Mount Cyrus, near Montrose, formerly of Quebec.

Nov. 5. At Edinburgh Castle, aged 24, Lieut. Henry Martin Atkins, 53d Reg. youngest son of the late A. E. Martin Atkins, esq. of Kingston Lisle, Berks. He was appointed Ensign 1838, Lieut. 1842.

Nov. 9. At Edinburgh, Alison, second dau. of the late William Johnson, esq. of Wellow-park, Greenock.

Nov. 10. At Edinburgh, aged 31, Ann Williamina Hope, wife of Hercules James Robertson, esq. Sheriff of Renfrewshire, and dau. of the Right Hon. Charles Hope, late Lord Justice General. She was married in 1829.

Nov. 24. At Dunfermline, Capt. Nathaniel Mitchell, R. N. second son of the late Adm. Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B. He was made Lieut. 1807, Commander 1810, and Post Captain 1814.

Lately. At Falkirk, aged 84, Mrs. Lashman, sister of Thomas Hardy, who was tried for high treason at the Old Bailey 48 years ago, and acquitted. Upon the death of her brother, Sir F. Burdett continued to allow her 50*l.* a-year, which sum he had paid for twelve years to Mr. Hardy.

At Aberdeen, in her 78th year, Ann, widow of the Very Rev. Dr. William Lawrence Brown, Principal of Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, Professor of Divinity there, and Dean of the Chapel Royal.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 21.* At Birt house, Kildare, the Rt. Hn. Maria Lady Downes, wife of Major-Gen. Lord Downes, K.C.B. She was the only dau. and heiress of the late Walter Bagenal, esq. was married in 1815, and has left issue the Countess of Clonmel, and another daughter, unmarried.

Oct. 18. At Arley Cottage, the seat of her son-in-law, the Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, aged 63, Mrs. Pennefather, wife of Mr. Baron Pennefather.

Oct. 22. At Clonmel, aged 67, Thomas Sadleir, esq. He was elder and only brother to the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, and was the head of one of the oldest families of English settlers in Ireland, as appears from the genealogy of the family, published by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. His eldest son, Thomas Sadleir, esq. of Ballinderry, succeeds to the family estate of Castletown, co. Tipperary.

Oct. 26. The Rev. Mr. Kurney, parish priest of Clane, in the diocese of Kildare. He has left by his will 8000*l.* to the Right Rev. Dr. Healy, for the Col-

lege of Carlow; 500*l.* to the poor of the parish of Clane; 300*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; and 200*l.* to the convent at Clane.

Lately. Aged 75, John Emery, esq. of Ballyconnel House, co. Cavan, Lieut.-Col. Kilkenny militia.

Nov. 10. At Cork, aged 35, Henry E. Roberts, jun. esq.

JERSEY.—*Sept. 12.* At Jersey, aged 33, J. V. Weaver, esq. formerly of Bristol; and on the same day, only three hours afterwards, aged 32, Jane, his wife.

Oct. 13. At Jersey, Maria-Frances, relict of John Mulryne Tattнал, esq. formerly of Bonaventure, Georgia, U. S.

GUEENSBY.—*Nov. 1.* At Ruette Brayes, aged 84, Finlay King, esq. late Quarter-master of the 42d Highlanders.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 19, 1842.* At Sierra Leone, aged 34, Jameson, only son of Mr. Geo. Bush, sen. of Bristol.

March 6. At Geelong, near Melbourne, Australia, Henry, third son of S. Tysson, esq. of Narborough hall, Norf.

March 20. At Melbourne, South Australia, aged 22, Sophia, wife of Charles John Baker, esq. late of the Inner Temple, and dau. of the Rev. J. W. Martin, of Keston rectory, Kent.

March 29. At his station, near Port Lincoln, Australia, Rolles, eldest son of W. Biddle, esq. of Longham, Dorset.

April 3. At Reduct, Mauritius, aged 22, Henrietta, wife of Stephenson Villiers Surtees, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dau. of Col. Staveley, C.B. Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

April 10. At Lausanne, Mary Henrietta, wife of Henry Cary Elwes, esq. late Capt. 12th Foot.

May 24. Killed in a contest with the natives at Port Natal, Cape of Good Hope, aged 21, Lieut. Wyatt, Royal Art. son of the Rev. George John Wyatt, of Woolwich Common, and Horsted Keynes, Sussex.

June 14. At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, Major Edward Molesworth, esq. of Swords, Dublin, and grandson of the late Hon. Major Edw. Molesworth.

June 26. By falling overboard from the United Kingdom, off the Isle of France, Francis Richard, son of the Rev. Andrew Tucker, Rector of Wootton Fitzpaine, Dorset.

July 16. At Nice, aged 65, Charles Becher, esq. late of Bengal Civil Serv.

July 17. At the Eichenbühl, near Thoune, in Switzerland, aged 57, Peter Joseph Brown, esq.

July 18. At Rio de Janeiro, David Stevenson, esq.

July 23. At Versailles, William Edwards, esq. Member of the French Academy.

July 24. At Nice, George Holden, esq. of St. John's college, Camb.

July 29. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, Emma, wife of the Hon. James Carter, one of the Judges of that province, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York.

At Calais, aged 83, George Raby, esq.

July 29. At Paris, the lady of George Simon Harcourt, esq. of Anckerwycke house, Bucks. and sister to John Rolls, esq. of the Hendre, near Monmouth.

July 30. At Paris, George Westby, esq. of Dorset-sq. Regent's Park, and of White hall, Lancash.

Aug. 16. At Canada, James Townsend Carlow, esq. eldest son of the late James Carlow, esq. of Sittingbourne.

Sept. 18. In Upper Canada, aged 25, George John, youngest son of Edward Toket, esq. of the Oaks, Ospringe, Kent.

Oct. . . At Cassel, aged 77, the distinguished German sculptor Ruhl. He was the preceptor of Rauch, of Berlin, and held the appointment of professor at the Academy of Arts of Cassel.

Oct. 5. At sea, aged 46, Robert Hughes Treherne, esq. many years in the maritime serv. of the Hon. East India Company.

Oct. 8. At St. John's, New Brunswick, aged 29, the Hon. Capt. John Hartstonge Pery, of the 30th Regt. on that station. He was third son of Henry late Lord Glentworth, and grandson of the Earl of Limerick. He was made Ensign 1834, Lieut. 1838, and Capt. 1841.

Oct. 26. At Tremont-house, in Boston, Sir John Caldwell, late Treasurer-General of Canada.

Nov. 1. Accidentally drowned, in Lake Ontario, aged 28, Edward Hitchings, esq. barrister, of Kingston, Canada.

Nov. 2. At Abbeville, France, aged 53, Sarah, wife of John Bruce Pryce, esq. of Duffryn, co. Glamorgan.

Nov. 12. At Flushing, aged 63, R. S. Sutton, esq. a magistrate for Cornwall.

Lately. At the baths of Biberich, duchy of Nassau, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Frederick Ayckbourn, Rector of Trinity, Chester.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, in her 25th year, the wife of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, B.A. Rector of York Mills, and acting Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Killed in action, in China, First Lieut. Hewitt, R.M. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hewitt, of H. M. service.

In the China seas, aged 26, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, fifth son of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. He was recently promoted to a Lieutenantcy. His body was committed to the deep at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

WEST INDIES.—*June 28.* At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 28, Frederick William Charles Hickey, esq. Lieut. of her Maj's. ship Volage, eldest son of the late Capt. Frederick Hickey, R.N. of Parkwern, Glamorgansh.

July 15. In Spanish Town, Jamaica, Arthur, youngest son of the late Arthur Foulks, esq. formerly of Redland House, near Bristol.

Aug. 5. In Jamaica, Jane Caroline, wife of John Wallace Harris, esq. eldest dau. of the late George Gordon, esq. of Croughly, Banfish. and Great Marlow, Bucks; also, on the same day, Charlotte, and on the 8th, Harry, the two eldest children of the said J. W. Harris, esq.

Aug. 27. At St. Vincent's, Frederick, second son of Warner Ottley, esq. of that island, and of York-terr. Regent's Park, and Stanwell House, Middlesex.

Sept. 11. At St. Vincent's, the Hon. Thomas Wynne, Member of Her Majesty's Council in Tobago.

Sept. 27. Off Bermuda, on board the Tay steamer, aged 20, Lieut. and Adj. Seddon William Sutton Bush, 1st West India Reg. He was only son of Lieut.-Col. Bush, K.H. of the same regiment, and was appointed Ensign 1838, Lieut. 1839.

EAST INDIES.—*May 12.* At Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, Edmond de Courcy, youngest son of Major Nolan, late of the 6th Regt.

July 9. At Mussoorie, 16 days after his father, aged 35, Charles Newton, esq. of the Civil Serv. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Newton.

At Calcutta, aged 24, Philip, second son of the late Rev. Charles Tower, of Shenfield, Essex.

Aug. 2. At Madras, aged 28, W. Hood G. Mason, esq. late acting Deputy Secretary to Government, second son of Rear-Adm. Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B.

Aug. 3. At Belize, Honduras, aged 33, William-Percy Cooke, eldest son of the late Major William Percy Cooke, of the 6th Nat. Inf. and Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. of Bengal.

Aug. 7. At Dum Dum, Calcutta, aged 20, Mary, eldest dau. of Col. Shaw, Bengal Art.

Aug. 13. At Ferozepore, Lieut. Alexander James Haig, 24th Nat. Inf. and Adj. of the 4th Irregular Horse, son of the late Alexander Haig, esq. of Bath.

Aug. 16. At Bombay, aged 31, Capt. Charles Luxmore Bennett, 86th Regt.

Aug. 24. In Afghanistan, on the march to Cabool, Capt. George Marshall, 31st Regt. eldest son of Col. Marshall, of Bath.

Aug. 28. Whitehead Kempland, esq. 25th Bengal Inf. eldest son of Major

Kempland, late of the Bengal Cav. He was drowned off Monghyt, by the overturning of his boat.

Aug. 30. At Secunderabad, aged 22, Lieut. Henry F. H. Jourdan, of the 1st Madras European Regt. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Jourdan.

Sept. . . . At Manora Point, Bombay, Capt. Wanley Elias Sawbridge, 28th Regt. second son of Col. Sawbridge, of Olantigh, Kent, and brother of J. S. W. S. Erle Drax, esq. M.P. of Charborough-park, Dorset.

Sept. 1. On board the Amherst, on his return from Arracan to Calcutta, aged 42, James Shaw, esq. He was in the

Civil Service and Acting Judge of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

Sept. 5. At Sodepore, Bengal, his boat being lost in a storm, aged 26, Henry Hugh Ferris, esq. fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Ferris, of Dallington, Sussex.

Sept. 6. At Nusseerabad, Central India, John Elphinstone Bruère, esq. Capt. 13th Bengal Inf. and Commandant of the Kotah Contingent, eldest surviving son of the late James Bruère, esq. of Stanwell.

Sept. 16. At Cawnpore, Capt. James Remington, of the 12th Bengal Inf. eldest son of Mr. David R. Remington, of Montagu-st.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Nov. 25 to Dec. 22, 1842.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males 2275	Males 1925	} 3864	Between	2 and 5 420
Females 2342	Females 1939			5 and 10 171
				50 and 60 349
				60 and 70 356
				70 and 80 273
				80 and 90 128
				90 and 100 12
Whereof have died under two years old...321				40 and 50 351

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Dec. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 0	27 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	33 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s.—Kent Pockets, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26.

Hay, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.—Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 2s. 6d.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 26.
Mutton.....3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts..... 1622 Calves 48
Veal.....3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep.....14,080 Pigs 180
Pork.....3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	

COAL MARKET, Dec. 26.

Walls Ends, from 21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 6d. to 20s.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 50s. 0d.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 180.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 124.—Kennet and Avon, 12½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 600.—Regent's, 18.—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 87½.—St. Katharine's, 105½.—East and West India, 113.—London and Birmingham Railway, 189.—Great Western, 90.—London and Southwestern, 62.—Grand Junction Water Works, 70.—West Middlesex, 107½.—Globe Insurance, 124.—Guardian, 40.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 63.—Imperial Gas, 71½.—Phoenix Gas, 32½.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 99.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Nov. 26 to Dec. 25, 1842, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.							
26	43	49	43	29, 0	cloudy.	11	40	44	45	in. pts.	cl. y. sl. shrs.
27	42	47	46	, 33	sl. sh. f. sl. sh.	12	50	56	56	29, 87	do. do. do.
28	52	54	46	28, 95	cl. do. do.	13	50	57	51	30, 06	fair
29	44	51	46	29, 54	fair, do.	14	49	54	47	, 15	do. cloudy
30	43	48	44	, 76	e. f. wh. sl. sh.	15	50	55	49	, 14	do.
D. 1.	49	52	54	30, 05	do.	16	50	55	53	, 05	f. c. wh. sl. s.
2	54	56	54	, 08	do.	17	39	56	42	, 06	fair cloudy
3	49	54	47	, 25	fr. cl. sl. sh.	18	40	48	42	, 30	foggy cl.
4	49	52	47	30, 44	cloudy	19	38	45	39	, 48	do. do. fair
5	44	49	45	, 32	do. fr. foggy	20	45	52	50	, 40	do. do. mist.
6	38	42	39	, 24	do. do.	21	51	56	52	, 32	fy. c. wh. s. r.
7	39	40	38	, 22	foggy	22	50	53	50	, 10	cl. fair cl.
8	38	39	37	, 49	do.	23	49	48	37	29, 61	sh. of s. r. do.
9	40	45	42	, 48	cloudy	24	49	42	37	, 79	cloudy.
10	40	38	39	, 25	do.	25	37	47	49	, 81	cl. wh. sm. r.

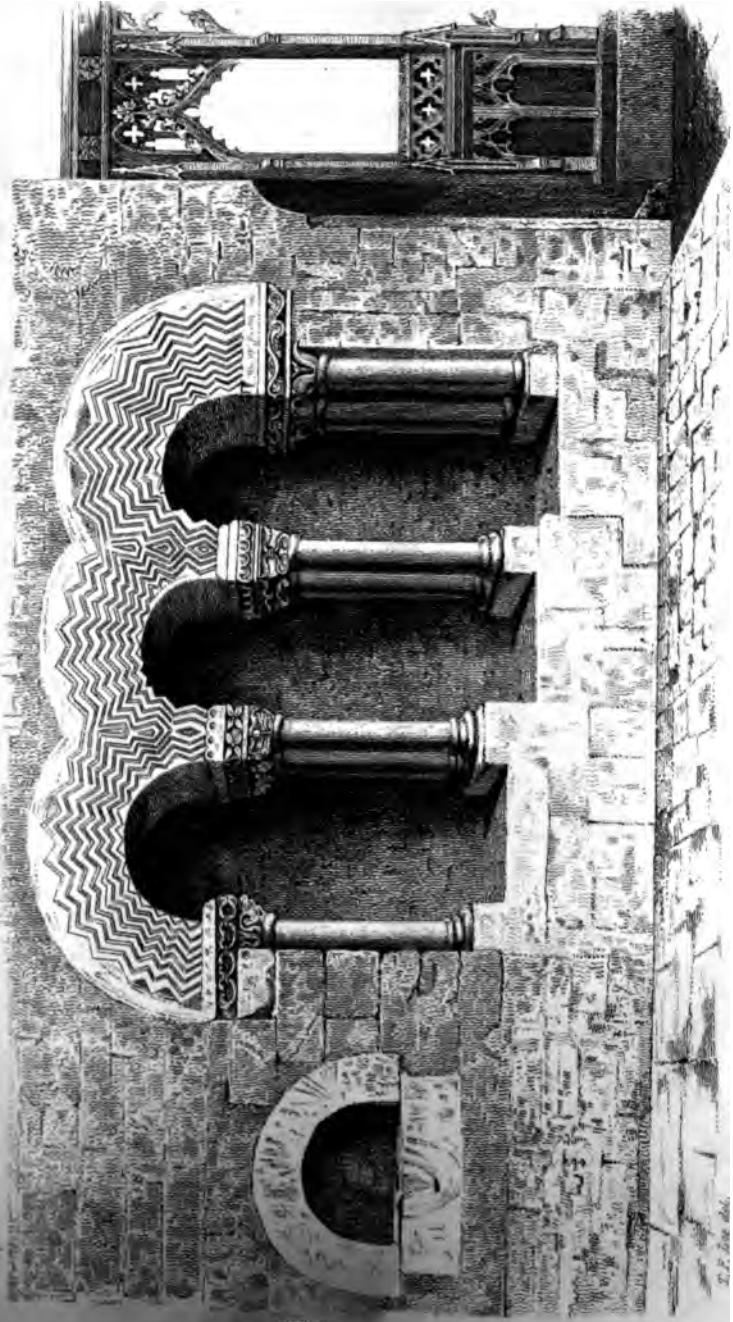
DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Nov. 26 to Dec. 27, 1842, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	171 ½	94 ½	94 ½	100 ½	101 ½	101 ½	12 ½			266		57 54 pm.
28	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	100 ½	101 ½	101 ½	12 ½			266 ½	50 52 pm.	56 53 pm.
29	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	100 ½	101 ½	101 ½	12 ½		103 ½	266 ½	51 49 pm.	54 51 pm.
30	172	94	94 ½	100 ½	101 ½	101 ½	12 ½			265	48 50 pm.	53 50 pm.
1	171 ½	94 ½	94 ½	100 ½	101 ½	101 ½	12 ½			266		52 48 pm.
2	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½					49 51 pm.
3	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				45 47 pm.	50 52 pm.
5	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½					53 50 pm.
6	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				42 46 pm.	52 45 pm.
7	173	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				42 pm.	46 48 pm.
8	173 ½	94 ½	94 ½	100 ½	101	101	12 ½				45 43 pm.	47 49 pm.
9	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				45 47 pm.	49 53 pm.
10	173	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				47 pm.	51 53 pm.
12	173 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				47 pm.	52 54 pm.
13	173 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				45 47 pm.	53 51 pm.
14	173	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				45 43 pm.	53 51 pm.
15	173	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½					50 52 pm.
16	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				43 46 pm.	50 52 pm.
17	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				43 46 pm.	50 52 pm.
19	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½					51 49 pm.
20	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½					51 49 pm.
21	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				44 pm.	49 51 pm.
22	172 ½	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				46 45 pm.	49 51 pm.
23	172	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				46 pm.	51 49 pm.
24	171	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½				45 pm.	50 52 pm.
26	171	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½					51 54 pm.
27	171	94 ½	94 ½	101	101	101	12 ½					52 55 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



NORMAN PISCINA AND SEDIUA IN ST MARY'S CHURCH, LEICESTER.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A Correspondent in Hoxton Square observes: "Some years ago there appeared in your interesting periodical several communications respecting Sir Hugh Myddelton, but I cannot find therein any mention made of the place or date of his birth. I have seen an extract of his will, in which Huellan, Derbyshire, is the place named, and I should suppose the date to be about 1560. I am inclined to doubt his ever having made so much as Sir John Pettus' work, *Fodinae Regales*, states, (2000*l.* monthly,) and his success in mining must have been after the New River had been made, as it appears by the indenture, between Myddelton and King James, that 1,139*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* was all that had been spent up to the date of 24th Aug. 1611, and up to 1st Dec. 1612, from 24th Aug. 1611, 4,485*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* I have seen Letters Patent granting him the mines in Cardigan, from the Mines Royal Commissioners, for 31 years, and dated 1625; but these could not be the first mines he worked, as in the British Museum MSS. there is an authority for allowing him to alter his arms in consequence of (among other things or works accomplished by Sir H.) his having discovered 'a rich mine of silver, from which many plates have been coined at the Tower for current money.' This document is dated 1622."

Among the Treasures of Strawberry Hill, described in our Dec. Number, p. 603, is "the Speculum of Kennel Coal, used to deceive the mob by Dr. Dee," &c. In the British Museum is exhibited the "Black Stone," which was said to have been used by Dee in his incantations. This is of a different form, being a small crystal globe, about two inches in diameter. It is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his Letters on Demonology, addressed to J. G. Lockhart, Esq. 16mo. London, 1830, Family Library, Lett. x. p. 351, in these terms, "His shew stone, or mirror, is still preserved among other curiosities in the British Museum." A description and engraving of Dr. Dee's mirror is in the print which faces the title-page of the work, entitled, "A true and faithful relation of what passed for many years between John Dee and some Spirits, &c. By Dr. Meric Casaubon," fo. London, 1569, and some account of it is given in the preface, p. 45. It is as there described, a crystal sphere (of a light sepia colour), and not of kennel coal, like that lately at Strawberry Hill. The Museum

mirror is said to have come from Sir Hans Sloane.

We cannot, at the moment, give a more particular answer to the question put by AN INQUIRER, than to refer him for all that is known concerning the Alfrics, and for further references, to the Essay of Edward Rowe Mores, *De Ælfrico Doro-bernensi Archiepiscopo*, 4to. London, 1789, and to Mr. Wright's Literary Biography of the Anglo-Saxons (*Biographia Britannica Literaria, Anglo-Saxon Period*), recently published by the Royal Society of Literature.

F. G. W. believes the name of Mrs. Charlotte Smith's husband to have been Benjamin, and that he served the office of High Sheriff for Hampshire in 1781; also that Mrs. Charlotte Smith was buried at Stoke next Guildford, Surrey. We find from Brayley's new History of that County, that there is a monument for her in that church; and we shall be glad to receive a copy of the inscription.—The Viscountess Anson was the second, not the third daughter of the late Earl of Leicester, (see Sept. Mag. p. 317), as appears by a monument in Colwich Church, Staffordshire, to the memory of her husband.

CYDWELL, in his article on Saint Foix, does not seem aware that the *Oracle* of that writer, the only play, with the *Graces*, of his numerous productions now preserved for exhibition, was translated by Mrs. Cibber, wife of Theophilus, the son of Colley Cibber, and represented on our stage.

At page 24, second column, for Louis XIV. read Louis XVI.; and at line 6, from bottom, for "as here" (*to be effaced*) read, "in royal blood;" for, in France, as well as here, though not exactly so in Spain, the title of Duke has pre-eminence, except in royal blood, as the French examples I have cited show. Nor is it otherwise with us; for the title of Earl of Chester in England, or of Baron Arklow in Ireland, and of Baron of Culloden in Scotland, belonging to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Cambridge, would supersede that of Duke borne by other subjects, in these kingdoms. In royal descent, therefore, it is the same here as on the continent, but, with that exception, the title of Duke in France, and with us, is supreme.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Works of the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, &c. 3 vols.

IT is not often that we meet with a writer whose attainments are so various, and at the same time so accurate and profound, as those of the one whose works are now before us ; while it has been the lot of few to fill, at various periods, stations in society which are generally reserved for those professionally educated for them alone, and from which they seldom subsequently depart : but we have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Herbert as an orator in the House of Commons, we have heard him as an advocate at the Bar, and we have listened to him as a preacher in the Pulpit. As an author, we have found him in walks of science and literature very remote from each other, not often trodden by the same person ; yet always marking his progress by the light he has thrown on his subjects, and, as it appears to us, showing both diligence and accuracy in recording facts, and philosophical discretion in reasoning from them. His remarks on ornithology form, in the shape of notes, the most valuable commentaries that have been made to White's History of Selborne, and show how closely he has attended to the character, habits, instincts, and history of the animals included in that branch of science. By botanists his volume on the plants that are called by the name of "Lily," or "Amaryllis," is highly esteemed ; and the preface that accompanies it contains very accurate and important observations on the extensive and difficult subject of botanical arrangement, and the division of the vegetable creation into classes, at once agreeable to nature and useful to scientific inquiry

As a classical scholar, he has eminently distinguished himself by the correctness of his compositions in both the learned languages, and by his acute criticisms on the abstruse subject of metre, as connected with accent and quantity, as well as by his researches on the formation and analogy of languages ; indeed, his knowledge of modern languages seems unusually copious, extending through all those that have been derived from the parent stocks of the Teutonic and Celtic, while his original compositions in them show that his attainments are not superficial, but deeply grounded in their structure and the principles on which they are formed. Lastly, he has appeared with no inferior powers in the character of the poet ; his epic poem of Attila, which we reviewed some time since, shews fine poetical conception, and abounds in passages of animation and eloquence : while those in the present volume come with considerable claim to our attention, not only for their own beauty, but as they serve to open to us, almost for the first time, new regions, which will we hope be fruitful of future harvests, which had either been considered beyond the limits of poetical fiction, or which no one had the courage or learning to explore. To confess the truth, the poems founded on the peculiar mythology of the Northern nations, with the exception of the few masterly notes struck out by Gray, have had few charms for us ; those who professed to interpret them to us, as Percy, Johnstone, Cottle, and others, seem themselves to have been but imperfectly acquainted with the language in which they were com-

posed, and in their translations not only to have lost the spirit, but even the sense of the original.* But while Mr. Herbert has studied them as an antiquary, and even followed them into their own mountains and forests, the cradle of their growth; he has, it seems, cut and chiseled away their rude and abrupt parts, by his poetical talent invested them with new forms of elegance, and placed them under lights softer and more subdued than those in which they had previously appeared. In the volumes before us, when we first looked at their contents, we were at some loss to what points to direct the reader's attention, or after what plan to make our extracts. We found one volume poetical, the other containing prose writings, and the latter consisted of criticisms on ancient and modern authors, some letters on game laws and tithe commutation, a letter to the Archbishop of York, a speech before Sir William Scott, reviews, sermons on different subjects, and dissertations spreading from the Horatian metres to the nature of the gum trade and the orders in council. New and curious as some of these essays are, and valuable on their respective subjects as are the observations we find in them, yet they are too much separated, and too miscellaneous, to extract with any pleasing or good effect; it would only be possible just to touch on one, before we were called off by another, and the result would have been presented in a very curtailed and disjointed form. We therefore resolved to confine our plan in our extracts to the poetical part, seeing that poetical power is the rarest gift of Nature, and its productions of dignity worthy to occupy the foremost place; and we proceed to give such extracts as will at once evince what are the powers of the author, and what the capabilities and attractions of his subject.

The first poem that we find, under the title of "*Horæ Scandicæ*," is called *Hedin*; its plot is simple, suited to the age and manners of the people, and commences with the following apostrophe to the country where the scene is laid.

“ Thy steeps adorn'd with fir-trees ever green,
 Thy torrents roaring the huge rocks between,
 Thy broken glens and crags sublimely pil'd,
 O Norway, beauteous Nature's rudest child!
 Who can survey, and lash'd by stormy wind
 Mark thy bleak coast,† and climate nothing mild,
 Nor deem such scenes by Freedom's pow'r design'd
 To steel her sons with strength, and brace the gen'rous mind?
 And hast thou rued the fell invader's sword?
 Has the Franc eagle to thine eyrie soar'd?
 Have Sweden's hateful banners, floating wide,
 Mock'd thy gray hills, and valleys' rugged side?
 As thy free honours, once fair Norway's boast,
 Stoop'd to a foreign yoke in vain defied;
 While Want assail'd thy desolated coast,
 And ghastly Famine scowl'd on thy beleagur'd host!

* The following curious mistake has been noticed by us before; see *Gent. Mag.* April, 1842, p. 350. In the death song of *Lodbrog* is a passage "*Soon shall we drink out of the curved trees of the head.*" This *Olaus Wormius* translated "*Ex concavis crateribus craniorum,*" and *Bishop Percy*, "*Soon shall we drink beer out of the skulls of our enemies.*" The *Scald* alluded to the branching horns growing as trees from the heads of animals, that is, the curved horns which formed their drinking cups. These curved drinking horns may be seen in many of the *Herculaneum* pictures. See also the mistakes and blunders of *Mr. Cottle* in his *Icelandic Translations*, pointed out in *Mr. Herbert's Icelandic Poems*, p. 45, &c.

† Here is a position of words in the sentence that renders the meaning, for a moment, ambiguous, which might be altered, we think, with advantage.

Sons of the rock, in strife and tempest brave,
 Thine offspring roam'd like seamews o'er the wave,
 Yet faithful Love, by the pure glowing light
 Of thy bleak snows, with northern streamers bright,
 And high-born Honour and chaste Truth abode.
 Strong was thy race, and dauntless in the fight,
 But none unrival'd as young Hedin strode,
 Bold in the battle's surge, and first in glory's road."

The scene is laid in Danish Issefiord, the fleet is in the Port of Ledra, the old Capital of Denmark. Twelve princes sat on thrones beside King Frodé, summoned to judge a dispute that had arisen between a chief named Hagen and his son-in-law Hedin. The father first utters his complaint, that he took Hedin, his companion in arms, wounded, into his house; that his daughter nursed and tended him; that he permitted him to wed her,

" Freely I yielded the delightful boon,
 But his dark treason cull'd the precious flow'r too soon."

Hedin does not make a very satisfactory answer; but says,

" But chaste desire was not to honour blind,
 And Hilda's virgin fame was stainless as her mind."

Hilda herself then addresses the assembled chiefs, beseeching that death may fall on her rather than on those she loves more than herself, but the stern lords decreed the fight, which is narrated with spirit, and will be read with interest; we have only room to say that they both fell in the combat. The maid bore her double deprivation with apparent calmness and resignation and proud endurance, but the strong love of Hedin gnawed with secret fire, and she sought his tomb, and tracing magic signs upon it, and breathing the fatal strain that can awake the dead, thrice she called him,

" Thrice, as she call'd on Hedin, rang the plain;
 Thrice echo'd the dread name from hill to hill!
 Thrice the dark wold sent back the sound, and all was still."

Then the ground shook, and the rattling of armour was heard, and voices and shrieks, and sounds as if fiends were in conflict, and fearful cries, but Hilda stood undismayed and calm; but her eye told

" More sense of inward rapture than of wo,
 Thoughts of forbidden joy, and yearnings bold."

As she stood tranquilly gazing by the light that came from the tomb, the departed warrior appears, and this part of the poem bears some resemblance to a much admired one of Mr. Wordsworth's, from the similarity of the fiction; but as Mr. Herbert's poem was written in 1820, and Mr. Wordsworth's *Laodamia* was not made public we believe till after that time, the resemblance is casual.

" Speechless she gaz'd, as from the yawning tomb
 Rose Hedin, clad as when he met his doom;
 Dark was his brow, his armour little bright,
 And dim the lustre of his joyless sight;
 His habergeon with blood all sprinkled o'er,
 Portentous traces of that deadly fight.
 His pallid cheek a mournful sadness wore,
 And his long flowing locks were all defil'd with gore.

* * * * *

High throbb'd her heart ; the pulse of youth swall'd high ;
 Love's ardent lightning kindled in her eye ;
 And she has sprung into the arms of death,
 Clasp'd his cold limbs, in kisses drunk his breath ;
 In one wild trance of Rapture's passion blest,
 And reckless of the Hell that yawn'd beneath.
 On his dire corslet beats her heaving breast,
 And by her burning mouth his icy lips are prest.

Stop, peerless beauty ! hope not that the grave
 Will yield its wealth, which frantic passion gave !
 Though spells accurs'd may rend the solid earth,
 Hell's phantoms never wake for joy or mirth !
 Hope not that love with death's cold hand can wed,
 Or draw night's spirits to a second birth.
 Mark the dire Vision of the Mound with'dread,
 Gaze on thy horrid work, and tremble for the dead.

All arm'd, behold her vengeful father rise,
 And loud—" Forbear, dishonour'd bride ! " he cries,
 With starting sinews, from her grasp has sprung,
 The cold wan form round which her arms were flung ;
 Again in panoply of warlike steel
 They wake those echoes to which Leyra rung ;
 Pierce and more fierce each blow they seem to deal,
 And smite with ruthless blade the limbs that nothing feel.

Darkling she stands beside the silent grave,
 And sees them wield the visionary glaive.
 What charm has life for her that can compare
 With the deep thrill of that renew'd despair ?
 To raise the fatal ban, and gaze unseen,
 As once in hope, in all her fondest care !
 In death's own field, life's trembling joys to glean,
 And draw love's keen delight from that abhorred scene !

• • • • •

The beaming sun may wake the dewy spring,
 The flow'rs may smile, and the blithe greenwood ring,
 Soft music's touch may pour its sweetest lay,
 And young hearts kindle in their hour of May :
 But not for Hilda shall life's visions glow ;
 One dark deep thought must on her bosom prey.
 Her joys lie buried in the tomb below,
 And from night's phantoms pale, her deadly bliss must flow.

Then still, each eve, as Northern stories tell,
 By that lone mound her spirit wakes the spell ;
 Whereat those warriors, charmed by the lay,
 Renew, as if in sport, the deadly fray :
 Till, when as paler grows the gloom of night,
 And faint begins to peer the morning's ray,
 The spectre pageant fadeth from the sight,
 And vanisheth each form before the eye of light."

The next poem is, perhaps with one exception, the longest and most important in the volume, and as it best exhibits the author's poetical powers, we shall extract in parts, giving, also, an abridged account of the whole narrative. "By undertaking (Mr. Herbert says) an original poem, of which the scene might be laid among the ancient Scandinavians, I should be able to illustrate their manners and religion and superstitions in a form that would be more pleasing to the reader, and to avail myself of a wide field for poetical conception which had been, as yet, untouched by any writer, except in a few short and unconnected translations." From these poems, therefore, we make our quotations, and think that, within the reach of our reading, the present author is the first who

has succeeded in making the mythology and fictions of the Northern nations, the descendants of Odin, pleasing to our minds, without any sacrifice of propriety or truth. The original story may be found in Mr. Herbert's *Select Icelandic Poetry*, pp. 71—97. See also Europe in the *Middle Ages*, (Lardner's *Cycl.* vol. i. p. 319 to 349,) and Mr. Herbert's note, p. 140.

HELGA.

The poem opens with the "Feast of Yule," held in King Ingva's hall :—

" All who for Sweden drew the sword,
Were gathered round his glittering board,
Where ancient Sigtune's turrets famed
Frowned proudly, from old Odin named.
Whilom had Ingva's honoured form
Gleamed foremost in the battle's storm ;
And many a scald has sung his glory,
But now his locks with age were hoary,
Death's iron hand had quelled the pride
Of those who conquered by his side.
But still he reigned by all revered—"

He had one daughter, fair Helga, who presided at the board ; but while the wine cup was flowing and the minstrel

" Poured the wild notes of Runic rhyme,"

a sound like a blast from heaven drove along the pavement, the portals flew open, and to the astonishment and fright of all,

" Twelve champions huge stalked proudly in,
Each wore a wolf's dark brindled skin ;
But loftier, fiercer, staller too,
Seem'd one, the leader of the crew."

He wore no armour, but depended on his own inborn power and might, for such was his strength,—

" Not stoutest kemp of modern days
His wond'rous sword from earth might raise,
But swift as light the champion's arm
Could wield it to his foeman's harm."

He is described as mild and kind, but much given to passion, as will shortly appear.

" To the high dais with speed he pass'd,
His voice was like a killing blast :
'These are my brothers, Ingva, born
Like me to meet proud men with scorn.
Angantyr is the name I boast,
Well famed in war, itself a host."

On the king's questioning him as to the cause of his visit, he replied that he would tell him as soon as he had eaten the best the board could yield, and had drank the mead his daughter should pour out.

" With food the table was o'erlaid ;
Due space was given, due honour paid,
And sparkling mead by Helga poured,
Adorned the hospitable board ;
But as she near'd the giant chief,
She trembled like an aspen leaf :
And first he quaffed the beverage rare,
Then gazed upon the timid fair.
He has ta'en her by the slender waist,
And to his rugged bosom press'd,

He has laid his hand upon her face,
And held her in his strict embrace.
While the maid blush'd all scarlet red,
And strove to hide her weeping head.
He has placed her on his knee and kissed
Her coral lips, e'en as he list.
Then, rising from his seat, he cried :
' King Ingva, this must be my bride !'
The monarch look'd around the board,
But not one warrior grasp'd his sword :

Then, frowning, thus, in hasty mood :— Ten thousand Danes, with sword and
 ' Not thus, brave lord, are damsels woo'd.' helm,
 But little recked that champion dire Await my word to waste thy realm ;
 Of maiden blush, or monarch's ire : I turn not to my native land
 He cast his goblet on the floor, Ere thy best blood has dyed my brand.'
 He stamped, and with a fiendish roar : One moment was the king's cheek white,
 ' Sailed I from Ledra's stately port The next was red as morning bright.
 To yield base homage at thy court ? I know not whether fear or wrath
 To praise the venison at thy board, Had chased the warm blood from its path ;
 Or mead, with which thy vaults are stored ? But in that instant, prouder far
 King, I have vowed to bear her hence, Than e'er his crest had gleamed in war,
 Nor leave I ask, nor shun offence. King Ingva started on his feet,
 At solemn feast all Denmark heard Behind him rang the gilded seat,
 My high sworn oath and plighted word, And, ' Lives not here one dauntless head
 Never to comb my coal-black hair Of all my princely wealth has fed,
 'Till I have won this peerless fair. To dare the contest ? Who shall free
 In Ledra reigns my royal sire, My daughter takes her hand from me."

But such was the fear of Angantyr that no one accepted the challenge, and a dread pause ensued. At length a mailed man named Hialmar rose.

" I challenge thee to mortal fight—
 Samsøe the field—this maid our right :
 Which shall embrace her as his bride,
 Odin and our good swords decide."

King Ingva yields assent. Angantyr departs home till the appointed day ; but not without sundry tokens of his inward rage, for he nearly pulls down the pillars which support the hall, and when he reaches the forest from very fury he smites the rocks, and uproots the trees, and gives every mark that he is a "rough wooer." In the mean time there is gloom and darkness in the Swedish halls. Of the two most famous warriors that Sweden could call on for her defence, one, Asbiorn, is sick, and Orvarod is fighting in a distant country.

" Now must Hialmar's single arm
 From Sweden ward this deadly harm."

But he is strengthened by Helga's love, for

" On calm Hialma's gentle mind
 All her fond thoughts of bliss reclined."

And so ends Canto the first. The second commences by introducing us to the abode of the sorceress, great Vala.

" Hard by the eastern gate of Hell
 In ancient times great Vala fell,
 And there she lies in massive tomb,
 Shaded by night's eternal gloom."

She holds in her hands the keys of destiny, and knows all that took place in time by-gone.

" And if intruder bold presume,
 Her voice unfolds his hidden doom."

So terrible was her dwelling-place that no one but Odin, for young Balder's sake,* had ever dared approach her ; but Helga braves all dangers,

* See Gray's Descent of Odin, "Up rose the King of men," &c. &c. ; Mr. Herbert's Icelandic Poetry, p. 45, who translates the commencement of the poem to the point where Gray's translation begins. Mr. Herbert says that Gray's beautiful imitation is sufficiently close, except in a few passages : he considers his Fatal Sisters to be inferior to his Descent of Odin.

and goes to consult her as to whether Angantyr or Hialmar shall prove victorious in the coming conflict. Her nightly pilgrimage is well described, and her approach to the lofty gates of Hell, amid the shrieks of phantoms and gibbering faces, while

“ Ghastly forms and shapes obscene
Glided the hoary rocks between.”

Helga, however, prays to the goddess Freya for help, and reaches in safety Vala's tomb, whom she thus addresses :—

“ By the force of Runic song,
By the might of Odin strong,
By the lance and glittering shield
Which the Maids of slaughter wield,
By the gem whose wond'rous light
Beams in Freya's necklace bright,
By the tomb of Balder bold,
I adjure thine ashes cold.
Vala, list a virgin's prayer,
Speak ! Hialmar's doom declare.”

The answer is, that if Hialmar can gain a sword from the immortal pigmy race, who have their magic forge in the Northern fells, he shall be victorious over Angantyr ; but Helga at the same time is aware of the impiety of the adventure, and the misfortunes that will follow.

“ But thou who darest with living tread
Invade these realms, where rest the dead,
Breaking the slumbers of the tomb,
With charms that rend Hell's awful gloom,
Who seek'st to scan with prescience bold
What Gods from mortal man withhold,
Soon shall thine heart despairing rue
The hour that gave these shades to view,
And Odin's wrath thy steps pursue.”

On hearing this dreadful doom pronounced she fainted, but either Freya gliding from above saved her, or Odin reserved her for worse despair.

“ For at the earliest dawn of day
In her still bower young Helga lay,
And wak'd as from a feverish dream
To hail the morning's orient beam.”

The third Canto commences with some lines on the powers of sleep in its various effects over the tranquil or agitated mind, and with the supposition that all that had been just described was a dream ; and that at morning, the spirit of Helga being still perplexed, Odin seems to stand before her and pronounce the penalty of her crime.

“ Advent'rous maid, whose impious feet
Have dared explore death's shadowy seat,
Rifling the womb of hoary time,
Hear the dark penance of thy crime.
*The vision of this night once told,
Memory shall quit her sacred hold,*
And that fond love which bade thee stray
Down yawning Hell's forbidden way,
That love for which thou fain wouldst die,
Shall in thy breast forgotten lie,
Till anguish make thy mind to know
Joy's strange deceit and hapless woe.”

The king now commands a royal bear hunt, and this gives us an opportunity of quoting the description of the scenery of these northern regions, of which the features have not been so often introduced into poetry as those of the more favoured climates of Ausonia or Arcadia.

<p>“ Joy leads them on, o’er comb and glen, To stir the monster’s hoary den ; Some trooping on hot coursers past, Some with long snow-shoes skating fast, Some boldly on the beaked sledge Gliding o’er precipice and ledge. See how they scatter o’er the plain ! How laboring now the steep they gain ! Now circled in some rocky nook ! Now gliding down the frozen brook,</p>	<p>O’erhung with stone, and icicle That brighter gleams than hunter’s steel ! Now on yon crag, that strains the sight, I see them file along the height On giddy causeway, one by one ; Their weapons sparkle to the sun. How many dreadful fathom deep Shot from that high and rugged steep, The foaming torrent roars beneath ! One slippery step were instant death.”</p>
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Hjalmar saves Helga from being devoured by a wolf, which is followed of course by a full confession of his love. This Helga not reluctantly receives, and then proceeds to inform him of her visit to the tomb of Vala, and the information respecting the enchanted sword which he was to obtain ; but the curse now takes place that threatened her if she ever told the Vision of the Night;—her memory fades, and her love is forgotten.

“ She saw the man her bosom loved,
But knew him not, and, wildly moved,
She thought Hjalmar was her foe,
And nimbler than the mountain roe
Burst from his grasp, and swift to file,
Was lost to his admiring eye.”

The fourth Canto commences with the travel of Hjalmar to the abode of the Pigmies, and contains some animated descriptions of the scenery of the Northern climates.

“ O’er hill and vale, and woody dell,
From Thylemark to Dovre-fell,
From Kiölen’s ridge to either sea,
To Bothman Gulf and Helsingé,” &c.

Hjalmar journeys on, subsisting on berries and mountain snow, till he reaches the mysterious glen,

“ ——— where the slippery brow
Shelves o’er the sea, that far below
Dashes unheard its sullen waves
Beneath the cliff’s o’erhanging caves.”

He suddenly hears the sound of subterranean music, and through a fissure on the side of the mountain the strokes of hammer and anvil. Hjalmar prays to Odin, rushes into the cavern, and finds himself in the company of the Pigmy folk.

“ A loathsome, wan and meagre race,
With shaggy chin and sallow face,
Treading with steps demure and slow,
The Pigmy folk moved to and fro.
Some on their sturdy shoulders bore
The weight of rude unsmelted ore.
Some from huge stones of various hue
The ponderous bars of metal drew ;
Near the hot furnace others staid,
And laboring smote the glowing blade ;”

In the centre of the wall stood a dark colossal statue like Mars ; in its left hand a shield, and in its right a sword.

“ On the pure blade were written plain
These fatal words,—‘ Angantyr’s bane.’ ”

As Hialmar is passing to seize it, a Pigmy said to him,

“ Go, boaster, seize the shining prize !
But know, who wins that falchion, dies ! ”

Hialmar, however, rushed on to the capture, and succeeded in wresting the sword from the grasp of the statue.

“ Then back the hand of iron sprang,
And through the vault loud echoes rang ;
For it had struck with might the shield
Which in its left that statue held ;
And sudden as the blow were all
The lights extinguished in the hall.”

Hialmar endeavoured to regain the realms of light, and was directed in his path by that same sweet voice he had heard before : it was a song of dangerous allurements, for these were the notes.

“ Proud warrior ! thou shall dwell to-night
With the fair queen of the Elves of light ;
My voice shall guide thee to the bower,
Where thou shall spend the pleasant hour ;
A thousand Elves of swarthy hue
In vain the wond’rous virgin woo.
Then hie thee, hie thee, youth, to share
Joy’s best delight, love’s daintiest fare.”

He now finds himself in an enchanted garden filled with the most beautiful trees and fruits all formed of rare jewels, and in the centre, on a gorgeous couch, rather less clothed than beseemed a lady in the open air, lay “ the fairest of the Elfin kind : ” we must pass over the too fascinating description of her charms—

“ Her beaming eye alone concealed,
Seemed in deep slumber sweetly sealed.”

The Elfin queen informs Hialmar that she was safe in her bower, as long as the sword was in the iron hand of the statue ; and that she had vowed to be the bride only of him who could wrest it from his grasp—

“ Art thou the bravest of the brave ?
Or say, did guile obtain the glaive ? ”

The warrior having satisfactorily vindicated his courage, all her charms are displayed to captivate him, and, with the assistance of music, perfumes, and other dissolvers of faith and virtue, she nearly succeeds, for

“ By viewless forms the youth was led
Towards that fair nymph’s voluptuous bed.
Invisible guidance, gentle force,
That left the will without resource !
His mail was loosed by Elfin hands,
Unknit his armour’s iron bands,
And some light finger strove in vain
From his tough grasp the sword to gain.
That instant waked to sense of shame,
Sprang back the chief with eyes of flame,
Starting from that insidious spell
Which softly on his senses fell,

And swift on his unearthly foes
Poured the bright weapon’s deadly blows.
Sudden strange cries assail his ear,
And shrieks of anguish and of fear ;
Vanished the wanton fairy bower,
Each precious wreath and sparkling flower ;
And all the bright illusion fled,
He views nor nymph, nor gorgeous bed,
But skulking at the cavern’s door
That spiteful dwarf who spoke before.
There, scaped from ill, the joyful youth,
At the cave’s dark and narrow mouth,

Stands in the wild and deep ravine
 Those high romantic hills between.
 Full well he knew the visage wan,
 And at the treacherous dwarfish man,
 Winged with swift vengeance, aimed a blow
 That might have laid a giant low :

But ne'er by vengeance overta'en
 Through mortal force was Pigmy slain ;
 The trenchant metal cleaves the stone,
 And the proud warrior stands alone."

So ends Canto four. The fifth Canto opens with some pleasing poetical reflections on the truth of nature and the deceitfulness of man.

" 'Twere sweet to lie on desert land,
 Or where some lone and barren strand
 Hears the Pacific waters roll,
 And views the stars of Southern pole !
 'Twere best to live where forests spread
 Beyond fell man's deceitful tread,
 Where hills on hills proud rising tower,
 And native groves each wild embower,
 Whose rocks but echo to the howl
 Of wandering beast, or clang of fowl !
 The eagle there may strike and slay ;
 The tiger spring upon his prey ;
 The kayman watch in sedgy pool
 The tribes that glide through waters cool ;
 The tender nestlings of the brake
 May feed the slily coiling snake ;

And the small worm or insect weak
 May quiver in the warbler's beak ;
 All there at least their foes discern,
 And each his prey may seize in turn.
 But man, when passions fire the soul,
 And reason stoops to love's control,
 Deceitful deals the murderous blow,
 Alike on truest friend or foe :
 And oft the venom'd hand of hate
 Points not the bitterest shaft of fate,
 But faithless friendship's secret fang
 Tears the fond heart with keener pang,
 And love demented weaves a spell
 More dreadful than the pains of Hell."

While our readers are perusing these eloquent lines, fierce Orvarod, the bulwark and pride of Sweden, is returning home victorious, and hastens to succour his friend ; and Asbiorn too has arisen from his bed of sickness.

" Foremost in strength and beauty's pride,
 Stands Asbiorn by his comrade's side,
 Hails his return to Swedish land,
 And greets him with a brother's hand."

But Asbiorn has also been wounded by the same darts of love that Hialmar had felt : and in the absence of his friend, who had not yet returned from the Pigmy's Cave, he solicits to meet Angantyr in his stead, and to reap the harvest of his courage, in the person of Helga, but the King informs him that his sacred word is given ; that Asbiorn must remain at home to guard the country, while Hialmar and Orvarod hoist sail for the place of meeting. The disappointed warrior leaves the court sullen and angry, and wanders to where the mournful bower of Helga is seen amid the darkness of the forest. Here the poor forlorn damsel dwells, having left her father's court, the prey of visionary fancies and fears.

" The images of past delight
 Have fled from her troubled sight,
 And left no perfect form behind
 On the dim mirror of the mind."

As he approached her bower, Asbiorn hears her singing this pleasing melancholy song, of which we give only one extract.

" Return, my love, return and see
 The bridal couch is spread for thee.
 O place me by some rippling stream,
 Where I may softly sleep and dream !
 And let my airy harp be laid
 Under the willow's mournful shade :
 That every breeze which Summer brings,
 Sweeping its sweet accordant strings,

May some wild strain of music borrow,
 And waft the tenderest notes of sorrow :
 Return, my love, return and see
 The bridal couch is spread for thee !”

Young Asbiorn could no longer restrain the impetuosity of his passions :

“ And he has reached the virgin bower
 Of that sad maid in luckless hour ;
 And soon he placed him by her side,
 And named her as his wedded bride.”

What follows we must give in the poet's words, for we have none of our own which could so appropriately and delicately describe it. The task was one of some little difficulty, and, we think, well achieved.

<p>“ To momentary bliss betrayed, She smiled and wept, and doubtful prayed, Then glanced her wild enquiring eye, And her breast heaved a piteous sigh ; A mist before her sight was spread, And the faint sparks of reason fled. The gazing look could not discern, Nor the bewildered memory learn, Whether in truth her honored lord Returned to claim her plighted word, Or whether warrior strange and rude, Breathing deceit, had dared intrude. Her mantling blushes kindled bright, And straight her cheek was wan and white ; She stirred not, but her hurried glance Showed life was in the speechless trance ; Then with a shriek that seemed to break Life's tenement so frail and weak, She starting wildly from her seat, Fell senseless at the warrior's feet. If there are kindred spirits sent By Heaven upon man's welfare bent,</p>	<p>With him his mortal race to run, Their web of fate together spun ; If there are guardian powers on earth That tend the helpless infant's birth, And close beside him tread unseen Through life's dark ways and varied scene, To guide aright his erring will, And wrestle with the powers of ill ; O ! some pure form its arm extend, And o'er the form of Helga bend ! The chaste, disordered robe compose, Whose ruffled folds her charms disclose ; Nor let unhallowed thoughts assail The beauties hid by modest veil ! Fame saith not, whether Helga lay In speechless trance till morning's ray, For twilight's gloom was gathering fast, The day's last beam was quickly past, And the dark mantle of the night Closed on the warrior's rapturous sight ; But the sun lit the forest tall Long ere he reached King Ingva's hall.”</p>
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The approach of Spring in the Northern latitudes, with which the sixth Canto commences, is pleasingly described in the following lines.

<p>“ Yestrene the mountain's rugged brow Was mantled o'er with dreary snow, The sun sat red behind the hill, And every breath of wind was still : But, ere he rose, the southern blast A veil o'er Heaven's blue arch had cast, Thick rolled the clouds, and genial rain Poured the wide deluge o'er the plain. Fair glens and verdant vales appear, And warmth awakes the budding year. O 'tis the touch of fairy hand That wakes the spring of northern land ; It warms not them by slow degrees, With changeful pulse, the uncertain breeze ;</p>	<p>But sudden as the wandering sight Bursts forth the beam of living light, And instant verdure springs around, And magic flowers bedeck the ground. Returned from regions far away, The red-winged thristle pours his lay, The soaring snipe salutes the spring, While the breeze whistles through his wing ; And, as he hails the melting snows, The heathcock claps his wing and crows, Bright shines the sun on Sigtune's towers, And Spring leads on the fragrant hours, The ice is loosed, and prosperous gales Already fill the strutting sails.”</p>
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After some delay, Hialmar returns, bearing the sword of fate, and would have hastened for an instant to Helga's bower to breathe one sweet farewell, but Orvarod chided him for his too long delay.

“ E'en now on Samsøe's dreary coast
 Angantyr and his savage host
 Insulting much our long delay.”

Hialmar, though vexed and angry, yields to his friend's rebuke. They spread the sail, and reach Samsoc's isle. When within the bay, they espy a *Danish* bark at her moorings, and climbing the height to view her.

" I ween they had not paced a rood,
When close beside Hialmar stood,
On steeds that seem'd as fleet as light,
Six maids in complete armour dight.
Their chargers of ethereal birth
Paw'd with impatient hoof the earth,
And snorting fiercely, 'gan to neigh,
And burn'd to join the bloody fray.

But they unmoved and silent sate,
With pensive brow and look sedate ;
Proudly each couch'd her glittering spear,
And seem'd to know nor hope, nor fear:
So mildly firm their placid air,
So resolute, yet heavenly fair.
But not one ray of pity's beam
From their dark eyelids seem'd to gleam."

These are the fatal sisters.

—————" a glorious ray
From their dark lashes, as they pass'd,
Full on Hialmar's face they cast,
Then wheeling round in gorgeous pride
They paused, and thus the foremost
cried."

They sing the song that foredooms the fate of Hialmar.

" Praise to the slain on battle plain !
Glory to Odin's deathless train !"

To Hialmar they alone are visible. Orvarod heard only the sighing of the wind, and saw nothing but the bounding of the deer. Hialmar mournfully informs his friend of his coming fate,—that he is doomed to fall, and must never again reach his native shores,—nor enjoy his proud bride.

" Yet not Angantyr's force I fear,
But Gondula's immortal spear.
I see the stern Valkyriur nigh,
All arm'd, and pointing to the sky :
Virgins of fate, that choose the slain,
They bid me hence to Odin's train."

Orvarod, thinking him unmanned by the softness of love, rebuked him in some good soldier-like strains ; but, while he is speaking, the Danish champions arrive, wielding their huge clubs and roaring.

Hialmar and his giant foe begin their deadly fight, Hialmar's sword cutting into the mace of Angantyr. Meanwhile the seven brothers come forward, and Orvarod turns to sudden flight. He is pursued by the savage crew, whom however he outstrips in speed ; and as each brother successively arrives near him, he pierces him with an arrow, till the whole are slain.

" Proud Semingar has bit the plain,
Barri and Hervardur are slain !
Another whizzing shaft is sped—
Reitner, it strikes thy towering head.

• • • • •
Short is the space those warriors run ;
They fall, unpitied, one by one ;
Writhing upon the barren moor,
They lie in blood, to rise no more."

Orvarod then enters to witness the fight between Hialmar and Angantyr, and seats himself on a rock, spectator of the bloody fray. After a severe conflict, in which both are wounded and bleeding, and ill sustaining the fight—

" On the breathless verge of fate,
Angantyr glow'd with shame and hate,
And, gathering all his strength and pride,
One last but fatal effort tried.

Both arms upraised, his ponderous brand
 He wielded high with either hand ;
 The keen point smote Hialmar's crest,
 Glanced from his helm, and gored his breast.
 But, as Angantyr struck, the blood
 Gush'd from his side with hastier flood,
 And that proud effort seem'd to force
 Life's current from its inmost source.
 He reels, he staggers ; on the shore
 His length distended, lies in gore,
 Gigantic ; like a stately mast
 On the bleak coast by tempest cast,
 Shatter'd in battle from the deck
 Of some huge ship, a blood-stain'd wreck."

But Hialmar is also wounded unto death ; and, in his latest moments, addresses his friend in these plaintive and elegant lines :

" Orvarod, the arm of fate prevails ;
 Hialmar's hope and glory fails.
 The day shall dawn on Sweden's hills,
 And gild with joy her sparkling rills ;
 The wild flowers in her forests green
 Shall laugh amidst the genial scene,
 And blithe to hail the morning ray
 The birds ring out their vernal lay :
 But cold and stark thy friend shall lie,
 Nor hear their music warbling nigh,
 Nor raise to light the sparkling eye.
 Thou bear me to my native land,
 From dreary Samsøe's fatal strand ;

Place my cold limbs by Helga's side,
 My hope in life, in death my bride !
 For, O ! that perfect form, mature
 With every grace that can allure,
 Shall wither in its prime, and fall,
 When hapless love and duty call ;
 And scarce shall live to shed a tear
 O'er young Hialmar's honor'd bier.
 Thou, Orvarod, bid our ashes rest
 In one cold mound, together blest ;
 And let the Sealds their music raise
 To thy friend's peace and Helga's praise."

He is carried by the maids of war to the abode of Odin and the company of the gods, when all rise from their thrones to greet him, but he,

" Drawn back by mournful sympathy,
 Looks piteous down on Helga's bower,
 Heedless of each immortal Power,
 And casts one glance on Samsøe's shore,
 Where lie his cold remains in gore."

We now open on the seventh and last Canto, which begins with some reflections on the hope of earthly love surviving its tenement of clay, and accompanying the immortal spirit to Heaven.

" Where'er the fleeting soul shall go,
 Still will our pure affections glow !"

And thus Hialmar turns his sight towards Sigtune's towers, and the lovely mourner there, who shall never again behold her lord. In the mean time Orvarod buries the giant brothers under a gloomy pile of stones.

" And on the summit placed alone
 A strangely graven Runic stone.
 He did not give, so runs the fame,
 The hostile bodies to the flame,
 But ranged, in that dark tomb below,
 Their ghastly forms in frightful row !
 Placed magic Tírfn in its sheath,
 Angantyr's giant head beneath,
 And by each livid brother's side
 His weapon oft in battle tried."

The corpse of Hialmar he embalms and brings home in his vessel.

“ On a rich pall the chief they laid,
In panoply of steel array'd,
The iron gauntlet on his hand,
And in its grasp the elfin brand.”

In the meantime the ship is borne, with her precious freight, prosperously home.

“ The air is calm ; the sky serene,
Reflected on the waters sheen,
Throws its blue mantle o'er the deep,
And the scarce-heaving billows sleep.
Beauteous she wins her noiseless way,
Nor dashes from her poop the spray,
Nor lets in air her streamers play.
Around, the sun's last splendors fade,
And gently falls mild evening's shade.
Then, as she nears the Swedish shore,
Steals softly o'er the waters hoar,
Borne with sweet breath on dewy wing,
The fragrance of the blooming spring.
Young Asbiorn treads the yellow sand,
Where rippling surges bathe the land.
Long had he mark'd the silvery sail
Gliding beneath the moon-beam pale,” &c.

He dreads to see Hialmar return victorious, whom, instead of defending, he had deceived, and vainly strove to rob of his affianced bride. But he soon discovers the gloomy banners of death, and sees the funeral pall. Struck with remorse and sorrow, he joins the funeral train, which proceeds to Helga's bower. As they approach, they hear her melancholy song rising on the breeze.

“ Hard is the hopeless damsel's lot,
At eve adored, at morn forgot !
Man reaps with pride the blissful hour,
Then leaves in woe the wither'd flower.
Nay, tell me nought of faithful loves,
Of joys that Heaven itself approves ;
Nay, feign not tales of fond despair ;
Man's faith is light as summer air.
O if you climb the mountain's height,
The quarry slain shall yield delight,
And, as ye rouse each lair with glee,
Blithe pleasure chase each thought of me !
O if you seek the greenwood gay,
Each lingering care shall melt away !
Where quivers ring and archers vie,
Frail passion's charm will quickly die.
The nymph forlorn shall mourn the hour
That gave to grief her short-lived flower ;
In silent sorrow waste the day,
And pour by night her plaintive lay.”

As the strain was lushed, Orvarod lifted the corpse from the bier, and bore it upright, in its shining armour, into Helga's bower,—but we must, in justice to the poet and the poem, and to our readers, give the remainder of the story in the original text.

“ He bore it, sheathed in warlike steel,
As if alive to breathe and feel,
Though ghastly was the hue, and dread
The visage, of the speechless dead.
Thus burthen'd, to the lone abode
Of that despairing nymph he strode,

And entering, sudden as the shock
Of Heaven that rives the senseless rock,
To the distracted mourner's side
With unrelenting purpose hied ;
And, clinging to the firm belief
That woman's love is frail and brief,

Death's ghastly features he display'd
 Unveil'd before the astonished maid ;
 Against her bosom, throbbing warm,
 Placed the loved champion's lifeless form,
 And, with appalling silence, press'd
 The icy gauntlet to her breast.
 It came upon her, like a blast
 Withering life's blossom as it pass'd,
 A frightful overwhelming flood,
 Nor seen, nor felt, nor understood.
 Then hot and sear'd the heart's blood
 burn'd,
 As memory and sense return'd,
 And like a horrid dream the past
 Came rushing o'er her soul at last.
 The dead stood there without his shroud,
 Surrounded by the mourning crowd ;

But she did not with one embrace
 Her lord's beloved relics grace,
 Nor dare to lay her cheek on his,
 Nor print on his cold lips a kiss,
 But slowly sunk unto the ground,
 Unconscious of the forms around,
 And horror-struck without a sigh
 Gazed upon Asbiorn dreadfully.
 It was a look that chill'd his blood,
 And seem'd to freeze life's secret flood.
 Her spirit pass'd without a groan,
 And she was dead and cold as stone ;
 But her strange look and glazed eyes
 Still fix'd him as in agony ;
 Nor evermore was voice or word
 Thenceforth from wretched Asbiorn heard."

They placed her on Hialmar's bier, and buried them in one grave.

Asbiorn followed, and when he saw the Runic stone placed on the monument,

" Then on the gloomy mound he placed
 The sword that long his side had graced,
 And, falling on the edge, he press'd
 Its death-point through his manly breast."

And now let us join the poet in his concluding reflections on this melancholy story, that in the morning rose so bright with hope and so rich in love, and which has ended in a night of ruined love and untimely death.

" Well may old Ingva wail, and tear
 The honors of his hoary hair ;
 While Sweden's loveliest Virgins spread
 Fresh flowers to deck the honor'd dead,
 And warlike Scalds bid gently flow
 From golden harps their notes of woe :
 Not that such duties sadly paid
 May hope to soothe the silent shade ;
 Not that the plaint or pious wreath
 Can charm the dull cold pow'r of death ;
 But that such tribute duly given
 Lifts the weak mourners' thoughts to
 heaven,
 And round the venerated tomb
 Bids infant virtues rise and bloom.
 Well may the serfs o'er them that sleep
 Uprear the monumental heap,

Gigantic mound, which there shall raise
 Its structure to Earth's latest days.
 A huge memorial ! not to tell
 How blest the brave, how beauty fell ;
 But that, as cold Oblivion's hand
 Blots their frail glories from the land,
 The great, the fair, whate'er their lot,
 Sleep undistinguish'd and forgot.
 The mound, the massive stones, remain
 To frown on the surrounding plain ;
 The peasant oft shall check the plough
 To gaze upon its lofty brow,
 To think of wars and beacon fires,
 Strange tales transmitted by his sires ;
 But none shall live, in sooth to tell
 Who sleeps within that gloomy cell."

This poem, Mr. Herbert informs us, will be found to contain a faithful picture of the manners and superstitious of the period which it represents, " I have (he says) attempted to give it the colouring of poetry, and to temper with chaster ornaments the rude wildness of Scaldic fiction." The poem required simplicity of plot, and characters marked with the strong and simple lines of rude nature ; the poet has introduced various passages of description and reflection to relieve the savage features of his heroes and their deeds, and we think succeeded in forming a tale of interest accordant to the manners of the age and the people he has chosen, yet so softened and shaped as to please both by the train of incidents that are described, and the persons who act the various parts in the historic fable. Our only doubt is whether Asbiorn's crime is necessary to the full development of the story, and the proper effect to be produced. Supposing the intended perpetration of the crime to be deferred till after

Hjalmar's death, could not his spectre have appeared in the proper juncture, and stopped the shameful deed. Helga might still have died of misery, and her base ravisher of shame. We do not know whether our alteration would square into the framework of the fiction with propriety, not knowing how far, in the Northern mythology, ghosts of dead warriors are allowed to appear at conjunctures that particularly need them;—but, if it will not, then we would omit Helga's song entirely, fill her brow with double gloom and melancholy, and only show her *after* her injuries, for one moment, when the corse of Hjalmar is introduced. We think the effect left on the mind at the conclusion of Canto five is weakened by the song, which, if sung at all, should be in strains of deeper affliction. Scholar as well as poet, as Mr. Herbert is, we did not expect to find his verse less polished and exact than it is, leaving little room for critical observation. Yet, in one or two instances, we think there is a flatness in the expression, that might easily be amended, as v. 394 :

“ Not that its glare could give offence,
Or scare the doves of innocence.”

again, v. 777.

“ Shall e'er these languid beauties stir ?
Or Heaven's pure light revisit her ?
Or is she thus enveloped quite ?
* * * * *
Say, does her fate for pity cry,
Or were it best to sink and die.”

and v. 2478.

“ The champion bleeds apace, *but still*
Hjalmar seems to fare as ill.”

Our objection to any single words, or particular expressions, is very confined, yet it would extend to l. 661 :

“ She spread her white arms sheen !”

for the unusual position of the word, as well as for its being a little antiquated, and out of use.

“ She spread her white arms shining,”

would hardly be idiomatic or pleasing to ears polite, and if so, “ sheen ” still adds to the irregularity. At l. 872 we read,

“ Should chase the thoughts of *yestrene's* fray.”

This word is familiar to us in Scottish, or Old English ballads, but not in poetry of a higher order, or more regular form ; and we do not like the accent on the first syllable, which seems to shorten the second, that is naturally long. At v. 1059 we do not like “ love *demented*.” Whether words are correctly used is to be known by authority, by usage, by the idiom and structure of language ; but whether they please is another thing, and is to be decided by taste ; it is on this ground that we object to the word “ *demented*,” though, in our place as critics, we are fortunately not obliged to find another to fill up its vacant place. We do not approve the following rhyme at v. 2457 :

“ Writhing upon the barren *moor*
They lie in blood to rise no *more*.”

Why not preferably thus :

“ Writhing in blood upon the plain
They lie, nor e'er shall rise again.”

It was our intention to have given a similar abridgment, with specimens of the original text, of the tragedy of “*The Wanderer of Jutland*” (vol. I. p. 75), but want of space preventing the fulfilment of our purpose, we can only refer our readers to it, with the promise that it will well repay the perusal, by many passages of fine poetical composition and much eloquence of language. It is founded on a Danish ballad, and a play has been formed on it by Ingemann, called, “*Löveredderen, or the Lion Knight*,” in which he has adhered to the traditional story, judiciously departed from by Mr. Herbert, in order better to adapt it to the purpose of tragedy. It will be seen that the Wanderer, on whom the agency of the plot centres, was a character very difficult to pourtray; for, to give it effect, it was necessary to keep within certain defined lines, that would on one side prevent it being wildly and savagely unnatural and shocking, and on the other fantastic and ineffectual. The only defect, as it appears to us, in the plot, though a matter of no further importance than the advantage of adhering to nature and natural feelings, is the quiet and undisturbed manner in which Bertha the Queen receives from her husband the confession of his baseness and guilt towards the former object of his affections. Where we expected a scene of distress and reproach, she suddenly leaves the stage, saying, “Tarry not, my loved Lord,” with no mark of diminished respect or attachment.

Among the shorter poems, one of the most spirited is the Prophecy of the Tajo, from the Spanish of Fray Luis de Leon, a poem, if we rightly recollect, that has also been translated by Russell, and more lately by the present Laureate. As a pleasing specimen of the lighter kind of poetry we shall give “*The Waterfall, from Gesner.*”

“ Is this the vale, whose shadowy wood
Breathed o'er my bosom strange delight?
Is this the rock, whose sparkling flood
Plunged lightly from the wood-crown'd height?

Lo! where the foaming stream from high
Dash'd on its mossy couch below,
A frozen column meets my eye,
Suspended from the beetling brow.

How bare, how naked, frowns the glade;
Where late in thick o'er-arching bow'rs
Soft Zephyrs thro' the foliage stray'd,
And gently waved the scented flowers.

Where late the glancing sunbeams play'd
On the bright waves and mossy bed;
Or gleam'd along the checker'd shade,
Which leafless now o'erhangs my head.

Soon, soon, sweet Spring will warm the sky,
And deck the groves with livelier hue,
Awake each floweret's sparkling eye,
And melt the frost with genial dew.

O then receive me in your shade,
Ye rocks that crown the valleys deep,
Ye woods, that deck this watery glade,
And wave beneath the rocky steep

No cares shall here my bosom pain ;
 No fearful thoughts my heart alarm ;
 From hill, from grove, and flowery plain,
 Shall sweetly steal a soothing charm.
 And wherefore envy those that shine,
 And bask in fortune's transient beam ?
 While with my flask of jovial wine
 I lay me by the rippling stream.
 While sweet success may crown my lays
 Amid these cool delicious bow'rs ;
 And future ages learn to praise
 The pastime of my harmless hours.

The English poems are followed by a sonnet in Spanish, and by an Italian canzone and sonnets. These are succeeded by some poems taken from those printed by Mr. Herbert in his edition of the *Musæ Etonenses*.* The Greek contains a translation into hexameter of sonnets of Ossian, and into Swabian of the Witch Scene in Macbeth (Act. iv. sc. 1), followed by other specimens. The Latin contains the "Rhenus," the poem which gained the prize at Oxford in 1797, and others, written for the most part with classical elegance and correctness. As a short specimen of the Greek Translations we will give the one of Collins's beautiful ode, "How sleep the brave," &c. †

“ Ολβιος ἡρώων θάνατος, τοὺς κοίμισε μοῖρα
 Πατρῖδος ἡμεροῖς εὐχεσι θαλπομένους.
 Ἴροῦ ὑπὲρ τύμβου, ὡς νίσσεται ἀνθιμος ὦρη,
 Ἀμβροσίους χεύει λευκὸν ἕαρ στεφάνους,
 Ἀνθεῖά τε δροσύνει ἀναθρέχοι· οἶά γ' ἔραννός
 Οὔποτε μυσάων κῆπος ἐπεσκίασεν.
 Ἀέριαι γλυκεροῖσι πέριξ ψιθυρίσμουσι φωναὶ
 Μέλπουσιν θρήνων ἄσματα θεσπεσίων.
 Πολλάκι δὴ πολιαῖς χαιρήσιν πότνια Τιμῇ
 Εὐκλειῇ σέβεται γαίαν ἐπερχομένη·
 Καὶ γοεῶς λείβουσα χλοηρῶ δάκρυα τύμβῳ
 Οἰκῆσει τέμενος σεμνὸν Ἐλευθερία.”

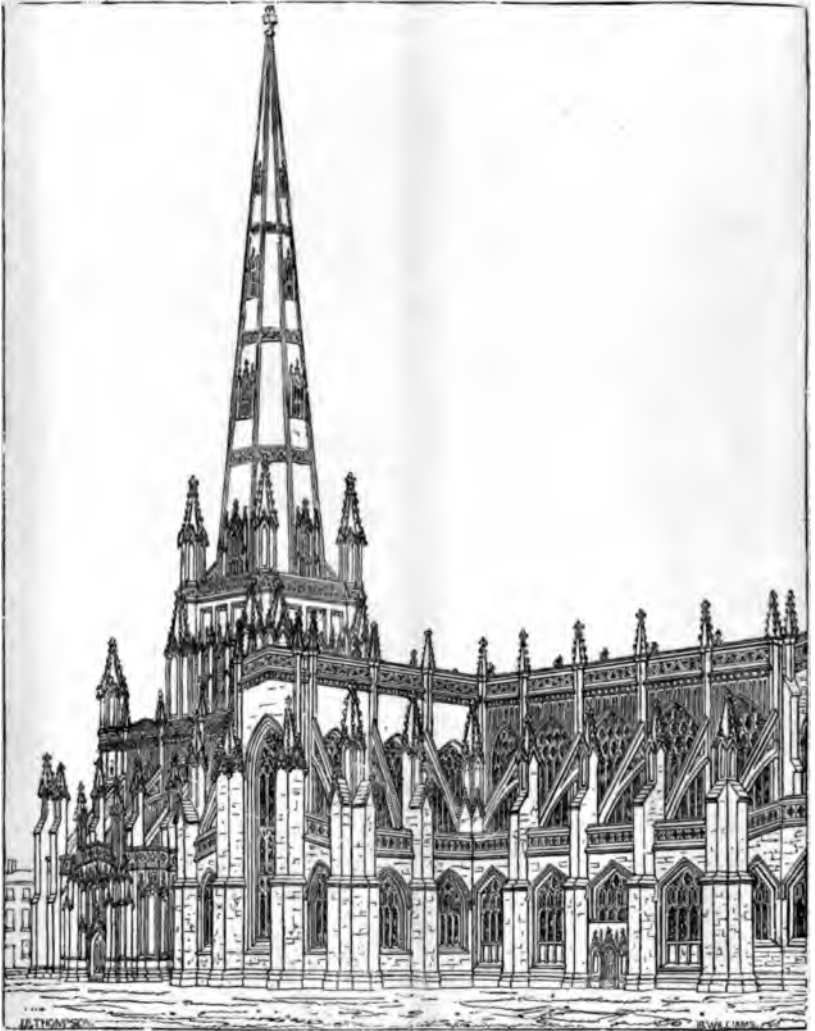
The second volume consists of reflective works in prose, or, as he calls it, "Horæ Pcedentus." These may be divided into Critical Dissertations

* Mr. Herbert edited the *Musæ Etonenses* in 1795, 2 vol. 8vo. An earlier work of the same kind, containing verses by Gray and J. Bryant, &c. was printed in 1755. In our copy of this latter work we have the names of all the authors of the different poems from a MS. of Bryant's work; the friend so dear to Gray was the author of three.

† In the present re-publication of Mr. Herbert's poems, and in the *Selection* he has now made from those printed by him in 1804, we must lament to see omitted a poem that we always admired for its spirit and lyrical energy and liveliness, we mean that called "The Peace of Amiens," beginning "Our arms have thundered," &c. See Poems, part ii. p. 70. This was a favourite with the late Reginald Heber, whom we have often in our walks heard repeat it, as well as "The Song of Thrym," (vol. I. p. 1), which he had by heart. His favourite stanza in the former poem was,

But the Pilot all fearful,
 With eyes sad and tearful,
 Has struck on the shallows, avoiding the tide ;
 And the waters quick rising,
 Her glories despoiling,
 Will loose all her timbers, and break on her side, &c.

It is necessary, now, perhaps, at a distance of forty years, to say to the new generation that the Pilot was Mr. Addington.



ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.
(Exterior View, Restored.)



ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.
(Interior View, Restored.)

and Sermons. The former show much critical learning, extensive knowledge of languages, both ancient and modern, and familiarity, far beyond common attainment, with the literature of Europe. The review of Mr. Mathias's *Componimenti Lirici*, will be very useful as a guide to those who would make themselves acquainted with the best productions of the Italian poets; that of Mitford's *Harmony of Language*, shows how much attention Mr. Herbert has paid to the grammatical structure of languages, and evinces his power of discrimination in points often difficult to discuss, especially as regards the laws of accent, both in modern and ancient languages; a point most important indeed to the true knowledge of the structure of versification, and at the same time much neglected and widely misunderstood.* The notes on the Horatian metres, will show to those studious of such interesting inquiries, more than any previous work, the great delicacy and exactness of the laws which governed them; while the review of Mr. Gifford's *Massinger*, as respects the writer's system of versification, cannot be read without profit.† The Sermons at the conclusion of the volume are for the most part on what may be called *occasional* subjects; they are written elegantly, impressively; and on disputed points, as in the one before the Bishop of Chester, temperately, and with due allowance for difference of opinion, as a churchman equally pious and conscientious, though taking particular doctrines or duties under different points of view, and drawing conclusions and inferences from them more widely apart than can be looked on by some without disquiet and alarm.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

(With Exterior and Interior Views.)

IT affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers some authentic particulars relative to the works proposed to restore this noble specimen of ecclesiastical building to its pristine grandeur; derived from the joint Report of Messrs. Britton and Hosking, the one well known for his antiquarian disquisitions and his love for all that concerns the Christian architecture of Great Britain; and the other for his thorough knowledge of construction and architecture.

These gentlemen, having carefully and fully surveyed the fabric, commenced by drawing the attention of the parish authorities to the injuries it has sustained, from the long-continued

access of damp and moisture, both in the superstructure and foundation walls—produced, as to the *former*, by the insufficient means for carrying off the rain and snow—and, as to the *latter*, by the want of drainage; both which deficiencies they principally ascribe to the original arrangement for the discharge of water from the roofs, and want of drainage round the fabric. To the former of these defects they attribute, in a great degree, the injury to, if not destruction of, the external faces of the masons' work upon the walls and buttresses.

They describe the *roof covering* as, throughout, in a very defective state, though heavy expence is annually

* If we remember correctly, there is a note by Joseph Scaliger on Ausonius on this subject, showing that it had not escaped the attention of that singularly-learned scholar; but the subject is only treated on in passing.

† See p. 133. In the passage, undoubtedly corrupt, Mr. Gifford's additional line is quite inadmissible, and Mr. Herbert's change of "all" into "without" too violent; we would prefer reading "*gone all*," or some equivalent word.

incurred in repairing it; and they suggest its entire re-arrangement and re-construction.

They have also ascertained, and have very accurately described, an original defect existing in the great tower, evinced in a bulging outwards of the external faces of that part of the structure, and produced by an inequality of strength and resisting power between the finely-wrought and closely-jointed masonry of the faces, and the rubble backing which constitutes the main bulk of the walls; and they state that, with the exception of the tower and the flank wall and buttresses of the south aisle of the chancel, all the walls and foundations, throughout, appear to be perfectly sound and but little injured. They attribute the settlement outwards of the flank wall first noticed to the want of proper drainage before alluded to, and to the too near approach of graves to the foundations of the wall in question, which are not, in that part of the fabric, more than four or five feet in depth; and they state that, by an attempt formerly made to prevent the flank from going further, or to hold it up, mischief has been occasioned to the pillars which stand between it and the chancel, and, through those pillars, to the clerestory resting upon them. The solid structure of the tower is generally sound and trustworthy, though its *exterior surface has almost wholly perished*. The truncated spire is generally sound, though the surface of the stone upon the exterior is rapidly disintegrating.

In proceeding to advise as to the solid and substantial repair of the fabric, the surveyors state that so intimate a connexion exists between the parts of such a building, as to render what may appear to be merely ornamental in most cases essential to the stability of the structure, and that they therefore feel themselves compelled to report on these two heads together; but dividing the subject into two parts, viz:—

First, the Tower and Spire; and second, the Church with the Lady Chapel, the Porches, and other accessories.

¶“ *The Tower and Spire*.—This singularly beautiful composition is altogether distinct in style and date from the Church,

which has been added to it, and deserves, as it requires, to be considered, not as a merely provincial edifice, and far less as a simple parish steeple, but as a national monument, and in the first rank of the many noble structures of the kind in existence in this country. In magnitude it is exceeded by few; in destined altitude, the larger cathedrals alone would excel it; and in chaste simplicity of design, combined with elaborately beautiful, but subdued and appropriate, decoration, Redcliffe tower is surpassed by none; whilst it is pre-eminent in its position, on a lofty bank of the Avon, within the commercial capital of the west of England. We have already intimated, that the solid structure of the tower is sound and trustworthy, and that it is capable of being easily made to bear all that it was ever intended to carry. The structural arrangement of the tower itself, and of the existing portion of the spire, give the completest evidence that the original design contemplated as it provided for a spire of the form and proportion exhibited in the accompanying engraving of the church. It would appear, however, that when the church was built the idea of completing the spire was abandoned, as the south-western buttresses of the tower were reduced in projection, and otherwise altered to compose with the west front of the church—and the south-eastern angle was altered, throughout, to extend the nave of the church uninterruptedly to its western front. The tact and skill with which the outer, or south-western angle of the tower was altered, and the fine taste with which the turret pier, in front of the church, which composes with the reduced buttress of the tower, is arranged, to connect the parts of the composition, are most admirable; but not so the arrangement at the other angle—where a low, heavy arch, and an unmeaning blank, upon a heavier pier, obtrude themselves immediately within the church door—contrasting, most disadvantageously too, with the composition of the arches of the aisle, and with the clerestory on the other side of the entrance.”

“It may be remarked here, that, at the time Redcliffe church was built, the taste which produced the original design of the magnificent superstructure to the tower no longer existed; spires were not built to Gloucester cathedral nor to Bath Abbey church, in the 15th century—as they had been at Salisbury, Norwich, and Lichfield, in the 13th and 14th centuries; comparatively small spires, on lofty towers, as at Louth and Newcastle—or lanterns, as at Boston, indicate the prevailing taste, in that respect, when this church was built, and the abutments of the spire of

the original design were altered or removed. In this manner the incomplete or demolished spire was left, and the original composition was shorn of its fair proportions."

The architects then proceed to the necessity of restoring the perished surfaces of the tower, and its immediate accessories, adapting it to receive a perfect spire, and of carrying on, to completion, that beautiful feature of a masterwork of architectural composition, which, in its truncated state, is but an unpicturesque deformity. "Thus the original design may be both restored and completed, and Bristol possess a noble national monument, that will add to the beauty of her locality and to her pre-eminence amongst English cities. The existing portion of the spire is, fortunately, quite enough to give the means of developing the original design, whilst it affords demonstrative evidence that a complete spire was contemplated by the original designer. If lines be drawn from points within the footings of the buttresses of the tower, through the base of the spire, on the summit of the tower, they will follow the sides of the spire, as far as it now exists, and meet at such a height as similar compositions of equal date would justify by analogy. The decorations of the spire, as it exists, are of singular beauty and propriety; the ribs are exquisitely moulded, and the characteristic enrichment of the vertical and pointed mouldings of the tower below, is carried with great good taste and beautiful effect up into the spire, so that nothing has to be imagined in that respect."

For reasons detailed in the Report, Messrs. Britton and Hosking recommend that attention should be first directed to the restoration of the *tower and spire*; and that the former should, under present circumstances, not be deferred any longer, if it be desired to preserve this beautiful monument from utter destruction.

Speaking of the church, after the recommendations before alluded to, as to what are termed the hydraulic arrangements, and the proposed reconstruction of the roofs—Messrs. Britton and Hosking suggest a new gateway at the north-west corner of the church enclosure, and other arrange-

ments consequent upon the recent alterations under the Bristol Improvement Act, and for giving more effect thereby to the beautiful edifice under consideration; and, after various valuable suggestions for the substantial repair of the fabric, they refer to their drawings, as showing with sufficient clearness the restorations they propose on the exterior of the building, derived mostly from existing authority within the building itself.

As to the *Interior* of the church, their suggestions refer to matters of which they describe the restoration for the most part as easy. The most important change is that at the east end, involving the removal of Hogarth's pictures, and other inappropriate attachments, and the reinstatement of the east and clerestory windows; and they hope to find that reparations only will be wanted to the *screen, between the chancel and the lady chapel*. The latter will want certain alterations, including a new floor.

In the restoration of the spire will be involved some alterations, pointed out by them, at the west end of the church, including a new arrangement for the organ; and they express their hope, that as the whole of the lead and glass must be removed from the windows for the restoration of the mullions and tracery, it may, in the principal ones at least, be reinstated with *stained glass* of an appropriate character,

They also propose in detail numerous and important alterations in the re-arrangement of the *pews and seats*, by which, with an increased seat accommodation, and better command from the pulpit, reading-desk, and altar, a more perfect view of the building may be obtained, whilst all the beautiful pillars shall be in every case insulated, that the eye may range over their lofty and symmetrical forms and proportions, from the base to the summit.

It is estimated that the complete reinstatement and restoration of the tower with its pinnacles, and all its decorations, in the manner, and with the stone they contemplate adopting, will cost about 8,200*l*. The reconstruction and completion of the spire, according to the data afforded by the existing portion thereof, and according

to the drawing of the west front restored, and making the requisite additions to the buttresses of the tower, and including the scaffolding and machinery necessary, will cost about 3,600*l.*

The hydraulic arrangements, including new roofs, &c. will cost 1,850*l.* The substantial repair and reinstatement of the church, lady chapel, and porches, nearly 21,400*l.*; the re-arrangement and refitting of the interior, 2,600*l.* The whole presenting a total outlay of 37,650*l.* which, with a due estimate for contingencies, in works so extensive, and of such comparatively novel character, cannot, in the judgment of the parish authorities, be safely calculated at a sum much less than 40,000*l.*

The general style of architecture and the ornamental details of the church are replete with beauty, and present to the eye of the tasteful and intelligent observer, as viewed from different points, a series of exquisite subjects for study and contemplation. The view from the south-east, as shown in the annexed woodcut, represents the tall and narrow south transept, with its aisles, windows, highly enriched flying and attached buttresses, perforated parapets, and puffed pinnacles; the south porch, of two stories, and a newly designed staircase turret; the flying buttresses and clerestory windows of the nave, with the bold crocketed pinnacle, which surmounts the stairs at the south-west angle. Above the west end of the northern aisle are seen the upper or belfry story of the noble tower, with its richly adorned panels, boss-enriched mouldings, and perforated parapet; the bold and finely proportioned octagonal pinnacles at the angles of the tower; and rising from among them the graceful spire, crowning and adorning the whole. Of this beautiful and heaven-pointing member of a Christian edifice, there are numerous examples both in England and on the Continent, which are now admired as they deserve to be; but, whatever the merits of the spires of Strasburg, Salisbury, Freyburg, Lichfield, Norwich, Louth, or others of less note, Redcliffe spire, in form and detail, as indicated by its existing portion, and as it is susceptible of being rendered, with the tower, its

legitimate base, may challenge a comparison with them all. The existing portion of the spire is not more than one-fifth of the whole height, or up to the first enriched band.

The second print shows the architectural character and details of the interior of this truly beautiful edifice, divested of pews, seats, and other church furniture. If not equal in sculptured decoration to the gorgeous chapels of Henry the Seventh at Westminster, of Edward the Fourth at Windsor, or of Henry VI. at King's College, Cambridge, it will bear comparison with those justly famed buildings, and will be found to surpass, in this respect, most of the cathedrals and other large churches of our own and of foreign countries. Although in miniature, the engraving displays the finely moulded and shafted piers or pillars, with the arches to the aisles, and the panelled walls above them in the situation of the triforium of the large cathedrals. Over this traceried wall is a series of clerestory windows of large dimensions, and of fine forms and proportions, with mullions and tracery. These, it is reasonably inferred, were originally filled with stained glass, "casting a dim, religious light" over the whole edifice. Connecting, and apparently tying together, the two side walls, is a groin-vaulted ceiling, profusely adorned with intertwining moulded ribs, foliated tracery, and richly sculptured bosses.

The parish authorities have made a pressing but just appeal to those blessed with the ability and the desire to aid in such objects, especially to those of their own locality who have been so favoured by providence: in confidence that such appeal will not be made in vain for the restoration of a fabric, which, if not wholly the work of a Bristol Merchant, is to be ascribed principally to one of that class. The amount required is certainly great; but, when we recollect the large sums which have been raised for the restoration of Hereford Cathedral and of York Minster, we cannot doubt that the nobility, gentry, and wealthy commoners of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and the neighbouring counties, will evince equal liberality in worthy upholding—

"The pride of Bristowe and the western land."

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Dec. 18.*

ON closing a late address, (Gent. Mag. December, 1842,) in which I had occasion to place in contact the names of Lord Brougham and Sir Astley Cooper, it struck me that a parallel view of the special professions in their various relations of these eminent men, would not be uninteresting. Indeed, if adequately presented, little doubt could exist of its attractive effect; and, as even an imperfect sketch, or the few detached facts which circumstances have casually brought under my notice, may not appear disentitled to your indulgent reception, I shall briefly submit them to your readers, together with an incidental allusion to some elevated fortunes derived from literary fame, of contemporaneous or recent notoriety, and, therefore, though in diversified pursuits, equally offering to aspirant emulation the fruits of intellectual culture.

The emoluments of Sir Astley's practice considerably exceeded, I believe, not only those of the most distinguished in his own art, but those recorded of individual success in any other professional line. I have read, and his secretary confirmed the fact, that, for two or three years previous to his retiring to St. Alban's, his gains were not less than twenty thousand guineas annually; a figure to which Sir Samuel Romilly's made the nearest approach, if they amounted, as I have understood, to seventeen thousand pounds. In no other country could any thing similar be realised in either faculty. The largest continental fortune, as might be expected from his fame, was that realised by Boerhaave, who, at his death in 1728, left above two millions of florins, not less than 250,000*l.* of actual value, which, considering his frugal habits, and cosmopolite reputation, can excite no surprise, and certainly demanded not the apology with which Fontenelle, (Eloges, tome I. p. 622,) accompanies its mention. "Comme les consultations lui venaient de toutes parts, (even from China,) il n'y avait pas de sa faute à devenir si riche." His prescription for Lord Chesterfield, when ambassador in Holland, was more professional than moral; for it enjoined moderation in, rather than abstinence from, licentious indulgence,—"*Venus rarius* GENT. MAG. VOL. XIX.

colatur." See letter of 30th March, 1759, from Lord Chesterfield to his son, whose birth was coincident, and, probably, not unconnected in cause with this compromise of christian and medical inculcation; for Mr. Stanhope's mother, the countrywoman of our great physician, was his lordship's mistress. The great fortune of Dupuytren, the most eminent of French surgeons, was, at least, as much the fruit of stock speculations, in which he obtained a share from Baron Rothschild, his almost constant patient, as the product of his practice. I recollect having translated a case of consultation to be submitted to Sir Astley, drawn up by Dupuytren for the banker, whose regard for his medical friend, I had reason to know, was, on all occasions, warmly evinced. And at the French bar the highest in repute and retribution, for many years, was *Dupin l'ainé*, (his brothers, Charles and Philip, being his juniors,) Ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies. But, with the exception of the great Stacpole case, in which I happened to have some concern,* and in which, through

* Shortly after the peace, M. Clairmont, (father-in-law of Marshal Marmont,) then charged with the English department of Lafitte's bank, received the visit of an aged person, whose appearance inspired no high idea of his rank—"Sit down until I am disengaged," carelessly said the banker while perusing his correspondence. After some not very respectful delay, the visitor displayed a considerable parcel of English bank bills, which, though not without a suspicion that they were *flash* notes, ensured M. Clairmont's more courteous attention, confirmed, on ascertaining their genuine value. Mr. Stacpole then told his name, and stated his desire to make a funded investment, adding, "When you have counted the little bundle I now hand you, (it contained 100,000*l.*) I shall trouble you with a few more. In fact, bank paper to the amount of 300,000*l.* was thus deposited, to the amazement and increasing respect of M. Clairmont, whose own report of the circumstance, though given by him with infinitely more detail and effect of recital, I repeat. On the source of this amassed sum, by no means destitute of interest, not only personal but historical, I now forbear dilating; but, at the old gentleman's decease, eleven years subsequently, it had more than doubled, in consequence of the intermediate rise in

various channels, his gains were enormous, his regular professional business was not computed at more than 5,000*l.* a year. I do not include his salary as

Chancellor to the Duke of Orleans, now King of the French; in his discharge of the duties of which office, some singular circumstances reached

stock, and surplus of dividends over expenditure. Being unmarried, he wished to adopt a natural son, the present Duke (papal) Stacpole; but the legal forms not having been completed, an extensive scene of litigation ensued, which terminated in a general compromise of the next of kin with the son, who is now in possession of about 15,000*l.* sterling, clear income, perfectly adequate to the sustainment of the highest foreign rank. In France, the *Majorat*, or necessary qualification of the ducal title, does not exceed the one third of this revenue. The father had been created a Count by Louis XVIII. but the Stacpole family, of Strongbonian origin, has long stood in the first line of respectability in the county of Clare. Indeed the Count was usually distinguished as Lord George, having some pretensions to the peerage of La Zouche. My father's maternal descent was from the same stock. The husband of his grand-daughter, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, is one of the members for the county; and its late High Sheriff, her son, my great-nephew, Mr. John O'Brien, represents the city of Limerick. Mr. Stacpole had cultivated literature in early life, and published, in 1762, some historical essays in this city (Cork).

As the French tribunals will not adjudicate between foreigners, a creditor in pursuit of a fugitive debtor is obliged to interpose a native claimant. I did so, as I thought, on the occasion to which I have adverted; but, on appearing before the Notary, M. Casimir Noel, Rue de la Paix, No. 13, (*Gent. Mag.* for July 1840, p. 29,) the name of my substitute struck him as not French, which the gentleman, a respectable banker, confirmed by stating that he was born under the Austrian government at Brussels. "But," said the notary, "you have, of course, made your *declaration*, that is, declared your election of France as your country, which the natives of all the territories restored to their original rulers, or then disjoined from France, were bound, within twelve months, to do, or, otherwise, forfeit their rights of French citizens." My representative acknowledged that he had not taken the precaution, conceiving that a fixed residence of above thirty years, and the incorporation of Belgium with France for two thirds of that period, sufficiently stamped him as a Frenchman. "At all events," added he, "my son, now of full age, born in, and never absent from Paris,

cannot be objected to." "You cannot communicate to him what you do not possess; but it is a complicated question beyond my competence, and I advise you to consult M. Dupin," rejoined M. Noel; though not without an expression of surprise that I, whose name and language bespoke me French, should employ the agency of any one else. After my personal explanation, we proceeded to M. Dupin's, who observed that a series of successive and conflicting laws had so embroiled the subject, that the strict definition of French citizenship was by no means of prompt solution. He found, however, on recurring to his books, that I must change my trustee; and I had, in consequence, to pay an increased premium, not less than 47,000 francs, to another banker, M. Jacques Javal, a principal proprietor of Lafitte and Cailhard's Messageries, for the use of his name, which at once gave legal effect to a claim of indisputable justice. Jacques, or James, I may remark, was not M. Javal's original name; but, according to the imperial decree of the 9th July, 1808, after the *Concordatum*, as I may call it, of Napoleon with the Sanhedrim, then assembled in Paris, no Israelite was in future to bear a name derived solely from the Old Testament. The object was to remove this ostensible mark of distinction between Jews and Christians, always observable in Roman Catholic countries.

So late as the recent general election of Deputies, it became a question of renewed controversy, whether M. Emile Girardin, though triumphant in a previous similar contest, was still eligible, in default of a regular certificate of birth. He is one of the editors of the leading ministerial paper—"Le Journal des Débats," and had, some years since, the misfortune of killing in a duel M. Armand Carrel, the editor of the "National." His wife, Delphine Gay, is an equally prolific writer. My early friend, Mr. James Henessy, who has so long represented "La Charente Inférieure," had his first election opposed, because, though the son of an officer in the Irish Brigade, and himself originally in the same service, which conferred in unrestricted plenitude every native right, he happened to be born at sea, I believe, on board a British vessel. Even Massena, "the favoured child of victory," the conqueror of Suwarow, but the defeated of Wellington, the saviour doubtless of

my knowledge, of a character which the banking correspondence of Lafitte with Coutts and Co. in 1825, would exhibit in rather a doubtful light—

France in 1799, was, on the *Restoration*, disallowed his title of Frenchman, because born when his native place, Nice, belonged to the King of Sardinia. But, when Ney was urged by his counsel to disclaim the jurisdiction of France, on his trial, as his birth-place, Saarre-Louis, had been transferred to Prussia, he indignantly rejected a plea, however sure of success, which involved the forfeiture of his most cherished title of honour, determined to die as he had lived, a Frenchman, "dans tous les éléments de son être," in every essence of his being. Our British laws are of much simpler and more certain construction on birth, or naturalization, possibly, indeed, over-liberal of admission, as in the case of Baron de Bode, and the residuous fund of the "British Claims on France," which this foreigner, virtually so at least, may sweep away, to the injury of genuine British claimants, in compensation of forfeited feudal rights or estates in Alsace, under laws which never contemplated his suddenly assumed English character. I can hardly believe it is law, and am sure it is not justice.

In the days of intolerant France, as in our own days at home, a relapse from the established to an original proscribed creed, involved civil death, or *præmunire*, and invalidated the delinquent's will; but, on Bayle's decease in 1706, when the parliament or courts of Toulouse, under whose jurisdiction the testator was born, was required to annul the document; No, was the decision—"Les savants sont de tous les pays; et il serait indigne de traiter d'étranger, celui que la France se glorifie d'avoir produit." The sum was, indeed, inconsiderable, only 10,000 florins, or about 2,000*l.* of present value; but the principle of exception in favour of distinguished men, cannot be affected by the amount. (See *Desmaiseaux "Vie de Bayle,"* tome ii. p. 321, &c.) Would, I may demand, our British courts of the past century have paid this noble tribute to the memory of Pope, supposing that he had conformed to the authorized, and finally reverted to his paternal, faith? A negative reply must be anticipated; and yet this homage to Bayle, a name certainly not superior to Pope's, was offered under the reign of Louis XIV. when England's fallacious boast was toleration and liberty! At this moment the only intolerant kingdoms in Europe are the Protestant regions of the North—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, with the anti-catholic Russia.

politically, I mean, and to the latter firm quite unconsciously.

In England, after Sir Astley, whose superiority of mind, or dexterity of hand, stood uncontested, another practitioner in that category of the faculty, of which it has been said, "*Periculis nostris, et experimenta per mortes agunt medici,*" the once famous St. John Long was, I believe, the most largely required. I had some previous knowledge of him; and in 1830 he showed me his pass book with his bankers, Sir Claude Scott and Co. displaying a series of credits from July 1829 to July 1830, or a single year's operations, to the extent of 13,400*l.* But the delusion soon vanished. One act of liberality, on his part, at that period, however, I think it fair to record. To a gentleman who had rendered him some literary aid, which his defective education made indispensable, he presented double, not only what he was assured would be an ample remuneration, but what exceeded fourfold the sum his friend would have been satisfied with, or had expected.

It was by commercial or financial enterprize, in a great degree, that, like Dupuytren, Voltaire, whose patrimony did not exceed 160*l.* a year, acquired an income fully equivalent to ten thousand pounds of present value; though, no doubt, his literary labours, numerous as they were, and unhappily, too, of unexampled popularity, together with the munificence of more than one sovereign, considerably forwarded the accumulation.* "Il y a eu de plus grands

* An officer in our service, the son of one of Voltaire's publishers, "*Les Frères Cramer,*" of Geneva, who, in 1768, printed the first large collective edition of his works, in thirty quarto volumes, assured me that he was far from scrupulous in the sale of his works to others, while under contract to them. He was no favourite with Napoleon, as may be seen in *Las-Cases*, under the date of 14th February 1816; nor was Rousseau; for we are informed by M. Stanislas de Girardin, the "*élève,*" as he calls himself, of Jean Jacques, though not more than six weeks his occasional pupil, that when Bonaparte, immediately after his seizure of power in 1799, visited the philosopher's tomb on M. de Girardin's estate at Ermenonville, near Paris, he greatly surprised the enthusiastic disciple by the ex-

poètes que Voltaire: il n'y en eut jamais de si bien récompensés....Le roi de Prusse le combla de bienfaits," &c. was the observation of La Beau-

pression of his belief, "qu'il aurait mieux valu pour le repos de la France que cet homme n'eût jamais existé;" adding, "l'avenir apprendra s'il n'eût pas mieux valu pour le repos de la terre, que ni Rousseau ni moi n'eussions jamais existé." Time has, indeed, solved the problem thus frankly enunciated. During Napoleon's sovereign sway, therefore, the comparative paucity of the editions of these authors may be accounted for, to which, likewise, the absorbing military spirit of the period must have contributed; but the leisure of peace quickly revived the morbid appetite; and it is an ascertained fact, that, from 1817 to 1824, in the short interval of seven years, not less than twelve editions of Voltaire, with thirteen of his rival in fame, issued from the press, forming the enormous accumulation of 2,741,400 volumes, emulously purchased by the unsatiable and deluded public!

"Ille imprudens ipse sibi sæpe venenum Vergebat." *Lucret. v. 1007.*

As their united works amount at least to one hundred volumes, we may estimate an average edition at two thousand two hundred copies; moderate enough for such writers.

In M. de Girardin's curious "Souvenirs," (1828, 4 tomes, 8vo.) a specimen is exhibited of the orthography of Rousseau's widow, Thérèse Le Vasseur, whose ignorance could only be equalled by her malignity, but whose empire over the great writer, whom Lord Brougham assumes the right of depressing to a subordinate rank, was unbounded, as if to illustrate his conviction, so eloquently maintained in his works, of the superiority of untutored over educated life. In a letter to Girardin, of which he gives a fac-simile, she signs herself "fameu deu Gan Gacque," meaning "femme de Jean Jacques." She afterwards, at the age of fifty-seven, married an Irish groom, named John Rock, who was for some time in the service of my eldest brother. Marshal Saxe's orthography, in his letter to the French Academy, (*Gent. Mag.* for March 1841, p. 250.) was pretty much on a level with Teresa's, unless intended in derision of the learned body's absurd invitation; which appears not at all improbable, when the Marshal beheld it thus anxiously court so uncongenial an associate, exemplifying, in truth, Voltaire's sarcastic definition of its character, "L'Académie française est un corps, où l'on reçoit des gens titrés, des

melle, in his "Pensées," p. 18. unluckily for his future repose, which the offended poet never ceased to assail by every engine of irritation. No other

hommes à place, des prélats, des gens de robe, des médecins, et même des gens de lettres." Just so, it was observed, and the expression probably thence borrowed, though assuredly with more point than truth, when Lord Brougham was advanced to the highest legal dignity, that he knew a little of every thing—literature, mathematics, physics, history, &c. and even of law. Nor was our hero of Blenheim much less illiterate than the Victor of Fontenoy was, or, at least, affected to be, while we have, likewise, proof of Napoleon's incorrectness; and even Voltaire's, as his manuscripts show, was far from accurate—"Sic ima summis æquiparantur." Shortly after Voltaire's death, his niece and heiress, long his tormentor, Madame Denis, married, when sixty-nine, still older than Térésè, a M. Duvivier, a person, except in this act, of respectable character. See "Mémoires sur Voltaire par Longchamp et Wagnière," his secretaries, 1826, tome ii. We here may observe with what wretched attendants these two celebrated men, Voltaire and Rousseau, were encompassed—women equally depraved in conduct and principle, the violators, not guardians of their domestic peace and comforts.

An autograph copy of Rousseau's Héloïse, written throughout with a precision, an exemption from error, and absence of erasure, like Fénelon's manuscript of Telemachus, equal, in fact, to any effort of the press, in six volumes octavo, is in the possession of the widow of General Bazancourt, grand-daughter of Madame de Houdetot, the philosopher's first genuine though unrequited love. (*Gent. Mag.* for January 1842, p. 37.) This officer had the misfortune to be named one of the Duc d'Enghien's judges, or rather executioners; a fatality, as he viewed it, greatly deplored by him in after years. But few or none of the military class either did or durst oppose, at any time, the voice of conscience to the imperial mandate. Civilians only were found to evince any moral courage, such as was nobly manifested by Clavier, the learned Hellenist, by Suard and Chateaubriand, on the occasion of Moreau's trial, and murder of the royal Duke. Carnot was a solitary example of resistance by a negative vote, on the part of a general officer, to the imperial election of 1804, of which that murder was the harbinger; though the vote, in that instance, was

man of letters was, in any comparable degree, so fortunate in France, nor, indeed, in England, unless we except Sir Walter Scott, whose direct literary emoluments have, probably, been never equalled, though Pope realized a comfortable income. Prior, too, was distinguished by diplomatic confidence, as was the dramatist Néricault Destouches, by his government. So, likewise, at a later period, was Hume. This historian, with Robertson and Gibbon, who form our great historical triumvirate, and many more, found generous patrons in their publishers, who, in former days, were far from being so liberal, as the miserable pittance doled to Milton and Dryden, for the noblest productions of the English muse, places beyond doubt. The magnificent donation of Octavia to Virgil, as reported by his old biographer Donatus, is of classical notoriety; while the pathetic lines (*Æneid*. vi. 869—884,) which so deeply affected the mother of Marcellus, forcibly impress their mournful appliance to the person, the fate, and stricken parents of the late amiable Duke of Orleans. Augustus, Leo X. and Louis XIV. have stamped their

exclusively a civil right. Even the poets, such as Ducis and Lemerrier, displayed a higher spirit of independence, in those servile days, than the warriors who pay, as they impose, implicit obedience. (See *Gen. Mag.* for October 1842, p. 365.)

M. de Girardin claims an identity of Italian origin with our Geraldines,—the noble Geraldines, of whom the unfortunate Surrey has so attractively sung. His pedigree is the work of the genealogist Chéron, author of the "*Abrégé d'Edits . . . des Rois, concernant la Noblesse,*" (Paris 1788), whose son afterwards became conspicuous for his revolutionary ardour. This son I saw, in 1798, among the captives of Humbert's insane expedition, or invasion of this kingdom; not long after which he was killed in the German campaign of 1799. The name, I find, misprinted Chéron, in the *Gen. Mag.* for August 1840, p. 146. (See "*Vie de Suard,*" tome ii. p. 374.) In *Mad. D'Arbly's Memoirs*, vol. v. p. 366, M. de Girardin is mentioned with some praise, during a short stay in England. His resemblance to Fox was so remarkable that, after his death, Horace Vernet painted his portrait from an engraving of our orator.

names in golden characters on their respective ages; but the evidence of literary influence, considerable as it was under these sovereigns, whose patronage of genius has associated some of its brightest emanations with their memory, is, at this moment, exemplified, beyond all precedent, in France. There, within these few years, several of the ministers of state have been called into public notice by their literary renown, such as Messieurs Guizot, Thiers, Cousin, Villemain, and thence promoted to their high stations. The fact is an impressive illustration of the axiom, that knowledge is power, which it signally verifies in its most direct sense.* This

* In reference, however, to the learned acquirements of M. Villemain, one of the French ministers, whose special department is Public Instruction, although author of a *Life of Cromwell*, they certainly are little apparent in English information, however eminent they may be in his native literature, of which, indeed, the high office of Perpetual Secretary to the French Academy, the late edition of which he has enriched with a preface, may be assumed as a warrant. Thus, in a biographical sketch of Byron, which bears his subscription in the "*Biographie Universelle,*" though, with Moore's ample volume before him, he represents the noble poet as meeting in Greece, "*le célèbre voyageur Bruce,*" in 1810, full sixteen years after this traveller (who died in 1794, when Byron was scarcely six,) had been consigned to the grave; obviously confounding Bruce the traveller with the gentleman afterwards known as La Valette Bruce, from having aided in the escape of La Valette in 1815, with Sir Robert Wilson and the present Earl of Donoughmore, and who was then travelling with Lord Sligo in the Levant. And he classes among the poet's compositions those affecting lines on the death of Sir John Moore, which Byron was so far from claiming as his own, that he expressed deep anxiety to ascertain their author, since discovered to be the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, (who died at Cove, in this vicinage, in 1825,) and of which the "*Arundines Cami*" contain an elegant Latin version by Mr. Hildyard. Then, the gallant companion of Byron's fatal return in 1823, to the East, is termed "*l'intrépide corsaire Trelawny,*" a designation not less untrue in fact than derogatory to the character of this gentleman. M. Villemain has also attempted an outline of

inciting apophthegm, now of trite quotation, as of Baconian origin, I may passingly remark, is of far-remoter antiquity; for it is distinctly trace-

Shakspeare's life and genius—with what immeasurable inferiority of effect, or corresponding capacity, it needs little effort to prove; not so much as a foreigner, for the Germans are, perhaps, our great bard's most judicious and necessarily most impartial critics, but from his imperfect acquaintance with our language or habits. Nor are his philosophic views very luminous or expansive. "Shakspeare est le génie Anglais personifié, dans son allure fière et libre, sa rudesse, sa profondeur, et sa mélancholie... Le monologue d'Hamlet devait être composé dans le pays des brouillards et du spleen," are his characteristic expressions; adding, "qu'il n'y a qu'un Anglais qui puisse le mettre à côté d'Homère, ou de Sophocle." Now, as in his other works M. Villemain places Corneille, and especially Racine, at least on an equality with Sophocles, their superiority to Shakspeare, in his conception, cannot be contested; though his splendid eulogies of our poet's natural genius, and, more particularly, of his female portraits, show that national prejudice had not wholly overpowered our learned minister's judgment, as it did Voltaire's, who, in reference to M. Le Tourneur's translation, thus addressed D'Alembert on the 10th August, 1776. "Il faudrait mettre au pillori du Parnasse un faquin qui nous a donné des gilles Anglais, (*merry-andrews!*) pour mettre à la place des Corneille et des Racine." And when M. Villemain affirms, that none but an Englishman could raise Shakspeare to the level of Homer or Sophocles, he forgets his own quotation of the panegyric of Schlegel, who exalts the English dramatist beyond all human excellence,—"plus élevé que l'humanité;" while M. Suard, on the other hand, repels all claim of equality for him with Molière, whom he describes as "puet-être le seul homme de génie, qui n'ait eu ni modèle chez les anciens, ni concurrent parmi les modernes." (*Vie de Congrève.*) As a lecturer I found M. Villemain very fluent, but much less profound than his predecessor in the ministry, M. Cousin. Both are members of the House of Peers, and amongst the most eloquent of that assembly. For their relative merits, and of M. Guizot's, as professors of literature and philosophy, see Goëthe's sentiments, as reported by Eckermann, in his "Gesprache," &c. under date of 3 April 1829, a work sufficiently attractive, but the Ger-

able, in equivalent terms, to several of the classic writers, both Greek and Latin. Thus Demosthenes, in his Ἐρωτικὸς, a laudatory address of some-

man enthusiast of his great countryman was not a Boswell or a Las Cases.

In the compilation to which M. Villemain has contributed the preceding specimens of biography, amidst numerous other blunders, I see Sir Joseph Banks elevated to the woollack in the ermined robes of Chancellor; Lady Edward Fitzgerald (Pamela,) named a peeress of the realm; Carey, the literary Earl of Monmouth confounded with the Duke, Charles the Second's natural son, executed after the battle of Sedgmore; Dr. Dodd made the preceptor of Lord Chesterfield's son, instead of his successor and Dodd's prosecutor (*Gent. Mag. for July, 1839, p. 37.*) Keating's History of Ireland, called "L'Histoire des Poètes de son pays," no doubt, because termed in English, and, with truth, fabulous; and our Bill of Attainder construed as "une sorte de proscription, qui dispense de toute forme, de toute preuve; et qui a servi de modèle aux mises hors la loi de la Convention Nationale en France." Anomalous, and excrement on the Constitution, as this exceptional enactment must be viewed, it still is not so glaringly iniquitous as represented to the French reader in this voluminous collection, to which I had not till lately access here; but of which, while we may allow the general superiority, and pronounce it better than any other biographical dictionary, I feel bound to add, that *better*, in its application to the work, is not exactly the comparative of *good*. The articles of our public characters, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, &c. are very defective; and that of Newton is far from impartial. Our own errors, on the other hand, in French history, politics, or literature, are fully as frequent, and not less striking, as I have in manifold instances made evident. Even in our borrowed expressions of familiar use, we seldom fail to misapply them. For a locality we say a *locale*, which does not exist as a substantive, and should be, local. *Morale*, similarly, should be moral, when employed in contradistinction to physical, and not understood as, *morality*. In Italian these words would be correct, but as French they are erroneous; and so is, *sombriquet*, for *sobriquet*. "En famille," to imply pregnancy, now used in false delicacy and evasion of the homely old phrase of "being with child," is a total perversion of the sense, which simply expresses, a *family circle without strang-*

what equivocal title in Grecian acceptation, did not the context happily repel the ungracious inference and vindicate its purity, represents knowledge, or its source and organ, the mind, as "*δλον ἡγεμονεύσον τοῦ βίου.*" (Edit. Aldi, 1504, fol. 255.) And Sallust (Bell. Jugurth. cap. 2.) attributes to it an equal controul over human action. "*Animus rector humani generis agit atque habet cuncta.*"

In Bavaria I also find an ex-professor of astronomy, Von Lindernau, raised to be Prime Minister; but the conviction, in another sense, of La Place's administrative incapacity was the result of short experience under Napoleon, as was Addison's under our first George. Gibbon was mute as a senator, not more endowed with faculty of speech, or confidence of address, than Cowper, who dared not even read before the Lords; or the moralist, La Rochefoucauld, who refused to be of the French academy, merely because he would have a recipient's discourse to pronounce. Nicole, Rousseau, and our great chemist Cavendish, with numerous other men of science or letters, were not more prompt of speech or action. But in France, at least, the most successful, as a public functionary, of scientific men, was Chaptal, whom I recollect in the professor's chair at Montpellier, before and at the commencement of the Revolution.

ers; and we invert the terms, "de pied-en-cap," into "cap-à-pié," as written, indeed, in the age of Froissard, but never at present, nor for the last two centuries, or more. And what can be more ridiculous or affected, than the substitution of *accouchement, enceinte, chemise*, &c. for their English equivalents? But this fastidiousness is carried to the most ludicrous extent in America, where the absurdities of Molière's "*Précieuses Ridicules*," appear constantly exemplified; and modest blushes at the mention of a leg, a shirt, &c. "*Pour moi, (says Molière's Cathos, scene v.) je trouve le mariage une chose tout-à-fait choquante.—Comment est-ce qu'on peut souffrir la pensée de coucher avec un homme vraiment nud?*" This admirable drama was composed in just derision of the Hotel de Rambouillet. Richardson, too, makes Pamela blush at the mention of a stocking. On the other hand, see a note in the Gent. Mag. for July 1840, p. 22.

And fortune beamed with still brighter radiance on Charles François Lebrun, a poet and political writer, the associate of Bonaparte and Cambacères on the consular throne, before the great warrior's possession of the imperial diadem. "*Je dois à ma plume mes premiers titres de gloire,*" is his own comprehensive and retributive homage to the source and instrument of his prosperous career. Napoleon subsequently created him archtreasurer of the empire, one of the great dignitaries of state, Duke of Placentia, governor of Holland, &c. In evidence of his moderation in these exalted stations, it is sufficient to be assured, that his income, which, at the opening of the Revolution, rather exceeded 1,200*l.* did not, at his death in 1824, amount to 5,000*l.** Necker owed something

* As a poet, Lebrun's celebrity reposes on his translations. The first was of Tasso, in 1774, which still retains a primary rank, and which, in 1776, was succeeded by the Iliad; but though, like Pope's, of harmonious versification, it was similarly supposed not to evince any deep acquaintance with the original. In disproof of this imputed incompetency, Pope prefixed to the second edition a dialogue, partly in Greek, on the object and character of Homer's writings; but the effort vindicated him not from the suspicion. Yet, if not profound, his general knowledge could hardly be doubted of the language—

" . . . ce langage aux douceurs souveraines,
Le plus beau qui soit né sur les lèvres humaines."

And it is known that, like Milton and Bossuet, he constantly read the patriarch of poets in the original. The version is held in deserved estimation for popular use; but perhaps his own genius, certainly that of his native tongue, sinks, as in Delille's translation of Paradise Lost, under every effort of sustained majesty, or corresponding powers of transfusion. Let, for instance, a comparison be formed, I will not say of the sublimer periods of Homer, but of such passages as of the *Odyssey*. Δ', 593—599. *Καὶ μὴν Σίσυφον εἰσεῖδον*, &c. with the German of Voss, ("Werke von Homer ubersetzt von J. Heinrich Voss, Stüttgart, 1822, Vierter Theil,") and the superiority of the latter will be manifest. So much, it is reported, was Gibbon struck with the Germanic rendering, or, *ὀνομαστορία*, of the lines, that he expressed his deter-

also to his literary fame, raised much beyond its level by his daughter's partiality; but it was more the attendant than creator of his transient popular, or political elevation.

During the early periods of the Revolution Bailly and Condorcet, with a few more learned academicians, (*Gent. Mag.* May, 1838, p. 475,) emerged in magisterial or legislative life, but soon sunk in the overwhelming vortex of its later phases. Amidst, however, the memorable personages whom it evoked from the recesses of study, and placed on the foremost line of active movement, Joseph Fouché, the celebrated minister of police, stands pre-eminent. He had, when associated with the Oratorian Fathers, been professor of philosophy and mathematics at the college of Juilly, near the town of Meaux, an establishment still in high repute, as also at Vendôme, and Arras, where he became acquainted with Robespierre. His further career is the theme of contemporaneous history. (*Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1842, p. 487.) Monge, the principal founder of the Polytechnic school, received from Bonaparte, whom he had accompanied to Egypt, occasional administrative missions; but what European fame can rival that of Franklin, in the combined capacity of a philosopher, a moralist, a discoverer in a new walk of science, and a most influential public character? Or, where look for the superior of Burke as an orator, a legislator, and a writer? And he, too, had aspired to a professor's chair;

mination to learn that plastic idiom; but I cannot discover that he carried it into effect.

The subject reminds me of rectifying an inadvertence at page 129 of the *Gent. Mag.* for August, 1842 where the word *tarantara* is presented as of novel invention; whereas it is of remote antiquity. So we are informed by Servius, the old commentator of Virgil, who traced it to a verse of Ennius,

"At tuba terribilem sonitum tarantara dixit,"

of which Virgil borrowed the first period, or hemistich, including the word *sonitum*, but discarded the remainder, thus producing the whole,

"At tuba terribilem sonitum procul ere sonoro increpuit," (*Æneid. lib. ix. 503.*)

and exemplifying his purifications, "estercore Ennii."

while it is certain that Louis Philippe, like Dionysius of old, actually occupied one. I might dwell on the varied powers of Bacon, Lavoisier, and many more; but the teeming subject, swelling as I proceed, would, I feel, extend beyond due bounds, were I to yield to the attraction, in contrast with the gloomy pictures of Mr. D'Israeli and others, and indulge in the additional enumeration of those whose equal capabilities for action or meditation, have encompassed their fame with a double ray of glory! This encouraging view of literary aspirations has seldom been a subject of special composition; while the darker shades of studious life have afforded materials for manifold volumes. We have the classic work of Petrus Alcyonius, "de Exilio," printed by Aldus in 1522, with that of Pierius Valerianus, "De Infelicitate Litteratorum," (Venetiis, 1620, 8vo.) republished by Corn. Tollius, considerably augmented, (apud Elzevirios, 1647.) And both writers (Alcyonius and Valerianus) are to be found in the "Analecta de Calamitate Litteratorum of Menckenius," (Lipsiæ, 1707,) with various additions, as well as in Sir Egerton Brydges' volume, "De Infelicitate Litteratorum," (Genevæ, 1821.) We have also "Barberius de Miseriâ Poetarum," &c., and the sixteenth "Soirée Littéraire" of M. Coupé, independently of Mr. D'Israeli's far superior production, to which, however, notwithstanding its acknowledged merit, I think I could contribute some amendments.

But, again limiting my consideration of the expansive theme to the relative dependencies of law and medicine, I cannot hesitate to pronounce the former as incalculably the surer path to ascendant fortune. In Great Britain, if we look to the peerage, our highest class of social distinction, its derivative promotions will be found to exceed those flowing from all other sources collectively. Our first Duke, Premier Peer and Earl, the chief of the Howards, down to the most recent creations, trace, in continued majority of number, their titular rank to the same origin; and this absorbing ground of preferment is not less conspicuous in the Irish and Scotch peerages. Several, of course, are of military birth; some few of mercan-

tile, but none, not a single instance, of direct medical elevation to nobility. In Rome, too, considering the essentially martial character of the people, law, forensic or consultative, stood in high favour. Hortensius, Cicero, Scaevola, &c. were no warriors; nor were the interlocutors of Tully's dialogues "De Oratore," Crassus and Antonius (predecessors of the Triumvirs); and yet they attained the first offices of the republic, when medicine still remained a servile function, or little superior, until the reign of Augustus, who, in the person of Antonius Musa, relieved it from this debasement. Julius Cæsar had, however, previously encouraged physicians, by granting them the freedom of the city. "Omnesque medicinam Romæ professors . . . civitate donavit." (Suet. 42.) A rumour existed, I remember, of George the Fourth's desire to confer a peerage on Sir Astley Cooper, but that he was deterred by the absence of all precedent. Even so, by whom could the example have more fitly commenced? Canning, however, has not suffered us to forget, as the unceasing sneers of the *Anti-Gallican* too well prove, that, if no immediate member of the faculty has received the honour, the son of a *doctor*, Viscount Sidmouth, was more fortunate. We also know that Robert Lord Trimleston had studied the art, and extensively exercised it, though solely for the benefit of the poor.* Some peers,

within my own sphere of acquaintance, have married the daughters of physicians; and among these ladies I may especially mention the accomplished spouse of Lord Combermere, the only child of my old friend Dr. Gibbings, of this city.

If, however, the law can boast the origin in England of our first peer, in France, on the other hand, we are assured that the duke and peer of earliest surviving creation, the Duke of Usez, who dates from 1573, derives his descent from a subordinate member of the healing art, an apothecary, first ennobled in 1304, as stated in the Memoir presented by the Parliament of Paris to the Regent in 1716, or 1717, and of which the principal compiler was supposed to be André Potier de Novion, who became president of Parliament in 1723. (*Gent. Mag.* for September, 1840, p. 251.) With us, many medical practitioners have, indeed, obtained the distinction of knighthood. One, even, Sir Theodore Mayerne, was a foreigner, raised by his merit to the rank of principal physician to James the First, whose son, however, Prince Henry, the nation's hope, he failed to save. Still, it would appear, and it is so affirmed in the volume of the "*Académie des Sciences*," for 1753, which contains his *Eloge*, that Sir Hans Sloane, of Chelsea, was the first medical baronet. The title was conferred on him immediately after George the Second's accession to the throne; and just then,

* To this solitary instance of medical practice by a nobleman, I may add another singularity attached to his title. According to Mr. Lynch, in his work on "Feudal Dignities," this peerage, one of the existing few of Plantagenet creation, presents, in its patent, bearing date the 4th March, 1461, or 2d of Edward IV. the first example of a grant, in express terms, of a Baron of Parliament, "ad essendum unum Baronem Parlamenti nostri." But, as we learn from Lord Athenry, (I anticipate the recognition of his right,) at page 30 of his treatise on the "Ancient Baronage of Ireland," for a copy of which I am indebted to his lordship's kindness, that all anterior patents had disappeared in the destruction, by various casualties, of the records, we cannot be quite confident that these words were for the first time so introduced. Like the Earl of Derby, and a few other

peers, the Lords Trimleston acknowledge the eldership of the bearers of a subordinate title, the Baronets *Barnewell* of Meath. The present Lady Trimleston, with her sister Lowth, are great-nieces of my father by a younger brother. A visit of the above-mentioned Robert and his son Thomas to Johnson, with some occurring conversations, is adverted to in Boswell, vol. iv. p. 82, where a subjoined note exhibits, in no amiable light, this son, who subsequently conformed to the established church, the sole example of this transference of religious allegiance in the family; but, if he proved not a better disciple to her than he did a son, according to Mr. Croker's note to his father, she had little to boast of the conquest. He died, however, without issue; and his successors have maintained their parental creed.

too, a much higher distinction awaited my countryman, when elected successor to Sir Isaac Newton in the presidency of the Royal Society. He was the only Irishman honoured with that dignity, as Sir John Pringle has been the sole instance, I believe, of its enjoyment by a native of Scotland. I cannot say whether any gentleman in direct practice had been in Parliament previous to my friend Dr. Herbert Baldwin, who represented Cork from 1837 to 1837; but in King James's Irish Parliament there was one. I am not unaware of Mr. Hume's original calling, long since, and before he became a legislator, abandoned; but Mr. Wakley still continues, I understand, in the active exercise of his profession.

The largest recorded fee for a single operation dependant on medical science, in recent times at least, was doubtless that of a hundred thousand francs, or four thousand pounds sterling,* ordered by Napoleon, it is

* Formerly, with some exceptions in the early figures up to five, the words, *franc* and *livre* were indiscriminately used in calculation, to express the value of twenty sols, though no coin representing that exact sum, no more than our pound sterling, then existed; an anomaly since rectified in both countries. But the synonymous meaning in language, however discordant in fact, of the French *livre* and the British pound, which, in Lord Roscommon's spirited comparison, like

"The weighty bullion of one sterling line,
Drawn through Frenchwire, would through
whole pages shine,"

presented such great intrinsic superiority, became the occasional source of some confusion, as the following occurrence will curiously show. Its association with a name more than once introduced into this Magazine will, I trust, excuse, as indeed it suggests, the relation of an otherwise apparently trivial circumstance.

When young Hall, of Jamaica, whose extravagance at Paris is alluded to by Mr. Swinburne, in his letter of the 11th June, 1774, (See *Gent. Mag.* for January, 1842, p. 30,) and forms the plot of Rutledge's "Quinzaine Anglaise," (*Gent. Mag.* for April, 1837, p. 360,) was sent to make the usual European tour, his father gave him a letter of credit on his Parisian bankers, expressing the amount, as the letter was in French, "pour deux mille livres," without the discriminating addition of *sterling*. The sum, thus seemingly

stated, to be paid the accoucheur Dubois, on the delivery of Marie Louise, in March 1811, when young Napoleon was born. But I have also been assured, that this sum constituted the whole of the remuneration appointed for the four professional attendants on that occasion—Dubois, Corvisart, Bourdier, and Ivan, reserving one half for the first named. Be this as it may, we are likewise told, that an equal sum was distributed between the poetic emblazoners of the felicitous event, when no less than two thousand congratulatory addresses, in every European language, except the English, which no one dared to use, were presented to Napoleon. (See *Las Cases*,

limited, was of short supply, and a further demand quickly followed, which was of course declined; when the young man, in great disappointment, complained to his father, whose characteristic letter to the bankers, a sufficient encouragement to the spendthrift youth, was thus couched: "Quand j'ai donné à mon fils une lettre de crédit à concurrence de deux mille livres, j'ai voulu désigner nos bonnes livres sterling d'Angleterre, et non vos f . . . livres de France. Donnez lui en tant qu'il en voudra." This unbounded latitude of expense, we may easily believe, was not very discreetly used, until necessarily stopped; when, according to Rutledge's dramatic narrative, the father had to release the son from prison, after the lavish consumption of twelve thousand pounds! The bankers, I think, were Messieurs "Tourton et Ravel," whose residence was in the "Rue des Deux Portes Saint Sauveur," and who, not long after, were defrauded of a large sum by the falsification of a bill of exchange drawn by other bankers on them. The bill was only for two thousand livres or francs; but, between the words *deux* and *mille*, the former concluding and the latter commencing a line, room was left for the introduction of *cent*; and the sum thus centupled was paid. A distinctive stamp, or regular advice, would have prevented this loss, which, however, dictated the precaution now observable in continental bills, of a repetition of the amount in full letters by the drawer, preliminary to his signature. The term *livre* has ceased to be employed since 1804, when its value was reduced into francs at a loss of three per cent.; as the creditors of the previous governments, particularly the English, were made to feel on regulating their claims, in 1816.

under date of 20 March, 1816, the fifth anniversary of the occurrence, and Madame Durand's relation of it, p. 80.)*

Louis XIV, however, we are told, gave to his physician, and operating surgeon, the sum of 150,000 crowns, or £30,000 of present value, that is, £15,000 each, after the successful operation for the fistula, then little known, on his person. The surgeon was M. Felix Tassie, to whose skill the royal life was committed and due in 1685. See La Place's *Pièces Intéressantes*, tome ii. 71; but the statement rests only on the authority of a private letter.

Sir Astley Cooper, it is understood, received one thousand guineas from George the Fourth, for the successful excision of a tumour on the King's head; and my valued friend and townsman, Sir Matthew Tierney, became at once the object of the same royal generosity and continued favour, by the prompt and decisive display of talent, in the rescue of that monarch from sudden and imminent danger of life. Antecedent instances of success and commensurate retribution in England, from the days of Linacre, and in France, since Ambroise Paré, (who owed his safety from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, says Brantome, to the necessity of Charles IX. for his skill,) would be of easy citation; but of far too extensive engagement for my limits or immediate purpose.

* The Greek addresses, ancient and modern, which contributed to these felicitations, were the supposed, though not declared compositions of the celebrated and native Hellenist Ceray, whose autobiography, written in 1829, when he was eighty-one years old, was published immediately after his decease, in 1833. "Βίος Ἀδαμαντίου Κοραῆ συγγραφεὶς παρὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ." It is in his native idiom, and, though very short, (only thirty octavo pages,) is interesting, as the extracts given by his friend M. de Sinorer, show. At Smyrna the *didactic* discipline of the school where he was placed was indifferent enough, but the corporal was severe, for the birch was not spared. Ὁ δὲ διδάσκαλος καὶ τὸ σχολεῖον ἐμίσησαν ἅλους τοὺς ἀλλοῦ διδασκάλους καὶ τὰ σχολεῖα τῆς τότε Ἑλλάδος, ἦγον ἐξιδαν διδασκαλίαν πολλὰ πτωχὴν, συνουδειμένην μὲν βαδισμὸν πλουσιοπάροχον. Τόσον ἄφθονα ἐξυλοκοπούμεθα,

I shall, therefore, only add, that probably the most striking examples of superior advancement, extraneous of, though originating in, professional celebrity, obtained by physicians, are those of Struensee, (John Frederick,) appointed Prime Minister of Denmark, in 1771, but involved the following year in the persecution of our unhappy Princess Matilda, when he was beheaded; and of Francia, the late despot of Paraguay, a region once under the paternal sway of a renowned order, whose rule, besides its special history by Charlevoix, is minutely and interestingly described in Muratori's "*Christianismo Felice*," (Milano, 1743,) from the information furnished by Father Gaetano Cattani, one of the missionaries then on actual duty. How contrasted is the representation with that of the medical tyrant's empire! †

Recurring, in conclusion, to the Bar, and its retributive fruits, I have myself seen one thousand guineas endorsed

κ. τ. λ. (p. 8.) His epitaph is deeply expressive of his gratitude to his adopted country, and was written by himself. Ἀδαμαντίος Κοραῆς Χίο ὑπὸ ξένην μὲν ἴσα δὲ τῇ φύσει μ' Ἑλλάδι πεφλημένην γῆν τῶν Παρισίων κείμεαι. He was, I can affirm, a very amiable old man, and, as a physician, comes within the direct purview of my subject, independently of my motive for here introducing his venerated name.

† Numerous have been the tributes paid to the Jesuits by their disciples. The best known is probably Gresset's "*Adieux*;" but one of remoter date, by a young Portuguese, Antonio Figueira Duram—the "*Ignatius*—" or Panegyric on their founder, printed in 1645, is particularly curious from the youth of the author, and his power, for that age, only eighteen, of language. His father, however, destined him for other avocations than poetry, which he was obliged to abandon, as he mournfully states in the conclusion,—

"Hæc super Ignati gestis comitumque
canebam,
Cum me secretas rerum cognoscere causas
Ire jubet genitor: quare mea fistula lauro
Pendebit."

But he scarcely survived his 25th year—These lines may remind the reader of Milton's address "*Ad Patrem*," written about the same time.

on Mr. Jeffrey's brief in the long-pending Queensberry case; and his two associates, pleading before the Lords, received each an equal fee; but the largest ever paid, was unquestionably that of three thousand guineas to Sir Edward Sugden, in the Atwood suit. The late M. Berryer, (the Edinburgh Reviewer, in No. 153, appears unaware of his death,) asserts in his autobiography, that the famous Gerbier had received one hundred thousand crowns, or £12,000, for the successful pursuit of a case; but it should be borne in mind, that the litigation had occupied the great advocate for some years, and I repeat that the British profession is far better paid than the continental. In my early days, M. Gerbier stood supreme in forensic glory, as Erskine shortly after became in England, and Curran in Ireland; but in physical advantages his superiority was conspicuous, while all three apparently identified themselves with their client's cause and feelings, and communicated the conviction of right, which seemed to inspire their eloquence. "Pectus est quod disertos facit," truly observes Quintilian, (lib. x. cap. vii.) and Homer represents the power of Ulysses in speech as flowing from the same source. "'Αλλ' ὄτε δὴ ῥ' ὄπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος ἔει," (Il. Γ. 221.) Gerbier died in 1788, and, in eminence, was succeeded by Tronchet, who undertook, and Target, who refused, the King's defence in 1792. Then arose the brothers Dupin, Berryer, father and son, Odillon Barrot, Cremier, (a Jew,) with others, flourishing at the present day; while, in the provinces, Bordeaux and Lyons have ever been conspicuous for forensic capacities. France never produced a more eloquent advocate than the unfortunate Conventionalist, Vergniaud, whom I well recollect. Gerbier's predecessors of celebrity were Géau de Reverseaux, Cochin, and the great D'Aguesseau; previous to whom had successively shone for two centuries, the De Mesmes, Harlais, Nicolais, Molé's, Michel de l'Hospital, the Arnaulds, Le Maistre, with Pothier, the Coke of France, and Tiraqueau, his senior, of whom De Thou, (lib. xxi. anno 1558,) says, "Æque ingenii ut corporis numerosa fœcundus prole;

cum singulis annis singulos libros ac liberos reipublicæ daret." And this prolific parent and writer, it is to be observed, was a perfect teetotaler, wholly abstaining from all fermented liquor.* See "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes de toutes les Nations, par Taisand," 1737, 4to. The family of Talon, of the highest legal repute for a series of ages, were of Irish origin; but although, from the constitution of the ancient magistracy and bar of France, professional fame frequently appears of hereditary transmission, no instance of its enduring descent, except we recognize the asserted lineage of Hippocrates from Esculapius, can equal that recorded of an existing medical family at Lyons, whose patriarch, Edward White, attended our Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, as his surgeon. The name, on settling in France, being pronounced, was written, *Vitet*, (the final e not being then, as now, silent in English;) and medicine, in its various branches, has been the uninterrupted study and vocation of this Englishman's descendants to the passing day. I well remember the

* The ensuing lines, allusive to the fact and consequences, with poetical exaggeration, of course, are quoted by Bayle,

"Fœcundus fœcundus aequæ Tiraquellus amator,
Ter quindecim librorum et liberùm parens;
Qui nisi restinxisset aequi abstemius ignes,
Impleasset orbem prole animi atque corporis."

The number of books, though mostly folios, have been equalled; but that one wife, as is maintained of Tiraqueau's, ever produced forty-five children, is, I apprehend, unexampled; and water-drinking, though it may have cooled the fires, did not impair the capability of procreation. M. Twiss, in his Irish Tour, which exposed him to so much danger and ridicule on its publication, says that the wife of an Anglican minister of Fermanagh had thirty-one children in twenty-nine years. M. Dreux du Radier shows, however, that Tiraqueau's progeny, physical or intellectual, did not exceed fifteen. (Bibliothèque Historique et Critique du Poitou, 1754, tome i.) I heard the late Lady of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. say, that her mother had thirty-two children; and proofs of greater fertility may be given, but not to the extent of forty-five, I believe, unless indeed we resort to the storied fecundity of the progenitrix of the *Guelphs*.

late Dr. Louis Vitet in the Convention; and several of the family have written on the art. Yet this inheritance of taste and talent, we know, is very rare—

“ Rade volte risurge per li rami
L’humana probitate : et questa vole
Quei, che la da ; perche da lui si chiama.”
Dante, *Il Purgatorio*, lib. vii. v. 121.

And Boileau, on noticing the early attempts of Louis Racine to pursue the footsteps of his illustrious father, used every effort of dissuasion to divert the rising propensity, asserting, as an incontestible fact, that no precedent existed of inherited poetic genius. “ Depuis que le monde est monde, on n’a point vu de grand poète fils d’un grand poète,” says the old satirist. Tasso, though depreciated by Boileau, was, indeed, a great poet; but his father, who certainly possessed considerable talent, could, by no means, be similarly designated. (See *Gent. Mag.* for July, 1839, p. 38.) In another line, not wholly alien to our subject, as being the instrument of science, we may observe, that the printing office established by Christopher Plantin, about the year 1550, at Antwerp, then a great commercial emporium, has survived to our time in active operation, through the descendants of his daughter, the wife of John Moret, whose name the press has continued to bear. Some additional instances are mentioned in the *Gent. Mag.* for July, 1837, of typographical

transmission of race. I do not think that any other avocation presents an equal unbroken descent, though the establishment may maintain the same name, like the bank of Childs and Co., in which no individual of the founder’s family has for many years been associated. It dates from the Protectorate of Cromwell, or nearly two centuries; but its neighbour, the bank of Snow and Co. is its senior, the oldest indeed in Great Britain, or probably in Europe. The Polyglott Bible of 1569—1578, is an enduring monument of Plantin’s press, of which some of the productions attest the existence in 1553. It has latterly been the principal European workshop of Roman Missals and Breviaries.

The remuneration of theatrical artists, singers, dancers, and actors, would not be an incurious subject; but being no direct appendage to my present theme, I shall only add, that the perquisites of Miss Fanny Elslar in the United States, far surpassed any gains by the bar there, during the same period. At Paris, too, it is ascertained, that M^{lle} Rachel, from her first appearance at the Théâtre François, the 12th of June 1838, to the 1st of last November, (1842), enriched the treasury of that establishment to the extent of above £54,000, the fruit of 179 representations, of which she was entitled to one fourth.

Yours, &c. J. R.

SOME ORIGINAL INEDITED DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO MONTGOMERY CASTLE, THE PRINCIPAL SEAT OF EDWARD, LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY, AND HIS DEMESNES CONTIGUOUS THERETO, DURING THE GREAT REBELLION.

THE Castle of Montgomery was one of those strongholds on the north-eastern confines of Wales, which were of great importance in the early period of the Norman dynasty, as a barrier against the incursions of the warlike and indomitable remnant of the ancient Britons.

It was said to have been built by Baldwin, entrusted by William the Conqueror with the defence of the Welsh marches; the Welsh called it in consequence Tre-Valdwyn, changing according to the custom of their language the initial letter of the name for the sake of euphony from B. to V.

It shortly after fell into the hands of another of the Conqueror’s followers, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. From him the castle and town have the name which they at present bear. Montgomery had long been the seat of the ancient family of Herbert. They had a mansion called *Blackhall*, which stood near the bottom of the town; the remains of a foss alone now indicate the spot, for the edifice itself was demolished, it is said, by fire.

Lord Herbert, in detailing some highly interesting anecdotes of his valiant great-grandfather and grand-

father, in a spirit worthy of such progenitors, says that the power of the latter "was so great in the country, that divers ancestors of the better families now in Montgomeryshire, were his servants, and raised by him. He delighted also much in hospitality, as having a long table twice covered every meal with the best meats that could be gotten. It was an ordinary saying in the country at that time, when they saw any fowl (game) rise, 'Fly where thou wilt thou wilt light at Blackhall!'"

Blackhall, Lord Herbert says, was erected by his grandfather, whose family residence had previously been Montgomery Castle. Sir Richard Herbert, his great-grandfather, was Steward, in the time of Henry the Eighth, of the lordships and marches of North Wales, East Wales, and Cardiganshire, with power of executing offenders; a privilege possessed by marcher lords who had royal rights in the boundaries which they defended, or enlarged against their border adversaries.

We may suppose that while Blackhall was the banqueting house and open hostelry of the Herberts, Montgomery Castle was their stronghold, retiring place, and donjon prison, for felons and marauders. The county at large from the following papers, it will be seen, contributed towards maintaining its garrison. And here I may be permitted to observe, that I have always thought that even in the present day, many papers of interest in illustration of the minuter parts of history and biography lie dormant in the muniment rooms of old English families, or have been scattered by chance into more obscure quarters. I had the good fortune myself to find four very interesting and characteristic letters of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, at Loseley House in Surrey;* and I

* These letters are from Lord Herbert of Cherbury, to his guardian appointed by the Court of Wards, Sir George More, of Loseley. One of them, accompanying a present of some Shrewsbury cakes to his father in wardship, (for he addresses him Sir George by the appellation "worthy father,") is dated from Eyton, the 17th Aug. 1602. The other three are written from Montgomery Castle in the following

have now a few more to offer illustrative of his history, and that of his possessions in Montgomeryshire.

Descended from a long line of ancestors, distinguished for their valour, their patrimonial possessions, and their princely hospitalities, himself an enthusiast in chivalry, and an eminent historical writer, to say nothing of his less valuable productions as a moral philosopher; every minute inedited fact which can be traced in relation to Lord Herbert of Cherbury, will be interesting to the student of English biography.

The following documents have been rescued from oblivion by the kindness of an old and valued friend, a descendant of a respectable Shropshire family whose ancestors adhered with zealous, if mistaken, loyalty of sentiment to the cause of the lineal claimants of the crown in the beginning of the last century. From their long residence and connexion with Shropshire, a few papers relative to the condition of the seat of the Herberts, Montgomery Castle, during the civil war, seem to have fallen into their hands. These I shall briefly describe in their chronological order, and also communicate at length. The writer of the prefatory memoir of Lord Herbert, prefixed to the reprint of the Strawberry Hill edition of his Life, from his own pen, says, that "when the differences between King Charles and his Parliament broke out, Lord Herbert joined his interest to the latter. He attended the army of the Parliament to Scotland in 1639, and obtained indemnification for his Castle of Montgomery, which had been demolished by their order."† There is a confusion of date and palpable mis-statement in the above passage, most extraordinary in a preliminary notice which is stated to be written for the purpose of supplying some particulars of Lord Herbert's life, not mentioned by himself.

In the first place, the army which marched to the confines of Scotland in

year. He therein expresses a desire of getting a seat in Parliament. He was then about 22 years of age. Vide Kempe's Loseley MSS. page 354, *et passim*.

† Prefatory Memoir to the Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, p. x. Edit. 1809.

1639, headed by the King, with which Lord Herbert is stated to have been present, can by no means be called the army of the Parliament; of course the allusion is to the revolutionary long Parliament which assembled November 3rd in the following year. It was that army with which the King purposed to reduce the Scottish Covenanters, against Episcopacy and the church liturgy, to obedience. How unsuccessfully is well known. The coupling Lord Herbert's indemnification for the destruction of his Castle of Montgomery with this event, is conspicuously absurd. The following documents will shew that in the year 1647, eight years, at least, after the writer of the memoir states the Castle of Montgomery had been demolished, that the castle was in the hands of its owner, Lord Herbert, and that its garrison was commanded by officers in the parliament interest, appointed by himself.

On the 5th of September, 1644, Lord Herbert had given up his castle to the Parliament,* who probably regarded his possession of it, at that time, with some jealousy; he made a stipulation, however, for its re-delivery to him. In 1647 he applied for the fulfilment of this article of capitulation, and on the 25th March, in that year, the House of Commons ordered that he should have the free custody of his castle returned to him, and that the services of Samuel Moore, who had been governor *ad interim*, should be considered, a remuneration made for them accordingly. Lord Herbert engaged, on his part, that he would put no person disaffected to the Parliament in authority at Montgomery Castle, and in case any emergency should arise which might affect the security of the fortress, he would give order for advertising the Parliament general then nearest at hand of the circumstances, or, if necessary, the Parliament itself.†

These conditions he appears by the papers annexed to have been desirous to fulfil. The two first transcribed

illustrate this very point; they are without date, but that of March 1647, may confidently be assigned to them.

The documents are of a very similar tenor; but some variation in the arrangement for the custody of the fortress, and some amplification in the precautionary measures for its security, will justify the insertion of both.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT. NO. I.

(*Appointment of Samuel Moore, Esq. as Governor of the Garrison of Montgomery Castle.*)

"I, Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, doe hereby constitute and appointe Mr. Samuel Moore, esq'. heretofore governor of Montgomery Castle, or in his absence Liefsten' Allen, to governe such guards as I shall nominate for the securing of my Castle of Montgomery, against any hostile attempt (and if neede be) to displace any of the sayd guards, and take others in their stead, by the advice of Mr. Richard Griffith and Mr. Moyses Lloyd, gentlemen, without admitting any of the sayd guards to remayne or bee in the sayd Castle, who can be knowne or discovered to bee ill affected to y^e Parliament; and that if danger appeare of any attempt against the sayd Castle, that hee advertise the next Parliament garrison as also y^e Parliament itselfe thereof, so soone as conveniently may bee, and together to acquainte mee therewth, as also wth any particularitye w^{ch} may concerne the safe keeping and defending of the sayd Castle, and for preventing dangers that may ensue from tyme to tyme, to y^e end speedy remedy may be given for the same. All this to continue during pleasure. In witness whereof wee have interchangeably put to our hands and seales."

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT. NO. II.

(*Appointment of Lieutenant Allen as Commander of the Garrison of Montgomery Castle.*)

"I, Edward L. Herbert of Cherbury, owner of the Castle of Montgomery, by these presents voluntarily and of my own accord constitute, ordaine, and appointe Lieftenant Edward Allen to governe such guards as I shall nominate for securing of my said Castel against hostile attempts, and if need bee to displace anie of the said guards, and take others in their stead by the advice of Samuel Moore, esq. now governor of Hereford if he so please, and in his absence of Mr. Rich. Griffith, and Mr. Oliver Herbert, gent.; upon condition that none bee admitted as guards in the sayd Castle, who can be knowne or discovered to be ill affected to the Parlia-

* In 1645, May 19, the Parliament constituted Col. William Herbert, Governor of Montgomery Castle, in the room of Sir John Price. Journals of the Commons, vol. V.

† Journals of the Commons, vol. V. p. 124.

ment. And that if danger appear of any attempt against y^e said Castle, that he advertise the next Parliament garrison, also the Parliam^t itself therof, so soon as convenient mee therewth, as also w^{ch} any particularity w^{ch} may concerne y^e safe keeping and defending of the sayd Castle, and for preventing dangers that my arise from tyme to tyme, to y^e end speedy remedy may bee given for the same; and that he y^e said Edw. Allen bee carefull to preserve the magazine, armer, and ammunition in the said Castle, and upon condition that he faythfully performe the trust committed to him here and other necessary points, all this to continue during pleasure."

The next document it may be concluded is from Lord Herbert's bailiff, and affords a lively picture of the condition to which his lordship's alliance with his Parliamentary friends had reduced his patrimonial town and fortress. It shows that the honest bailiff much distrusted that Allen, who had been constituted governor of Montgomery Castle by Lord Herbert himself, on its restoration to his hands, had any regard for his lordship's interests in securing his property from depredation.

The seat of a burgess for the borough of Montgomery being vacant, we have a sketch of an election which had nearly been lost by the candidate preferred by the commander of the Parliament forces in these parts, General Mytton. Fanatical teachers, countenanced by the officers in charge of the Castle, took possession of the pulpit of the venerable parish church of Montgomery, in which the bones of Lord Herbert's ancestors reposed. The lead was stripped off the church steeple and roof and carried to the Castle, and expended there in repairs, or probably otherwise disposed of as lawful plunder. Well might the bailiff denounce Allen, the governor of the fortress, to his lord as a treacherous agent. The parish officers had still sufficient respect for the sacred edifice, whence the sacred rites of Christianity had been dispensed to their forefathers to repair these depredations, and for this purpose made an assessment in which Lord Herbert himself was rated.

DOCUMENT, NO. III.

(*E. Thomson to Lord Herbert.*)

Right Honor^{ble}.

"I received your honor's of the 30th

5

March, and could not then answerre in regarde of the post's sudden retorne; but, accordingly as your honor desired, I did what I could to suppress the reporte of the redelivery of the Castle; but it was to little purpose, for they had the certainty before I rec^d y^r. But Moyses Lloyde and I repayred to Allen and Captaine Lloyde, and had some conference with them for the preserving of all things theare, until we received further directions w^{ch} they faithfully promised, and sithens the receipte of y^r hon^r the 2^d of Aprill, I have had four warders every day, and four watchmen every night, under pretence of looking to the towne, to have an eie unto what comes from the castle. And soe I will continue until I heare further. The souldiers* upon the newes of delivery of the Castle beganne to crye out for their arreares, saycinge they would not part before they had them, w^{ch} weare greate; upon w^{ch} I having a very good opportunity, the generale Mytton beinge at my house, I obtained an order from him to the collector of the contribution to pay them £460 w^{ch} will be donne, a copy whereof I have sent y^r hon^r enclosed, soe that there is no stopp in that for their staye, but only y^r order from the Parliam^t to Coll. Moore and y^r lre. And then I hope it will be deliv^d, and the sooner the better, for if I should advise y^r hon^r, I would not leave one of them theare, not soe much as Allen, for they do nothinge but harbour Independents and Anabaptists and such lyke, w^{ch} may happen to be dangerous if theare weare occasion.

"For Allen, aboute a fortnight past, he carryed awaye a truncke and some other things; but sithens we hear of none, butt yesterday Mrs. Price, of Vaynor, carryed away her trunks and divers others that putt them theare for safe custodie. I am ready, with the townsmen, if we see or heare of any abuse in the Castle, and will lose our lives before your hon^r suffer any wrong theare, if we hear of it. I do not find that Mrs. Beatrice Herberte doth stire any thing. I doe humour Allen and the rest as much as I cann, butt I wish y^r hon^r weare fairly ridd of them, for they are butt dissemblers, and for their own ends and nott for y^r profit; when y^r hon^r sends your order, theare shall be nothinge omitted by me in what your hon^r commandes, but shall be really and faithfully performed. Upon Tewsday last wee proceeded to our election for burgesses of the Parliam^t; the general came to my howse Mundaye night; I diswaded Captain Edward Herberte from it, butt he

* Of the garrison which had been put in by the Parliament.

sided with Mr. Devereux, against the Generall w^{ch} stood for Mr. Gerarde, and so did all the burgesses when we went to the poll, the country would not hear the General speake, but cried out for Devereux, whereupon he went out of the hall very discontentedly, seeing the great disorder of the people; after w^{ch} I caused the mandate to be read by our town clearke, afterwards I opened the contents theareof unto them, advertising them to have a care in their choice, that nothing might bee done against that w^{ch} was expected from us. I acquainted them that there were two stood for the election, Mr. Gerarde recommended by your hon^r, and Mr. Devereux, recommended by the country, and wished them to make their choice; whereupon they cried out Devereux, and not one voyce, as I could heare, for Gerarde; the country will not heare talke of his name, in regard they heard so much mischeife donne by Gerarde on the King's side; upon w^{ch} the clection ended, and the General went away, and yesterdays last he sente 350 foote souldiers to quarter in Poole,* because the bailiffs shewed themselves soe far in this businesse; yf wee hadde not diswaded Captain Herberte very much, I assure y^r hon^r he had carryed it; Mr. Devereux had 703 voyces of his side.

"We are in greate distraction in this parishe about a minister wee had, one Mr. Hall, for this three-quarters of a yeare, and now he is gone. And sithens Allen and Captain Loyde and Mr. Griffiths countenanceth Mr. Vavasor Powell, and Mr. Mosten, two Independents, and these we have (alternis vicibus). I desire y^r hon^r to settle one good man amongst us, or lett us labour for one, and take the staff once again into your hands, and keepe it.

"We had, my lorde, our leade all taken off the steeple and church, and carryed to the Castle in Sir John Price his time, and much of it was put upon the castle by Robert the joyner and Ned the harper, that we could not have backe again which was worth x^{li}. the rest was had, and we casted it anew, and bought 14 hundred pound att Mahenillet,† to make itt out, and soe have putt it all up again on the steeple, otherwise that and the church would have decayed. The lowne [loan] we cest [assessed] for this purpose was xxxii^{li}. wherein y^r hon^r is sessed in v^l. duly and justly accordinge to the pro-

* Welsh Pool, near Montgomery.

† Machynlleth, an interesting and beautifully seated town on the western border of Montgomeryshire. It is supposed to have been a Roman station.

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portion we cesse o^r selves. We desire that y^r hon^r would be pleased to give order to Moyses Lloyd to paye itt, the same being to so good an use. Thus, having acquainted y^r hon^r of all that is requisite, I humbly take my leave, and will ever remayne, y^r hon^r's humble servt, in all duty to command,

"E. THOMPSON.

"*Montgomery, 8th Aprill, 1647.*"

Lord Herbert, in consequence of the above report of his bailiff, probably repaired from London to his castle of Montgomery. Thence he addresses the two letters which follow to General Mytton, Commander of the Parliament forces in those parts,‡ and represents that he has been so impoverished by the civil wars that he cannot maintain a sufficient garrison for its defence, and therefore requests that the pay formerly allowed by the county for the garrison of Montgomery Castle should be continued.

DOCUMENT, NO. IV.

(*Lord Herbert to General Mytton, Draft.*)

"Noble Generall,

"It having pleased your honourable Howse of Com^{ons} to restore unto mee my Castle of Montgomery, I thought it my part to advertise you thereof, and together to desire you to assist mee for defence of my said Castle, and (that) in a more particular manner, while the discontented souldiers are now at Poole, so neere mee, demanding pay, or otherwise continue in any of the adjoining countyes in a bodye, to w^{ch} those who are disaffected to the Parliam^t may resort. And because y^e honorable Howse of Com^{ns}, by their order, (dated 25 Martii, 1647) hath so restored mee my Castle, as in their sayd order there are noe expresse words w^{ch} mention any thing concerning the taking away the allowance formerly given in this county for defence of this Castle, and that myselfe am so impoverished by these warres that I am not able to maintaine so considerable a garrison here as perchance may be needful, I shall desire your helping hand, and for the purpose to give order (if you please) that y^e pay formerly allowed to maintayne a garrison here may be continued; and upon my going to London (w^{ch} I intend speedily, God willing) I shall endeavor to procure you thanks for y^e same, unlesse, perchance, by the power already given, you will procede to grant mee meanes for the securing of this so important a place:

‡ See Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. II. p. 592.

"I would particularly speak with you concerning these things at Shrewsbury or Poole upon Thursday next, or sooner, at this place, (if you please) my haste being greate of returning to London. And in y^e meane while I desire you to returne mee as speedy an answer as your occasions will suffer, and soe rest, &c.

"I have continued hitherunto y^e Garrison I founde here.

"*Montgomery Castle, April 26, 1647.*

"I shall produce y^e order for y^e delivery of my castle whensoever yⁿ please to require it."

DOCUMENT, NO. V.

(*Lord Herbert to General Mytton.*)

"Noble General,

"My busines at London requiring a speedy returne from hence, I shall bee infort to leave this country sooner than I expected; neither shall I have leysure at this tyme to attend you in Shrewsbury, as I desired both for enjoying your noble company, as also for advising mee about y^e securing my castle from hostile attempts, the care whereof I presume especially to recommend unto you. As for the particularities concerning the same, I hope to write them from London to you by the poste upon the 11th of May, and therefore desire you to leave word with Mr. John Lloyd of Shrewsbury, where my sayd letters shall finde you (God willing). Soe with remembrance of my best respects to your worthy selfe, I reeste,

"Yo^r most faithfull loving kinsman and servant,

"HERBERT.

"*Montgomery Castle, April 30, 1647.*"

The last document I have to produce, is a sort of certificate from Lord Herbert's neighbours, of the great injury he had sustained in his estate by the civil wars; the ravages and spoil committed by the unruly soldiery of the Parliament in his demesnes. The picture is but a solitary one of so many others similar, to which the

"intestine shock,

And furious close of civil butchery"

gave rise, when the good, the loyal, and the brave, were persecuted, robbed and slain, and all this under the hateful pretence that the revolutionists were fighting the battles of the God of Order, Truth, and Mercy, who, for wise purposes, loosed the agents of Satan for a time.

DOCUMENT, NO. VI.

(*Copy or draft certificate of damage*

done to Lord Herbert's demesnes near Montgomery.)

"Wee whose names are subscribed, being the next neighbours to Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, take y^e boldnes humbly to certify, that from the tyme the sayd Edward Lord Herbert put his Castle of Montgomery unto y^e Parliament protection, he hath sustayned greate damages in his estate both reall and personall, by y^e violence of warre and disorder of souldiers entertayned in y^e said castle and others, y^e castle itselfe having benee much defaced and suffered to decay, his lord^{sh} great woods betwixt the castle and other parts adjoyning, together wth y^e timber trees in them, cutt downe and carryed away, and almost totally wasted, his 2 parkes, well replenished with deer, destroyed, poste and pale being pulled up for the space of aboute 6 miles in compasse, and afterwards by the souldiers and poorer sort of people carryed away and burnt; horses of an excellent breede, w^{ch} he had in great number, taken away, as also the cattle w^{ch} stock'd 3 of his best farms, worth aboute £500 yearly. The rents both before and after the delivery of his castle to a great value, withheld from him by reason most of his lordship's tennants were plundered and thereby disabled to pay, and both his lordship's demesnes lay'd common, and severall of his farme howses and other buildings utterly ruined. All w^{ch} losses amount, as wee verily beleeve, to the value of many thousand pounds. Besides y^e losse of twelve hundred poundes p^r ann. of his lordship's estate in Ireland, wholly possesed by y^e rebells for these 5 yeares last past, as we are credibly informed."

On the back of the sheet is this memorandum.

"The lands of Edward Owen in Llanathyn parish, have been lett at 13^{li} p^r ann. and now the tenant payes not above £7."

Whether Lord Herbert obtained any remuneration for these losses, I have not ascertained, at any rate he did not long survive to deplore them. It will be remembered, that his last letter was dated from Montgomery Castle, April 30, 1647, and he died at his house in Queen Street, London, in August, 1648.*

The ancient fortress founded by the Norman lords was probably ultimately so far demolished by the Parliamentary

* Athenæ Oxon. vol. II. p. 117.

tacticians, as to render it indefensible as a military post. This was their policy with almost all the strongholds of the realm, erected in feudal times; for well they knew that "the rude ribs of an ancient castle" had often long withstood and defied their rebel arms. A few shattered walls on a steep insulated rock, are now, I believe, the only vestiges of the castles of Baldwin and Montgomery. On an ad-

jacent hill are some fine remains of British castrametation.

At the distance of about two miles from Montgomery on the Shrewsbury road, is Cherbury, where stood the Priory of St. Benedict; this village gave to Lord Herbert his titular appellation, but he was born, according to his biographers, at Eyton.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

NORMAN PISCINA AND SEDILIA IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LEICESTER.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Jan. 9.*
I SEND you drawings of a Piscina and of some Sedilia situate in the north, or (what is usually termed,) the old chancel of St. Mary's Church in this place; they are from the talented and careful pencil of Mr. T. F. Lee, a resident here, and one of the masters attached to the Leicester Proprietary School.

The Church of St. Mary is one of no common character or interest; immediately adjacent to the Castle of Leicester, it was either a partaker in the prosperity, or a partner in the adversity, of that renowned baronial and princely edifice. Almost every description of architecture may be found in and about the church; and this diversity was doubtless chiefly occasioned, by the reparations, restorations, and additions, periodically rendered necessary, by the altered circumstances of the Castle, or the pious influences which pervaded the minds, and controuled the actions, of the royal and noble possessors of that splendid establishment.

It would seem that in the time of the Saxons, there was a church upon or near the site of that of St. Mary; and that, this having been destroyed, or at least very considerably damaged, at the Norman Invasion, was restored about the year 1107, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, who placed in it a Dean and twelve secular Canons, and endowed them with ample possessions. This collegiate church did not however long maintain its property and immunities: in the year 1137, it was transferred by

Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, (the son of its founder,) to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis near Leicester, which he had that year established.

Earl Bossu, however, that he might not appear totally to destroy his father's foundation, with the consent of Richard, the first abbot of Leicester, placed eight canons in the church of St. Mary de Castro, one of whom was at length made dean. These were all instituted by the abbot, except one that was afterwards called vicar of the parish, who was instituted by the Bishop; but this regulation was changed A.D. 1400, when, with the consent and under the advice of Bishop Beaufort, the abbot and convent ordained, that for the future either the dean or the sacrist should also be the vicar.* St. Mary's thus became both a collegiate and parochial establishment; it eventually settled down into an exclusively parochial one, and is now a vicarage in the patronage of the crown.

The present building may be said to consist of two distinct churches; the north portion of it contains the remains of the church erected by the Earl of Mellent and Leicester, the decided characteristics of which are, of course, Norman; the south portion exhibits some very valuable specimens of the Early English and later styles of architecture, and presents a clerestory and splendid wood roof, generally understood to have been raised towards the close of the fourteenth century, by the munificence of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster,

* Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. i. part 2nd, p. 303.

one of the lords of the castle, and a frequent resident there. The exterior windows and termination of the Norman church, as well as the commencement of the early English one, are clearly to be traced; the Norman portion, however, has been lamentably disfigured by miserable and tasteless encroachments, which have destroyed many of its interesting features.

The Piscina and Sedilia shewn in the engraving, are situate in the chancel attached to the Norman part of the church. The Norman character of the Sedilia is obvious; but the Piscina exhibits an appearance of a somewhat different description, and has led to the conjecture, that it is of a more remote date than the Sedilia. I am aware some have contended for a more remote period being assigned to Piscinas than to Sedilia.* With reference to either however, those of a Norman description are amongst the most ancient now existing in this country, and but few are found of an earlier date than the thirteenth century.† In that century, they became very general, owing, in all probability, to the constitution of Archbishop Langton, promulgated in the year 1222, by which it was decreed, that in every church which had a large parish, there should be two or three priests, according to the largeness of the parish, and state of the church.‡ This constitution, too, accounts, in a great measure for varieties in the number of Sedilia—some churches having two—some, three (the usual number), and some, four and five. In Chalk Church, Kent, there is only one seat,§ and there is a beautiful single Sedile in Fulham Church, Middlesex.||

The Piscina in the Leicester case had been hidden for years by a tombstone placed in front of it. This stone having been recently removed, the interesting relic presented itself, de-

nuded, in a great measure, (as I conjecture,) of its distinctive Norman character, which had been destroyed, in order to permit the stone to be placed against the wall of the chancel. My impression is, that the Piscina was of the same date as the Sedilia; I see no reason for supposing it to have been erected at an earlier period, nor any grounds for regarding it as of Saxon origin. I am one of those who have arrived at the conclusion, that the remains of Saxon architecture in this country are but few and scattered, and I cannot detect in the church of Saint Mary, any acknowledged indications of such remains. It is indeed doubtful whether the present church occupies the site of the Saxon church, although, for several reasons, I am inclined to think it does. With reference to Leicester, Leland says, "there was afore the Conquest, a collegiate church of prebendes *intra castrum*; the landes whereof gyven by Robert Bossu, Erle of Leirestre, to the abbey of chanons made by him withoute the walles. A new church of the residew of the old prebendes was erected *without the castelle*, and dedicate to St. Marie as the olde was." From this it would almost appear that the collegiate church founded by the Earl of Mellent and Leicester did not occupy the site of the Saxon church. Reverting, however, to the piscina and sedilia, and regarding them as Norman, they may certainly be considered as among the earliest at present existent in this country.

The screen to the right of the sedilia now separates a part of the Norman chancel of St. Mary's from the more modern one, and is a beautiful and elaborate specimen of the perpendicular style of architecture. Its proportions have been, in my opinion, abridged, and some years since it extended considerably further into the church than it now does; and as its original length has been ascertained, and that length precisely agrees with the width of the south aisle, there can be little doubt it once separated the south chancel from that aisle.

The situation of the parish church of St. Mary is combined with reminiscences of no ordinary description. Immediately adjacent to it, (as was

* Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 392.

† Glossary of Architecture, vol. I. p. 163.

‡ Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 343, containing a quotation from Johnson's "Ecclesiastical Law."

§ Vide Plate in Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 343.

|| Faulkner's History, p. 75, where an engraving of the sedile is given.

before observed,) stands, "what is left," of the once far-famed Castle of Leicester—a domain and domicile of the turbulent, but brave—the ambitious, daring, and imperious—yet highly popular, Simon de Montfort; and in subsequent years, a favourite residence of some of the most celebrated members of the royal and noble house of Lancaster. At the south-west termination of the parochial cemetery of St. Mary, is an arch beneath which "what was mortal" of Henry Earl of Lancaster, (son of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, the second son of King Henry III.); of his son the warlike but politic Duke of Lancaster, (father-in-law of John of Ghent, and grandfather of King Henry IV.); of Mary de Bohun, Countess of Derby, (the mother of King Henry V.); and of Constance, daughter of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, (the second wife of John of Ghent,) were borne in solemn funereal procession from the Castle of Leicester, to the neighbouring collegiate church of the Newarke. At a short distance, too, the splendid Gate House which formed the private entrance of the Lancaster family to their princely residence, rises in baronial dignity, and though rapidly "verging to decay," evidences the once magnificent character of the castellated palace to which it was a prelude. The church of St. Mary, with its associations, afford ample scope for the indulgence of those luxuriant, yet melancholy flights of the imagination, which, exciting as they may be, yield a sublime gratification, connecting, as the sensation does, the past with the present, portraying in vivid colours by-gone scenes of the deepest interest, and furnishing to the contemplative mind a lesson replete with instruction and benefit.

Yours, &c. J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

DR. DIBDIN'S TOUR IN BELGIUM.

A JOURNEY, undertaken for the establishment of health, has terminated not only in the accomplishment of that desirable object, but in the accumulation of materials which are perhaps one day likely to come before the public in a volume of no common beauty or interest.

The first place visited by Dr. Dibdin

was *Bruges*; where our venerable typographer, William Caxton, resided some time in the suite of Margaret of York, sister of Edward the Fourth, when she came over to be united to Charles the Bold:—on which occasion Caxton attended on the investiture of Charles with the Order of the Garter. The speech pronounced on that occasion by John Russel, ("vir celeberrimus,") and printed entire by Dr. Dibdin in his *Typographical Antiquities*, is in the library of Earl Spencer; and has long maintained its unique character. *Bruges* has in many respects great attractions for an English traveller and antiquary. Its streets are picturesque from the grotesqueness of architecture. Most of them are broad and clean; while the huge bell-tower, in the *Grande Place*, rising upwards of two hundred feet from the *Halles de Commerce*, is constantly re-echoing to the sound of sixty bells, fixed within its centre. They have here a very elegant *Hotel de Ville*, of the early part of the fifteenth century; exhibiting, amongst other quaint devices, the man and the wife quarrelling for the wearing of the breeches. The public library, within this building, is extremely interesting from its architectural character, and contains a complete collection of all the books printed by Colard Manzion, the first printer at *Bruges*, and intimate friend of Caxton. These books were presented to the library by the late well known M. Van Praet, a native of the town. The gift has been emphatically marked by a marble bust of that distinguished bibliographer, placed by the side of his present. But, although a sort of desolate air of departed grandeur marks this once celebrated city, it contains, within its churches, some magnificent specimens of monumental sculpture: and, among these, perhaps the finest in the world, of their form and character—the tombs of Charles the Bold; and Mary of Burgundy, his daughter. They are placed in a comparatively mean chapel, having once graced the centre of the choir of *Notre Dame*. Of these tombs, sparkling with the most exquisite specimens of enamel, the latter is the more ancient and more beautifully executed. The robe of Mary, in elaborately worked brass, has all

the delicacy of fillagree. The shields of coat-armour, upon both tombs, may justly exercise the wonder and admiration of all heraldic *virtuosi*. There is an excellent hotel, *Hotel de Flandre*, where the utmost civility, good feeding as well as good breeding, regularity, and moderation of charges, prevail. The *Chef de Cuisine* is a son of the master of the inn, and his two sisters, the *Mesdemoiselles Kryts*, are above all things especially attentive to the comforts of the English. They know our language; but, like all the foreigners, give up the proper pronunciation of it in despair. At Bruges is the famous *chimney-piece*, sculptured in the time of Charles V. of which a cast in plaster has been lately transferred to Paris. Engravings without end have been published of this most extraordinary specimen of art, in which the Emperor cuts no mean or unobtruding figure.

From Bruges, Dr. Dibdin visited *Ghent* (or *Gand*), which by means of a capital railroad is reached within a couple of hours. The country is entirely flat, even all the way to Brussels; but the soil has a rich alluvial aspect, and is studded, the whole way, with what, in England, would be called a succession of market-gardens. Nothing can exceed the general air of comfort and abundance of the whole country. Gand is a large, noble city; with a population of upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants. Commerce is prosperous. The streets exhibit the appearance of bees emerging from a hive. The river is broad and brisk. The public buildings are many and noble. The churches are numerous and ancient. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Bavon—whose sculptured form, in white marble, springs from the summit of an altar-screen, scarcely short of forty feet in height. The saint seems to claim Heaven as his future resting place. He had been once a marauding bandit upon earth. The pencil of Rubens has ennobled his apotheosis in one of the side chapels; but the colours are fast fading, and a much more exquisite representation of the same subject, an easel-sketch, may be seen in our National Gallery at home, once the property of the late Rev. W. Holwell Carr. The side

chapels are usually composed of white and black marble: many of them of exquisite beauty, and among them is a chapel devoted to the memory of John Van Eyk, the supposed father of painting in oil. The principal composition, of upwards of two hundred figures, is one of very extraordinary merit; and the curious may discern originals, of which the copies, even among the most distinguished of the Italian school, have gained the applause of all beholders. The family of Van Eyk sleep in a large tomb in the crypt below; a crypt, scarcely to be equalled in Europe for its size. It ought to have been observed that John Hemelin, or Hemlich, or Mechlin, as a nearly coeval artist, is the boast and glory of *Bruges*. His martyrdom of St. Ursula still brings shoals of pilgrims to the shrine of St. John's hospital at this latter place.

On the day of Dr. Dibdin's arrival at Ghent, it was the anniversary festival of St. Bavon; and he arrived in good time to be both a spectator and auditor of the mingled absurdities and harmonies of the high mass. The bishop, in *plenis pontificalibus*, took his share in the church service. He sat down, stood up, kneeled, and received homage in turn. Thrice he kissed the choral book—presented by the attendant priests in full costume: thrice he allowed his mitre to be taken off and put on—and more than once became perfectly invisible from clouds of incense puffed out of swung censers. There are here four magnificent bronze or copper candlesticks, nine feet high, which have the Royal Arms of England, and were once the property of Charles I. purchased, as it is said, of Oliver Cromwell. A volume of no mean dimensions, and full of varied interest, might be written upon this cathedral alone; the principal entrance to which would disgrace a Norfolk farmer's pig-sty.

The *Hotel de Ville* is a magnificent pile of building, executed at different times, and in two styles of architecture. Each style has its peculiar attraction; but a chimney, in the Gothic division, is pointed out as eclipsing every thing of the kind in Europe. It is certainly eminently beautiful. The *public library* is indeed a glorious

structure,* and the public librarian, Mons. Voisin, a not less glorious conservator of the treasures confided to his care: but here is no *Via Lactea* of first-rate book-stars; and yet, as a collection, it may be considered fully equal to what they have at Louvain, or at Brussels. The locale is greatly preferable to either. The other public buildings—such as the University, the Palais de Justice (not quite completed), the spectacle (or play house), the saloon, the dancing-room, and above all, the concert-room (scarcely equalled by any chamber in Windsor Castle,) make large claims upon our unbounded admiration. M. Roelandt, the architect, should sit at the same table with Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren. *Three* is the happy number for grouping, whether for animals upon four legs or upon two; as the cows of Cuyp, and the graces of Canova, sufficiently attest.

After Gand, the renowned city of *Antwerp* was the next object of Dr. Dibdin's attraction; and here he seems to have revelled midst the choicest treasures of antiquity and art. Perhaps, of all cities in the Low Countries, Antwerp really possesses the most genuine properties for fixing the attention, and lengthening the sojourn, of a lover of by-gone times. The streets are ample and picturesque; the houses are full of crotchet ornaments and gable-ends. The cathedral is the boast of Flanders: the museum is filled with the finest productions of Rubens's magical pencil: the change—the place de Maire, or Mier—the ramparts, the citadel, the docks—all intermingling in picturesque splendour and magnificence! The air is pure, the neighbourhood cheerful, the soil abundant.

It is at Antwerp that two mighty men, long gone by, yet challenge the attention and kindle the enthusiasm of every good citizen: namely, Christopher Plantin, printer to Philip II. and Sir Peter Paul Rubens. The latter is known throughout the civilized world: the mighty master of his undying art; the kindler of all the loftier feelings connected with the more marked characters of sacred writ; a giant, in his sphere: a magician, labouring under

the conflicting emotions of what might be called inspiration. It is at Antwerp that Rubens sits upon his loftiest throne; and where Vandyke seems only a luminary of feeble and borrowed lustre in his train. Our traveller experienced here every degree of civility and attention—in presents of books, prints, pictures, and sculpture. Mr. de Kuyper quickly won his heart by his colossal head of Plantin, executed at the express entreaty, and sole expense, of the late M. Van de Pré. The office and private residence of Plantin were especially visited by Dr. Dibdin, under the express order of M. de Morntorf, a noble descendant of the printer. The types, the presses, the drying-rooms, the whole paraphernalia of his large offices, together with his own chair—his private library of MSS. and printed books—his family portraits, including that of his friend and chief corrector, Lipsius, made a very sensible impression upon our traveller.† Then, again within the Hotel de Ville, he gained the kind offices, and secured the friendship of the archiviste of the town, M. F. Verachter, who had filled that most essential office upwards of twenty years; and showed, amongst other things, as the fruit of his meritorious toil, upwards of *twenty thousand small bags*, docketed and ticketed with notifications of important public counts and records. Of the Cathedral—and the Descent from the Cross—but we pause for the present.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 12th.

THE analysis of coincidences in the ideas and expression of different poets is an interesting investigation, which has already been commenced in former numbers of your journal. Against Lord Byron has been often brought the charge of plagiarism; but allow one to be an enthusiastic lover of poetry, and allow, what was once asserted, to be true, that we do not forget, but rather, that our dormant recollections are ever awaiting the return of old associations to call them into life, and we must then wonder that there are so few points of resem-

* It was formerly a place of worship.

† See *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 151-7.

blance in the language of our poets. Wherever he found that he had encroached upon the ideas of another, Lord Byron failed not to make acknowledgment in a note. "The Waltz," commences

"Muse of the many-twinkling feet! * * *"
and the line of Gray,

"Glance their many-twinkling feet,"
is subjoined. The recollection of Gray's most celebrated line, "Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," may have suggested the last line of the following three in the "Bride of Abydos:"

"His trance was gone—his keen eye shone
With thoughts that long in darkness dwelt;
With thoughts that burn—in rays that melt."

"The Bride of Abydos," in many parts, resembles the "Eloisa to Abelard" of Pope, of which it is known that Lord Byron was a great admirer. In the second canto of the former poem are these exquisite lines:—

"Not blind to fate, I see, where'er I rove,
Unnumber'd perils,—but one only love!
Yet well my toils shall that fond breast repay,
Though fortune frown, or falser friends betray.
How dear the dream, in darkest hours of ill,
Should all be chang'd, to find thee faithful still!
Be but thy soul, like Selim's, firmly shown;
To thee be Selim's tender as thine own;
To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight,
Blend every thought, do all—but disunite!"

Pope, in the "Eloisa to Abelard," says,

"Yet write, oh! write me all, that I may join
Griefs to thy griefs, and echo sighs to thine:
Nor foes nor fortune take this pow'r away,
And is my Abelard less kind than they?
Tears still are mine, and those I need not spare;

Then share thy pain, allow that sad relief—
Ah, more than share it—give me all thy grief.

How often hope, despair, resent, regret,
Conceal disdain—do all things but forget!"

Yet these lines are no evidence of plagiarism, as we commonly interpret it, but rather, that Lord Byron was unaware, at the moment of impressing his tints upon the canvass, that these owed part of their brilliancy to reflection from the images of another. But, in the extracts which I shall now give from Don Juan, it must be confessed that there is close similarity

with parts of "the History of Inkle and Yarico" in the first volume of the Spectator. In the poem, Juan having been cast alone upon the beach, is discovered by Haidée, who,

"Lifting him with care into the cave,"
provides him with food and garments.
"And now, by dint of fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue; * * *

And thus a moon roll'd on, and fair Haidée
Paid daily visits to her boy, * * *

* * * they wandered forth, * * *

They gaz'd upon the glitt'ring sea below,
Whence the broad moon rose circling into
sight; * * *

They look upon each other, and their eyes
Gleam in the moonlight; and her white arm
clasps

Round Juan's head, and his around her lies,
Half buried in the tresses which it grasps;

And when those deep and burning moments
pass'd,

And Juan sunk to sleep within her arms,
She slept not, but all tenderly, though fast,
Sustain'd his head upon her bosom's charms;
* * *

In "the History of Inkle and Yarico," the hero of the tale, having lost all his companions, is discovered by Yarico, who "conveyed him to a cave, where she gave him a delicious repast of fruits, and led him to a stream to slake his thirst. In the midst of these good offices she would sometimes play with his hair...."

"To make his confinement more tolerable, she would carry him in the dusk of the evening, or by the favour of moonlight, to unfrequented groves and solitudes, and shew him where to lie down in safety, and sleep amidst the falls of waters and the melody of nightingales. Her part was to watch and hold him asleep in her arms...."
"In this manner did the lovers pass away their time, till they had learned a language of their own...."

We might multiply such instances; but the above will, I think, be sufficient to show that the same ideas may be insensibly retained, or may arise independently in different minds.

Yours, &c. E. H.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sermons on various Subjects. By Walter F. Hook, D.D., &c.

WE have had occasion previously to observe, that it is more difficult to give, in a confined compass, a clear and sufficient character to our readers of the style and spirit in which a volume of *sermons* is written, than of most other species of composition; and that a review which would be alike satisfactory to the author and reader, would demand that space which a professedly theological publication could alone afford. The merit of a sermon is seldom to be judged of by a few short extracts, whether relating to the doctrine or to the execution and style. Again, being separate compositions on different topics, they often demand the application of different laws of criticism; some may not only be so superior to others as to require a particular notice, but, while some are worthy of very high praise, others may not be satisfactory to us as relates to doctrine, or, if so, the discussion may not do justice to the argument. All this cannot be examined and explained without affording a space larger than we are ever able to bestow. We must, therefore, in the present case be contented to say, that we think this volume well supports the high reputation which Dr. Hook enjoys as a theologian and writer. The sermons are on subjects separately of great importance, and many on those which have derived a particular interest, and importance, from their having been considered and discussed, both with learning and zeal, by those who have enlisted themselves into one or the other parties into which our church is now so unhappily divided; such subjects will be found in the discourses on Sacerdotal Benediction, on the doctrine of Holy Places, on the Moderation of the Church of England, and in others In these, as in the discussion of other topics, we think Dr. Hook has shown himself to be temperate and judicious in his decisions, sound in his

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doctrines, and zealous and eloquent in his exposition and enforcement of the high and holy principles of that pure and apostolical church to which he belongs. We must make a few extracts to confirm our judgment, and let us begin with the first discourse—“She hath done what she could.”

P. 2. On the difficulties and dangers besetting on *either side* the Christian's path, the preacher says,

“Our journey is the more painful, because, to prevent a fall, we have constantly to preserve an equipoise. We have now to sway ourselves on this side, now on that, in order to avoid falling either on the one side or the other. The gate is before us; to reach it, we are to walk in a given line: to keep in that line we have continually to be balancing this principle against that; not allowing any one principle, however important, so to oversway us, as to hurry us into forgetfulness of any other principle: but, though we may not even ourselves perceive their consistency, trying to adhere to them both, when both are enjoined. For example, we must ever remember our own responsibility, as being in many respects *free agents*, and yet we must not forget God's *predestination*, to whatever it relates. We must act earnestly and labour diligently as if all our success in all we undertake depended on ourselves; and yet we are to trace every event to the special ever-interfering providence of God; we are to hearken to St. Paul, when he tells us, that we are *justified by faith only*, but we are to listen likewise to St. James, on the other side, when he tells us, that we are to be *justified by works also*; we are to submit to self denials, austerities and mortifications, as if the formation of our moral character rested on *self-discipline*; and we are to have as regular and earnest a recourse to the Throne of *grace* as if every thing depended upon grace. We are to look for justification to *faith* only as the inward instrument, and yet we are to have recourse to the *sacraments* as the outward means; not trusting to faith without the sacraments, nor to the sacraments without faith, nor either without repentance: nor to any or all of these, except as means of uniting us still more closely with Christ, our Saviour. These duties and doctrines sometimes appear to stand in *opposition*

to one another, and the mind is so desirous to have them reconciled, that to meet that desire speculative men have formed a variety of systems. This is the *origin of theological schools and sects*; the school or sect to which a man belongs, being that which affords to his mind the easiest solution to the difficulties which arise from the opposing nature of some of our doctrines. It were much to be wished that men would remember, that these systems, invented to make religion more intelligible than God has made it in the Holy Scriptures, are merely human inventions, and that there is always danger in adopting a *system*; since a *system* is generally formed, by so insisting on one great principle, which may be true, as to explain away another principle, which is equally true. Sometimes it places a doctrine, such as justification by faith, in the place of Christ himself, and teaches men to suppose that if they hold certain opinions they are safe, whereas we are only safe by being mystically united with Christ, our Saviour, by being one with him, so that he is one with us; by being, through him, who is God as well as man, in union with God himself. Almost all religious and ethical error is to be traced to our not endeavouring thus to balance our principles, and preserve an equipoise between our doctrines: for instance, a man is shocked at the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, which, from Calvin's disregard of man's free agency under certain limitations, sways the moral truth to the precipice which gapes upon him on the one side of the narrow way; and then what does he do? Perhaps, like Arminius, he so asserts the doctrine of man's free agency *without* restriction, as entirely to overlook the mystery of predestination. One or other doctrine is overlooked by one or other party; because, instead of believing without seeking to explain, they wish to reconcile the two: which can only be done, as far as they see, by virtually denying one. Another man sees that without human foresight, precaution and energy, great ends cannot be accomplished, and straightway he falls into the pit on the one side. Knowing that God leaves something in the power of man, he opines that God never interferes in human affairs; that is, he denies the doctrine of a particular providence, and hence, if he *does* pray for those things which are requisite and necessary for the *soul*, he deems it superstition to pray for the things necessary for the *body*," &c.

The view of *predestination* which the author takes, is as follows:

P. 55. "It is quite impossible to read

the Scriptures, and not to see that there are some persons *predestinated* to glory; and it is certain that this doctrine would not be found in Scripture, unless it were 'profitable for doctrine, or for reproof, or for correction, or for instruction in righteousness.' It is equally certain that we are told by the Church, 'that the godly consideration of predestination and our election in Christ, is full of sweet and unspeakable comfort to godly persons.' And it is moreover certain, that it can be full neither of profit nor of comfort, unless we meditate upon it; and if it be among the things hard to be understood, and which *may* be misunderstood to our destruction, this is no reason why we should not try to understand it, and, by understanding it, cease to be unlearned and unstable, and so take care that it shall not be wrested to our destruction. * * * We see that there are persons who, in the words of St. Paul, are vessels which God hath afore prepared unto glory. And now comes the question, *who* are those who are thus predestinated to the glories of the New Heaven, the New Earth, the New Jerusalem, which is to come down from above? Let St. Paul give the answer: 'Whom he did predestinate, them also he called.' Called by the circumstances under which he providentially placed them, either by the appearance, in the past ages, of an apostle or evangelist, or, as is the case with us, by the fact of being born in a Christian land; and whom he called, them also he justified, receiving them, for Christ's sake, as his own children in holy baptism: he justified, or, for the same Saviour's sake, *counted as holy*, those who as yet were not actually so: and those whom he justified, them also he glorified; he glorified them by regenerating them, and making them temples of the Holy Spirit, than which what greater glory can pertain to the sons of men? The foregoing passage furnishes us with a description of Christians, of baptized persons, and *consequently to Christians* we are to refer those other passages which relate to God's predestination. *Them* God hath predestinated to glory, and as such, as God's elect people, predestined not merely to means of grace, for this was clearly inadequate, but to glory in the Kingdom of Glory. The inspired writers were wont to address the multitude of the baptized. Thus the Apostle addresses the Church of the Thessalonians, good and bad commingled, as knowing their election of God. Thus St. Peter speaks of the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, as elect, according to the fore-knowledge of God the Father; and he speaks of them afterwards in our

text, as a 'chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people;' and St. Paul, in the Epistle to the Hebrews, addresses the Hebrews, meaning those who had made profession of the Christian faith, as 'holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling,' &c.

On the subject of having observed that some persons, wishing to evade the fact of such benedictions existing in the church formularies, explain them away, as merely expressing a *benevolent wish, or more ardent prayer*, he says,

"What a censure is by these assertions passed upon the English Church! There are certain forms, *mere forms*, as it is pretended; possibly edifying forms, because expressive of good will, but still merely forms. They are indeed old Catholic forms, which have existed ever since there has been a Church in England; but to some men of serious and devout and earnest minds, they have given very great offence. Such offence as often to drive them into open schism: and yet they are retained, and have been retained, through every revision of the Liturgy. They were, as I said, in our formularies *before* the Reformation, at the Reformation they were still retained; at the Hampton Court and Savoy Conferences they were preserved: and, by the merciful providence of God, they have been handed down to us. Now the church regards schism as an offence, and yet, according to this hypothesis, for the sake of a mere form, she has driven men to commit this offence. Can any thing be imagined more cruel than this? for a mere form is the weak brother to perish? We must indeed conclude, either that the Church of England has acted unjustifiably in obstinately retaining this form of ordination, and those forms of absolution to which I have referred; forms revolting to the puritan Protestant's mind, and offensive to every one not trained in the school of Catholicism; or we must come to the conclusion that they are not *mere forms*, that they are means of grace—means through which the church interposes in the degree she is appointed to interpose, between the soul of the individual and his God. Now that they are not regarded by the church as mere forms is clearly evident, because, in ordaining a priest, the bishop gives to the person ordained the power to remit or retain sins, and, to qualify him for so doing, confers upon him the gift of the Holy Ghost. Let us look at this subject fearlessly and honestly, since it is one of the points of attack upon the Eng-

lish Church by the Protestant sects around us: and it is fair neither to them nor to ourselves to evade the force of expressions so plain as those to which I refer."

We must now refer our readers to the discourse itself, for texts, proofs, and illustrations, which we have not space to give, but which, through the introductory part given, it is our design to recommend to their attention, especially to the answer to the common objection, as stated at p. 95, against the *formality* of the sacerdotal benediction. On the alliance of the State and the Church, we recommend the observations in the sermon called the Palace of the King of Kings, and particularly at p. 123, and p. 126, 7. In respect to the *ceremonies* of the church, Dr. Hook thus speaks (p. 139,) holding a middle course between the opinions of churchmen of the present day.

"In the continental Catholic churches, which are now in the Roman obedience, and in which that Reformation has not taken place which is the great blessing of our own branch of the Catholic Church, the ceremonies remain much as they probably were in the Church of England before the Reformation, making due allowance for national customs, and the difference in some respects in the vestments of the clergy. In these ceremonies, too burdensome, as the Prayer Book expresses it, but not unmeaning, as the ignorant dogmatically assert, the student of mediæval history can trace a striking similarity to the forms which were observed in the royal palace and the lordly castles. Now this may have been very useful and very proper: it was only the application of the principle for which I have been contending. In an age of ceremonies, when every nobleman was served with a degree of state with which even monarchs now dispense, it was right that there should not be less of ceremony in the Palace of the King of Kings, than in the abode of the feudal chief. But these ceremonies become not only burdensome, but unprofitable, in a ceremonious age; and all that we would ask is this, that there should be at least *as much of ceremony in the sanctuary as in the royal palace: until ceremony is dispensed with there, we shall insist that ceremony shall be observed here.* We think it hard that we should be superstitiously forbidden to bow to the altar of the Church, styled by the ancients *Solium Christi*, while to the empty chair

of our earthly sovereign, obeisance is still made in the house of peers. We like not to yield the one, until the other has been discontinued: we choose not to turn our back upon the altar, while it is still deemed disrespectful to turn our back upon the throne. This principle seems to be an obvious deduction from the truths which I have propounded in this discourse. But if there be any who desire to see our Church recurring to the burdensome ceremonies of the Middle Age, from which we have been exonerated by those who have power to loose as well as to bind, with such persons I for one can have no sympathy; for if, on the one hand, I would have the ceremonies of the sanctuary carefully observed, to revive in the minds of our people the idea they have almost forgotten, that they come here as subjects doing homage to their Sovereign Lord, Messiah, their King; I would guard, on the other hand, against such an attention to this particular, as should tend to the forgetfulness of the other objects for which public worship was appointed: and, in acting on this principle, what more can we require than what the Church ordains in her Prayer Book and in her Canons? In hymns which Saints have chanted, in supplications which Prophets have composed, and Apostles used, in prayers which have solaced Confessors in their trials, and psalms which, inspired by the Holy Ghost, have animated Martyrs in their agony; in words which the Lord of Life himself has taught us,—we may approach the Throne of glory and of grace, and what more can we need? only let due attention be paid to the directions by which these offices are to be performed, and you have a ceremonial sufficient, without doubt, for the exigence of the present un-ceremonious generation."

From the elegant and excellent sermon on the Doctrine of Holy Places, we must extract the following short passage.

P. 161. "The unseen world has indeed been occasionally revealed. It was revealed in holy vision to Isaiah and Ezekiel, as well as to Jacob; but still more distinctly to Elijah and his servant. When Elijah was at Dothan, surrounded by the Syrian army, his servant was in despair. 'Alas!' he cried 'master, what shall we do?' and the prophet prayed to the Lord, and his servant's eyes were opened, and he beheld the mountain was full of horses and chariots* of fire round about, so that

* In what sense can these horses and chariots of fire be called part of the unseen world? We know of only two worlds,

he exclaimed, 'These be more with us than we with them.' And why was this miracle narrated by the recording Spirit? Why, except for our instruction in righteousness. Why, but to strengthen our faith, and to enable us to live 'as seeing Him who is invisible.' We live in an age of scientific pursuit, and we believe the professor of science when he tells us of marvels greater than these. In this bright pellucid air which we inhale with our nostrils, this transparent atmospheric ocean that floats around us, we see nothing, we feel nothing: and yet in this air, this element apparently so simple, a kind of nothing to all appearance, the man of science recognises a sort of laboratory in which incessant actions are going on; a sort of chemical vessel in which every species of body is continually floating; from whence proceed sublimations, separations, digestions, putrefactions, and a vast variety of other processes. And when we are told these things shall we easily give them credit, thereby placing implicit faith in man, and shall we yet withhold our faith from God, and from Him alone? Shall we believe man when he tells us of these wonders, and not believe God when he condescends to inform us that *among* these things invisible and indiscernible, and which philosophers tell us must be in existence, the Angels, the Sanctities of Heaven, Celestial Spirits, take their places to minister to the heirs of Salvation? No! in the words of the illustrious Bishop Bull, 'for my own part, being conscious to myself of mine own infirmity, and believing that what I discuss at this time of the ministry of the holy angels I declare in the presence of some of these heavenly ministers, I shall be careful to keep myself within the bounds

the present and the Heavenly. But chariots are a human invention, a mechanical fabrication for the accommodation of man, possessing no archetype in the other world, and surely affording no examples to copy. We conclude, therefore, that these chariots of fire were appearances or forms made for the occasion, and which ceased to be when their temporary purpose was effected: and as a *horse of fire* is a metaphorical figure, so we presume the *chariot* to be. We only mean to guard against any impression that these *images* beheld by the Prophet's servant, were things actually and *permanently* belonging to the unseen world. A *heavenly chariot of fire*, no doubt, is something described as it appeared; but we must not suppose, therefore, any resemblance to what we mean by "chariot," or "car," or "currus," no more than *horses of fire* could resemble the horses of earth. EDIT.

of modesty and sobriety.' No! from the words of Bishop Tyler, 'churches and oratories are regions and courts of angels, and they are there not only to minister to the saints, but also they possess them in the sight of God.'

In his sermon on "Moderation of the Church of England," after observing that the Church of England cannot form an union either with the Catholic or Protestant *extreme*, holding, as she does, the *middle position*, in which, while in some things she *accords* with both, in others she is *opposed* to both; and after shewing that our Prayer Book must ever be an obstacle to the union with the ultra Protestants, from the fact that it is decidedly *Catholic*, and as such complained of by the Protestant seceders both at home and abroad; and after some observations on the opinions of the ultra Protestants, he then looks towards the opposite extreme, and observes,—

"Of those who love the Prayer Book for its Catholicism, there are many, ardent in charity but weak in judgment, who regard this fact as calculated to accomplish the wish that predominates in us all. They see that while we retain our Prayer Book a union with such Protestants as are not members of the church is impossible, and they conclude that if a union with the whole of Christendom is impossible, a union with the greater part is more desirable than a union such as that proposed among Protestants, which, even if effected, would still leave us a fraction, and but a small fraction, of the Christian creed. They approach then the extreme opposite to that which we have been just considering. They dwell upon our *Catholicism*, upon our adhesion to all that the Catholics regarded as absolutely essential in the primitive ages, upon our succession from Augustine upon our sacraments and sacramentals, upon our observance (theoretically at least,) of fast and festival, upon our daily services appointed to be sung as well as said, upon our ceremonies which are not Protestant but Catholic, upon all the various points by which we are to be distinguished from ultra Protestants: and they invite the Romanists of England, instead of continuing in schism, to conform to the Anglo-Catholic church: and the Catholics of the continent, though under the Roman obedience, to admit us into communion with them, and to hold intercourse with us. But here again the *central position* of our church is apparent, and as an obstacle is presented by our Prayer Book to

any union with the ultra Protestants, so by the *Thirty-nine Articles* an obstacle is equally presented to our union with those who adhere to the Tridentine Council, and admit the supremacy of the Pope. How can there be union with Rome, while Rome remains as she is, and we protest against purgatory, against pardons, against the worshipping and adoration as well of images as of reliques, and also against invocation of saints? when, while we maintain the doctrine of the real presence against ultra Protestants, we nevertheless abjure the doctrine of transubstantiation, and condemn the unprimitive, uncatholic, unscriptural practices of Romanists, in carrying about, lifting up, and worshipping the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: when we declare that, without faith, the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ cannot be received: when we insist upon communion in both kinds: when we assert the liberty of marriage to bishops, priests, and deacons; when we contend for the right of any particular or national church to ordain, change, and abolish these ceremonies and rites of the church, which have been ordained only by man's authority; when we declare that the Bishop of Rome hath no authority in this realm of England; admitting that the *Thirty-nine Articles* are to be explained by the Prayer Book, and that wherever, by comparing them with the Prayer Book, we find the meaning doubtful, we may interpret them in the Catholic sense; still no honest man can deny that they do condemn, that they are intended to condemn, and that they are subscribed *because* they condemn, some of the distinguishing doctrines of Romish theology, and that, while they exist as a formulary of our church, there can be no peace with Rome. In order to conciliate Romanists, is it proposed to act as those members of our church who incline to the Protestant extreme, would wish to act by the Prayer Book, is it proposed to alter or omit the Articles? Why should we do this? Why are we to presume that Rome is right, and that England is wrong? Rather, in this instance, as in the other, let us at least presume that our own Church is right, and let us be as resolutely opposed to Romish superstitions, as we are to ultra Protestant errors."

On Calvinism. By the Rev. W. Hull.

MR. Hull has exhibited the dangerous effect of the spirit of Calvinism in his Preface:

P. ix. "If," he says, "the spirit of rigid Calvinism, under any plausible disguise, should be widely diffused through the

Anglican Church, we need no prophetic mind to announce that it will lead to consequences fatal to her peace and liberty, introducing a spiritual despotism whose power will be felt through the breadth and length of the land, overawing, as in the days of John Knox, the majesty of princes, and spreading its morbid gloom to the sequestered cottage of the peasant, in the remotest regions and the most unfrequented provinces. History proves, that the men who are deeply imbued with this spirit merge all other interests in their devoted zeal to its propagation. Those of the party who, like Mr. Noel, think 'our venerable church' means no more than 'our venerable selves,' will be ready to betray her into the hands of our adversaries, wheresoever they may be deemed strong enough to carry her outworks, and to supplant the orthodox clergyman by the Calvinistic minister; while those who reverence the Apostolic succession, or the general order of the church, will form within our pale an intolerant party, intriguing for dominion, restless and oppressive, never to be satisfied until they have crushed or excluded all who have dared to profess their rejection of the Calvinistic theology. In the spirit already exemplified by the Pastoral Aid Society, for the detection of whose sectarian principles we are indebted to the Christian courage of Dr. Molerworth, they will throw obstacles in the way of candidates for ordination in parochial cures, if they come not up to the doctrinal standard of their *triers*; the episcopal functions will be usurped or controlled by the ruthless zeal of an ecclesiastical faction; the church societies for the extension of Christian knowledge and piety will lose their Catholic character, dwindling into ignoble channels for spreading abroad the bigotry of an exclusive school; and gone for ever will be those beautiful charities, and that liberal regard to the just exercise of Christian and clerical freedom, which have been recently elicited and expressed with deliberate solemnity in the correspondence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, with the Rev. Canon Wodehouse, on the subject of subscription."

We must quote from the Appendix another passage on the same subject, because we think the observations of the author are not only correct in their principles, but may prove useful in exhibiting the dangers and errors of the system he opposes.

"Mr. Noel has openly and dogmatically set forth a theory of the visible church, and her fellowship, not only hostile to the Church of England, and fraught with

absurdity, but propounded under the alluring guise of Christian charity, a charity which has won for him the applause of the professors of modern *liberalism*, because, on a cursory glance, it appears to embrace all sorts and denominations of Christians. It is proper, therefore, to set the matter in a true light, by shewing that this liberality of sentiment is more specious than real, that Mr. Noel is throwing out false colours, and that while, in no measured terms, he condemns the supposed want of brotherly kindness in the members of the Church of England, *his own apparent liberality is resolvable into nothing else than Calvinistic exclusiveness and intolerance.* * * * * The Antipædobaptist, and the Presbyterian, with all the germane varieties, are not only to be treated with forbearance and regarded with charity, but are all to form one fellowship, united and co-operating in the great cause of their common Christianity. Take the following passage:—'And these (*Baptism and Church Government*,) are two of the most important points which separate Christians. Should they separate them? As well might the brothers of a family be separated by the most trifling differences on some question of taste and literature. Episcopalians and Presbyterians, Baptists and Pædobaptists, with all others who differ on obscure and undecided points, ought, if they had one law, one faith, one baptism, one God, and one hope, under the influence of the Spirit who sanctifies them all, to be one in profession, in action and in heart.'"

Now the remarks which Mr. Hull makes on this extraordinary declaration are, in an abridged form, as follows:

"1. The points here called *trifling* are regarded by all sound theologians as questions of great moment, and Mr. Noel is original in regarding the construction to be put on the sacrament of baptism, or the degree of importance to be attached to the episcopal office, as *trifling matters*!

2. The Baptists and Presbyterians have considered these points of sufficient moment to justify their separation from the communion of our church, that separation being their own act and deed: therefore, to charge the church with bigotry or want of charity, proves either ignorance of ecclesiastical history, or deliberate injustice to serve a party.

3. Under these circumstances, it is impossible there should be but 'one profession,' unless one of the differing parties denies its own faith. But after all Mr. Noel does not really intend a promiscuous fellowship with various denominations. *His* charity is extended to those *exclusively* who within their several

communions hold the 'doctrines of grace.' All others he denounces as not being children of God. His union includes all who think like himself: Calvinists of every persuasion, and no one else. These are his one body, and this one body is, 'the Church.'

We hope that the just animadversions of Mr. Hull will be not without their effect, in opening the eyes of those who might incautiously be led astray by the *apparent* liberality of Mr. Noel's professions. We now turn to another branch of those who hold the same Calvinistic doctrines, in open separation from our communion, and of whose feelings and aims Mr. Hull thus forewarns us. The Puritans of the present day, like their predecessors, have declared their resolution to "stagger senates and smash cabinets" until their points are carried. They have given to the nation a significant announcement of the claims to power by their politico-religious Synod at Manchester. The imperial parliament is in future to make its fiscal arrangements, and legislate on purely political economy, under the dictation of the Calvinistic Divines of the 19th century. Mr. Hull in a note informs us,—

That "the Manchester Synod, at which were present 620 ministers of various denominations, was held, in 1841, for the purpose of discussing the Corn Laws, with a view to their abolition. The *professed* object was the relief of the poor by procuring cheap bread; the *real* object was the depression of the landed aristocracy, and, through them, of the clergy of the national church, whose tithes are regulated by the average value of corn. Had these gentlemen been *sincere* in their lamentations for the manufacturing poor, they would long ago have agitated the country for the abolition of the Factory System, and the rescue of its miserable victims from oppression and famine. That system must be strengthened by the abolition of the Corn Laws, which would only aggrandize the *great manufacturers*, and plunge the working people into deeper misery, by throwing the agricultural poor out of employ, and driving them to the towns for occupation. Looking at *some* of those individuals who took a leading part in the synod, men of reputed truth and probity in their customary habits, their *disingenuousness* on this occasion supplies a striking proof of the power of faction to impair the moral sense, especially when originating in the hatred of

the Church. The great body of this synod were ministers of Calvinistic churches. The Dissenting interest has degraded itself by assuming the character of a political faction.'

We have only touched on incidental points of discussion, as we thought them ably handled, and much, in the present state of things, required; but the treatise itself is well worthy of perusal; the argument is conducted in a manner perspicuous, forcible, and convincing; and the incompatibility of Calvinism with the moral character of the Deity, and with moral responsibility of man, is clearly shown; a more convincing argument in a short compass we have seldom read, and we earnestly recommend the volume.

An Historical Outline of the Book of Psalms. By the late J. Mason Good, B.D.

THIS work, we are told, occupied the latest years of Mr. Good's life, and he had prepared it for the press before he died. It is now published by his grandson, the Rev. John Mason Neale. The present volume contains the first part of the manuscript; the second and third parts will consist of the translation itself, with the notes; whether they will be printed, the editor informs us, will depend on the manner in which the present volume is received. As regards this portion, he observes,

"To attempt so to classify the book of Psalms, as to assign to each its own date, and to specify the circumstances under which it was composed, is evidently so difficult that it cannot be expected, in all instances, to satisfy the inquirer; a few of the arguments in the following pages may possibly seem, to some readers, fanciful, and not altogether warranted; but many more are, to say the least, extremely probable, and in the greater number of cases the collateral and circumstantial evidence adduced is irresistibly conclusive. It is not too much to say, that, if not invariably convincing, they are always ingenious, and often most instructive."

There is one other passage, also, in the preface, that it perhaps is as well to give, in order to obviate an objection that possibly might arise in some minds, of great anxiety and scrupulosity on all points connected with the manner of expression relating to the

language of Scripture, and who are not acquainted with the truly pious and respectful feelings of the author on the subject.

"Had I felt myself at liberty to make any material alteration in the manuscript, I could have wished to omit some passages that have the appearance—for those who know the author well know it is only the appearance—of irreverence in the discussion of the beauties of the sacred text. I allude to such phrases as the 'lyrical talent of the writer,' 'this beautiful specimen of the author's genius,' and a few others of the same kind. I cannot but object to the practice of commending the beauty of any portion of holy writ with all the freedom of literary criticism: since that which comes from the Almighty must be degraded by any human praise. I must, however, inform those who may be unacquainted with his character and previous works, that the author of this History of the Book of Psalms was imbued with a deep feeling of sacred awe for sacred things, as the general tenor of his writings sufficiently proves."

We will now quote a passage from the opening of the work itself, relating to the collection of the Book of Psalms.

"Those which have reached us, and constitute the Canonical Psalter, amount in number to 150; and it is not a little remarkable, that, though the division of some is different in the Hebrew originals from that of the older versions, as well Latin as Greek, the different editions all agree in the same total; for while, in one or two instances, the versions unite two psalms into one, in the same proportion they separate a single psalm into two. The Septuagint, however, as well as the Syriac, Ethiopian, Arabic, and Anglo-Saxon translations, which are copies of it, have a supplemental psalm that ranks as the 151st, but for this there is no authority in the Musora, nor in any Hebrew copy whatever. Its subject relates to the early life and employment of David, while feeding his father's flock, and at the same time alludes to his contest with Goliath, as narrated in 1st Saml. xvii. 43—45. The title, indeed, tells us that it was written by David; but it bears internal proof of a much later date, and is, confessedly, without metrical arrangement; or is, in the words of the Septuagint title, *ἔκθετον τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ*, independently of which, the preceding psalm, or that marked cl., appears to form a general epilogue or close to the entire volume, and must be taken as its conclusion."

As regards this additional psalm, we agree with the author in considering it to be totally unauthorised, and to bear strong internal evidence of its later origin; indeed, it is altogether a very inferior production. The history of the compilation of the Psalms, as given by Mr. Good, seems to be as follows: the first collection was made in an early period of the monarchy of David, after the establishment of the Temple Service at Mount Zion, towards the latter part of his reign. Probably, the volume was next edited by Jehoshaphat, and enlarged by several orders of David. A third and more copious edition was given in the reign of Hezekiah; and an edition, considerably increased, and chiefly by psalms founded on the national vicissitudes, was compiled by Ezra, about half a century after the return from Babylon, and about the period of rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem; which last seems to have completed the volume as we have it at this day. The entire collection consists of five distinct parts or sections; which division, however, has, Mr. Good observes, not been alluded to in the translations, except in the Syriac; chiefly, he observes, because, on two occasions, we meet with the expression "the book of Psalms," in the New Testament, as though they were confined to a single book; but Mr. Good shows that the term book is used in Hebrew and Greek equally in a collective and disjunctive sense, as "the book of the law," importing the whole of the canonical books at that time extant.

As regards the curious and much disputed question of the metrical composition of the Psalms, Mr. Good observes,

"The precise quantity and construction of the versification have, indeed, been lost; and though a thousand efforts have been made to rescue them, they have hitherto been in vain. And hence Scaliger, and various other critics, have contended that the Psalms are without measure, form, or regularity, and were written, from the first, in the same prosaic manner in which they appear in our common versions: while Josephus, S. Jerom, Le Clerc, and Bishop Hare, have contended that they possess not only all the variety, but the very same variety, as the poetry of the Greeks, and furnish us equally with hexameters, pentameters,

sapphics, iambics, and alcaics. Le Clerc, indeed, asserting, even beyond this, that they were also, in their genuine and original form, written in rhyme. The exact truth lies between these two extremes; for even as they have descended to the present day, with the sentences and verses running into each other, nay, even in the most in-harmonious rendering which has ever been inflicted on them in any modern tongue, we still meet with so much rhythm in the structure, and so much adaptation in the pauses, as to give them a fair claim to the character of measured poetry; though we cannot altogether decipher the prosodial rules under which they were at first composed; nor have we, in general, any difficulty in reducing them to complete single verses, and occasionally hemistichs; but to proceed beyond this, and to assign them imaginary cadences and specific metres, with Bishop Hare, or regularly recurrent rhymes, with M. Le Clerc, it is necessary to take the most unwarrantable liberties with the sacred text, to change the position of many words, and substitute, omit, or interpolate others, as the fancy may dictate."

This we believe to be as near the truth as our imperfect information will enable us to reach. Mr. Good's account of the subject-matter on which he next treats is written with such appropriate elegance, that we lament it is not in our power to extract it, but our limits are already overpassed: he then speaks of the figurative and parabolical character of the Psalms, and the *secondary* sense in which they prophetically describe the life and offices of the Redeemer; and proceeds to the subject of the *errors* which may have crept into the sacred text, and shews that they are in number few, and not of essential importance: he then makes the following remark, which we must not omit, because it authorises and defends an improved version, such as Mr. Good has made.

"Such defects have too often been taken advantage of by translators, and especially verbal critics, who have exercised an unwarrantable latitude in suspecting errors where none exist, and in altering the text, which alterations are uncalled for. The Septuagint version is peculiarly open to this charge, and the example has far too widely been followed by French, German, and even English critics, in modern times; of which abundant proofs may be found in the subjoined notes. Perhaps no version that has

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hitherto appeared is so fairly entitled to praise, in this respect, as that of our common Bible. The translators have manfully rendered it directly from the Hebrew text, and have rarely suffered themselves to be led astray from its plain and direct sense by any of the conjectural corrections of other interpretations, and they have pointed out, with the utmost candour, by the use of *italics*, the expletive and suppletive terms they have thought themselves called upon to employ," &c.

While Mr. Good does justice to the general soundness and accuracy of the established version, his purpose in a new translation is to give a clearer idea of the metrical beauty of the original, and to form a stricter transcript of the Masoretic text; and, by bringing the different psalms home to particular persons and periods, to excite a new and irresistible interest in them. This was a task worthy of his talents and learning, and we cordially hope that such a valuable and interesting work will not be withheld from the public; in the meanwhile, we beg to recommend the present volume to our readers, who will be amply repaid in the perusal, by the surpassing interest of the subject, and the curious and valuable illustrations. Mr. Good has at once evinced great critical sagacity and historical knowledge; and his notices of the various important changes and events that took place in the history of the Jews are written with much spirit and elegance. High as his reputation stands as a scholar and divine, we are sure the present work will add another wreath to his fame.

The Mind, and other Poems. By Charles Swain.

THIS is a pleasing volume, both as respects the poetical merit and the pictorial beauty. We do not mean to assert that Mr. Swain's poetry cannot admit of improvement; or that a very careful and accurate study of those of our great writers in the best days of English composition, together with a severe and critical revival of his own productions, would not be seen, in the avoidance of some flat and prosaic passages, in the correction of a few inaccurate rhymes, and in a greater condensation and force of language;—but where is perfect poetry

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to be found? and why are we to refuse to enjoy what is good, only because it might possibly be made better? Certainly a writer has no business to appear before the public with a work negligently written, and possessing no power of attraction, either from the inspiration of genius or the charms of taste; if he does, he must not be surprised or annoyed at the reception he will assuredly meet with from those among whom he rashly ventured: but Mr. Swain need have no fears of this kind; he has shown, in this volume, a cultivated talent, a poetical feeling, and a power of expressing those feelings in language elegant and harmonious. We shall now proceed to confirm our judgment by one or two examples, and the first from his larger poem.

The following lines are to the memory of the author of *Childe Harold*.

Is the sound fled that whisper'd of the grave?

Pass'd are the tears from Mem'ry's mournful cheek,

Furl'd lie the funeral banners of the brave?
Are the hills silent—doth the Ocean speak
No more of him, whose passion was to seek
Communion with their nature, and to feel
An interest in the lonely sea-bird's shriek,
A language in the elemental peal,

That struck the zenith dark, made earth's foundations reel?

Yes—there is sadness in the brow of Earth—
Still must we mourn that Bard's untimely doom,

Whose mind, like a volcano, scatter'd forth
Its lava depths of mystery and gloom,
Whose passions—terrible as the sinoom,
Fed upon him,—and 'mid darkness sought
Stern spectres—demons from th' unholy tomb. [caught,

He from all breasts the fiercer feelings
And threw a shade of guilt on ev'ry scene he wrought.

Magnificent in daring soar'd that mind—
Proud in dominion—its majestic tone
Still vibrates thro' the spirit of mankind.
He reign'd o'er human hearts as on a throne,
Making their inmost secrets all his own;
Bared ev'ry movement to his earnest eyes,
Reveal'd all agonies that Pow'r had known.
And lives not Byron still? it's dust that dies—
His genius walks the world—and Time and
Death defies.

Forget them not! oh! still forget them not!
The bards whose spirit hath inspir'd their page;

Be not the mem'ry of the dead forgot,
Whose genius is a nation's heritage.
Alas for life! what bosom might presage
The shadow of the grave was with each name?

Some gray and lonely at the door of age;
Some in the golden morning of their fame;
Yet on the path of death all stricken down
the same.

In the "Poetry of Sculpture" we meet with the following stanzas.

Approach the tomb of Julius, and behold
The might of human intellect, view grace
And saintly majesty in marble mould—
There stands the Prophet, as before the face
Of his eternal Master—there we trace
The source and strength of inspiration, there
Our feelings grow too mighty for the space
That earth may yield them,—and far onward
bear

The soul to loftier spheres, to which that form
seems heir.

Sculpture is mind enchanted into stone,
A voiceless record—a mute harmony,
Omnipotent in grandeur all its own;
Majestic shrine of a world's memory—
Whose shadow rises from antiquity,
Girt by the genius of proud empires dead!
All forms however, eminent and free,
Spirits, whose good or evil names have shed
Dishonour or renown upon the earth we
tread.

Can it be marble upon which we gaze?
That brow is burning with intelligence;
Language alone its melody delays,
As loth to leave a lip whose excellence
Surpasseth mortal beauty—stir not hence,
'T will breathe—'t will move—the spell will
be unbound

That chains the magic of its eloquence,
Thy heart be ravish'd with the gifts of
sound; [found.

For oh! if Truth's on earth—here is Apollo
Wonder of art,—immortal statue—thou
Whom the transcendant genius of man
Endow'd with glory! unto thee we bow.
Thou look'st indeed eternal—here we can
Compass all loveliness into one span
Of inspiration—'tis the glance, the mould,
The impress of divinity—began [cold,
And finished—ere the glorious thought grew
That gave the Sun-God birth, and bade the
world behold.

The following stanza is not without
spirit and elegance; though we do not
like the term *gray-hair'd* to the daisy.

Have not the flowers a language? speak,
young Rose;
Speak, bashful sister of the footless dell!
Thy blooming loves—thy sweet regards
disclose. [well,

Oh! speak! for many a legend keep'st thou
Old tales of wars—crusading knights who
fell;

And bade thee minister their latest sighs.
Speak! *gray-hair'd* Daisy! ancient Primrose,
tell;

Ye vernal harps! ye sylvan harmonies,
Speak, poets of the fields! rapt gazers on the
skies.

Seek we the forest's quiet pathways deep,
 And Nature's flow'ry page together read :
 How ocean-like the billowing branches
 sweep ; [we need ;
 This mild, green gloom is just the light
 And the young fawns—how silently they
 feed ; [dream.
 How still and statue-like—half life, half
 Slow mounts the wood-dove, like a spirit
 freed, [stream,
 And now a swan comes sailing up the
 And o'er the waters dark floats like the morn-
 ing beam.

Ye poetry of woods ! romance of fields !
 Nature's imagination bodied bright,
 Earth's floral page, that high instruction
 yields,
 For not—oh ! not alone to charm our sight,
 Gave God your blooming forms,—your looks
 of light—
 Ye speak a language which we yet may learn,
 A divination of mysterious might !
 And glorious thoughts may angel-eyes
 discern,
 Flow'r-writ in mead and vale, where'er man's
 footsteps turn.

We must now, in conclusion, give
 a specimen of a poem, which proves
 that Mr. Swain's muse can move grace-
 fully and easily to lighter and more
 familiar strains.

POOR MAN'S SONG.

Oh ! better be poor and be merry,
 Than rich as a Lord and be sad,
 For *good beer* laughs louder than sherry,
 Which never such happy friends had.
 There's a toast for each drop in the tankard,
 A song for each fresh filling-up :
 Time may chide, if he will—here we're
 anchor'd ;
 While Friendship goes round with the cup.
 For better be poor and be merry, &c.

II.

The Baron may arrogate loudly
 The splendours of lordship and land,
 And why not the Peasant as proudly
 The skill of his wealth-making hand ?
 Oh ! Liberty's not for the knightly,
 The poorest are often most free ;
 And he who thinks well and acts rightly,
 Who's richer or nobler than he ?
 Then better, &c.

III.

Here's the strength of Old England, my
 hearties,
 The vigour that is in *good beer* ;
 I olitical changes and parties
 Keep outside the door whilst we're here.
 May the plough and the loom thrive together,
 May industry ne'er know a sigh ;
 And the times that bring darkest of weather,
 Still show us a brighter day nigh.
 Then better be poor and be merry, &c.

NO MORE.

No more, dear Valley of my youth,
 I breathe thy free, inspiring air,
 Romance hath yielded now to truth,
 Dark droop the hopes that once bloom'd fair.
 The poetry of soul, that threw
 Its fine and rich enchantments o'er
 The Valley, and each scene I knew,
 Is felt no more.

II.

No more, beside the clust'ring vine,
 My sister, may'st thou smile and sing ;
 Yet oh ! if ever song's divine,
 It is when Memory wreathes the string :
 I left thee, but with looks that gave
 No coming sorrow to deplore ;
 And now—I weep above thy grave,—
 Thou sing'st no more.

III.

It is not that the Vale is chang'd ;
 The change is in my own sad heart ;
 Still smile the very scenes we rang'd ;
 But where's the charm they could impart ?
 Ah ! thus looks youth to man as born
 For all that nobler minds adore,
 And man looks back to youth's brief morn,
 And smiles no more.

The History of Leamington Prior's :
from the earliest records to the year
 1842. By Richard Hopper, esq.
 12mo. pp. viii. 98.

LEAMINGTON is no ordinary place,
 and its history is to be related in no
 ordinary strain. It has arisen like the
 fabric of a vision. "Workmen are
 still living who laid the foundation-
 stones of its edifices; nor has the trowel
 yet entirely ceased to be heard as
 buildings now and then arise !"

In the year 1802 there were not
 more than 50 cottages, with about 250
 inhabitants. In the course of forty
 years the town has increased to more
 than fifty times the number. As our
 author continues—

"Streets arose in their admirable cha-
 racters—spacious, elegant, and uniform,
 with a rapidity altogether unequalled !
 Among the green trees have started up
 white houses ! Where the plough made
 its deep furrow a short time back, are
 beheld spacious streets and noble dwell-
 ings ! Silence reigned over the tranquil
 scene, where now the busy hum of refined
 society is heard everywhere around !"

Hum ! But list again—

"It is said of Rome, that nothing was
 so small in its beginning, or so great in its
 increase, throughout the whole world !

The splendour and dignity of the city were, according to Cicero, placed under the care of the immortal gods. If we direct our inquiry into the history of Leamington, and compare its present character with what it was so late as the year 1804, we shall make the comparison with astonishment. At that time there were only a few thatched cottages, with but few inhabitants—*now* there are numerous spacious streets, with hundreds of magnificent dwellings, many of them like palaces, intermixed here and there with large spreading oaks and elms in their richest foliage. At the time named, there were two or three dirty dark lanes, with impassable roads, deep cart-ruts, bounded by hedges—*now* the streets are of great width, well paved, and brilliantly lighted with gas-lamps, which disperse their clear rays in every direction."

Such is the enlightened transformation celebrated by our historian, and to illustrate more forcibly the picture which he had already so ably represented to the mind's eye, he has given, in p. 14, an interesting view of two thatched cottages which still exist near the town-hall, in this advanced period of the world, 1842, confronted by a cast-iron lamp-post as tall as themselves, and two elegant ladies promenading upon the *paré*, "with all the indications of splendour and taste."

Need we say more to show that Mr. Hopper is a faithful and an eloquent historian? He has proved himself not only the enthusiastic friend of Leamington, but her zealous and able defender. Dr. Granville, in a recent publication, has presumed to make some detractive remarks on this favourite town, and has even ventured to term the river Leam "sluggish," forgetting perhaps, or perhaps not knowing, that its stream is often held up by the Old Mill.

"But, however slow may be the stream of the Leamington river, it has moved fast enough to see as many generations as the Nile itself, although it may not have witnessed the ruin of Thebes, or the destruction of Persepolis. Neither the Nile nor the Araxes ever saw the decay of splendour or the overthrow of a seat of empire so suddenly, as at this time is exemplified within the borders of our own territories on the banks of the Leam: for the Royal Hotel itself is deserted; the old town, once the seat of empire, is consigned to neglect—silence reigns where cheerfulness and gaiety pervaded the scene—the harp is

hung up in the hall, its strings have ceased to vibrate, and the dance with its bright visitations is carried to another more favoured spot."

Such are the revolutions of the dominions of fashion! But Leamington herself will not decline, so long as she possesses Dr. Jephson to fill her houses with confiding patients, and to enliven her streets with his triumphant chariot, as seen in the front of this volume; nor can the fame of Dr. Jephson himself grow faint, whilst a grass-hopper exists to chirp his praises.

An Ecclesiastical History, to the twentieth year of the reign of Constantine, by Eusebius Bishop of Casarea. Translated by the Rev. C. F. Crusé, D. D. Professor in St. Paul's College, Flushing, New York. 3d edit. 8vo. pp. xxxi. 479.

IT is surprising that we have been so long without a modern translation of Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History. There are, indeed, three in English, one by Hanmer, another (anonymous) printed at Cambridge in 1683, and a third incorporated in Parker's Abridgment of Ecclesiastical Writers. But these are all scarce, and a new translation was wanting, not only to meet the character of our own age, but also to supply the increased (or rather revived) demand for the writings of the early Fathers. Dr. Crusé, who is an episcopal clergyman in America, has, by publishing this volume, filled up a blank in our theological literature, and the English publisher (Mr. Bagster) has rendered the student a service by reprinting it. Some slight corrections have been made in the style, and a few errors of translation corrected, by the English editor.

The value of the history itself is evident, from the fact that all ecclesiastical historians have been obliged to base their labours on those of Eusebius. Writers of different creeds and schools, as, for instance, Basnage and Fleury, Mosheim and Milner, have all been obliged to make him their authority, in treating of the period his work comprises. On this subject we gladly avail ourselves of the expressions of M. Gonthier, whose "Petite Bibliothèque des Pères," was commenced at Geneva in 1830. In the memoir of Eusebius, he says,

“ Pour juger de quelle importance est pour nous ce travail d'Eusèbe, il faut réfléchir à l'immense lacune qui existerait dans les annales du Christianisme, s'il n'eût pas été entrepris. Car c'est l'évêque de Césarée qui nous a transmis la plupart des renseignemens que nous possédons sur le second et le troisième siècle de l'Eglise, et sur la fin du premier. Que d'actes importants il nous a conservés ! que de détails touchans sur les combats et la fin des martyrs ! que de lettres d'un puissant intérêt ! que de fragmens précieux des écrivains anciens dont les œuvres ont péri ! que de trésors, en un mot, nous offre cette histoire.

“ Telle est l'exactitude qui la distingue, que les historiens ecclésiastiques venus après Eusèbe, Socrate, Sozomène, Théodoret, etc. n'ont pas même songé à revenir sur les temps explorés par lui, n'ont pas cru pouvoir rien ajouter à ses recherches, et ne commencent leurs récits que là où finissent les siens.

“ Que dans une production d'aussi longue haleine, il se soit glissé quelques erreurs, c'est ce qu'il était presque impossible d'éviter : mais elles ne sont ni nombreuses ni graves, et portent sur quelques dates plutôt que sur les faits.” (Vol. ii. p. 82.)

Alongside with this opinion we should place that of Mr. Riddle, the author of “ Christian Antiquities” (1839), in which work he has given an account of the Ante-Nicene Fathers and their writings, ending with Eusebius. We quote his opinion the more gladly, as, in supplying those cautions with which undoubtedly the history should be read, it saves us the trouble of particular criticism :

“ Although, as may be expected, he has not entirely avoided errors, nor can be thoroughly acquitted of credulity, yet, on the whole, the history is compiled with such a degree of care, impartiality, and laborious research, that it constitutes an unique and invaluable treatise of its kind.” (P. 118.)

The translator has not chosen to enter into historical questions, perhaps because his doing so would have increased the size of the volume. The English editor has prefixed the *Life of Eusebius* by Valesius (Henri de Valois), from Parker's translation, in which, however, as he mentions, the sense of the writer is given, rather than his expression. This publication is to be followed by translations of the other ec-

clesiastical histories of the six first centuries. The series will include the *Life of Constantine* by Eusebius ; the *History of Socrates Scholasticus*, which forms a continuation of the work now before us ; Sozomen's *Narrative* ; Theodoret ; and Evagrius, who carries down the history of the Christian church to the year 594. Thus, with the exception of a few fragments, the English reader will possess a translation of Reading's valuable edition of the Greek Ecclesiastical Writers. We have now at hand some notes of the celebrated lectures delivered by Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Lloyd at Oxford, 1824, as Regius Professor of Divinity ; in the fourth of which these writers are mentioned (*Ecclesiastica Historiæ Scriptores*) in a list of books to be read on that part of the subject. As the learned Professor's list retains its value, where it is known, the student will be glad of the increased facility afforded for following it. The portion which this volume comprises was published in the original Greek, at Oxford, in 1838, under the editorship of the late Professor Burton, so well known by his “ Testimonies of the Ante-Nicene Fathers ” to the Divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of the Trinity.

Of the *Government of Churches*. A discourse pointing at the primitive form. By Herbert Thorndike, A.M. Edited by the Rev. D. Lewis, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xxxi. 203.

IN forming an opinion of a work, particularly of a reprint, we are glad to find one already given by a competent authority. In the present case there is such an opinion extant, proceeding from a great authority, but not altogether favourable. Jeremy Taylor, in a letter to Evelyn, dated June 4, 1659, writing about a later work of Thorndike's, thus expresses himself concerning the author and his productions. “ I have not seen Mr. Thorndike's booke. You make me desirous of it, because you call it elaborate : but I like not the title nor the subject ; and the man is, indeed, a very good and a learned man, but I have not seen much prosperity in his writings : but if he have so well chosen

the questions, there is no peradventure, but he hath tumbled into his heape many choice materials." * This opinion is so deliberate that we know not how to appeal from it; to its praise we certainly cannot add, nor are we so bold as to question the justice of its censure. Both the writers were sufferers in the same cause, so that any predisposition on Taylor's part, we think, must have been favourable.

The book which elicited this opinion was probably that which Mr. Chalmers calls his "famous work," and published in that same year, 1659. It is entitled, "An Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England, in three books, viz. 1. Of the principles of Christian truth. 2. Of the covenant of grace. 3. Of the laws of the Church." On reading the title, we do not wonder that Jeremy Taylor disliked it; and that the book itself gave dissatisfaction in other quarters, appears from a letter of Chancellor Hyde's, (in the appendix to the *Life of Barwick*), who complains of it as containing doubts and scruples, which would be made use of against the church, "and the greatest scandal proceed from them." Mr. Chalmers, while he admits his learning, (and his correspondence with Lightfoot is another evidence of it,) considers him an inconsistent character. Up to the time of the Savoy Conference, the Nonconformists (as we must call them by anticipation) expected his concurrence, but at that meeting they were completely undeceived.

Thorndike's work on Church Government, which is now before us, was published in 1641. The praise which Jeremy Taylor would allow it, is, of course, that the author has "tumbled into his heap many choice materials," an opinion in which we may safely concur.

The book is inscribed "To the lovers of peace and truth," and these words are, seemingly, indicative of his object. He is usually considered a great favourer of antiquity, and yet the following extract will hardly confirm that opinion in the extreme.

* Evelyn's *Memoirs*, vol. iv. p. 78, 8vo. edit.

"Ecclesiastical writers I have, for the most part, stripped of the authority which their years and merit in the Church have won, and produced them as witnesses at the bar of common sense, to make them evidence from the historical truth of their sayings. The meaning of them . . . sometimes is left to every man's apprehension to value, for when all is done men must and will be judges for themselves." P. xxiii. xxiv.

At the opening of chapter i. (p. 2,) he justly observes, "If we put the grains of affection and prejudice into the gold-scales which we weigh nice truths with, no marvel if the lighter go down."

Although a strenuous contender for episcopacy, his view of it is rather synodical than monarchical, as might be inferred from the contents to chapter vii.—"Presbyters govern with the apostles in Scriptures. Nothing done in the church without their advice. Why both ranks are called 'sacerdotes,' 'presbyteri,' 'antistites,' and the like." On this subject he says at p. 75, "*Antistites in ecclesia*, is not the bishop alone, but the bishop and the presbyters." This may sound rather bold from a presbyter, but it is substantially the same view of the case as Archbishop Usher's, which, (and the coincidence is worth remarking) was proposed in 1641, the very year in which Thorndike's treatise was published. (See the addenda to the *Life of Usher*, prefixed to his *Body of Divinity*, edit. 1702.) The same view was proposed to his own clergy, by bishop Reynolds, in 1661, on the occasion of a sermon, which he himself preached (an interesting circumstance,) at the first ordination he held in his see of Norwich. In the dedication of the sermon "To the reverend my dearly beloved brethren, the dean, prebendaries, and the rest of the clergy of the cathedral church and city of Norwich," he says,

"I hope it will not be grievous unto you, or offensive unto any, if, after the example of the ancient bishops in the primitive and purer ages of the church, who were wont to sit with their clergy, and preside in an ecclesiastical senate, I shall, in matters of weight and difficulty, entreat the advice and assistance of you, who are *Presbyteri urbis*, in order to the more safe, judicious, regular, and inoffensive

determining of them." (Works, vol. v. p. xv. Contents.)

At p. 105, we have his opinion on preaching, which he considers as the office both of bishop and presbyters, and which, on general accounts, deserves attention.

"Which office of preaching . . . as it is without doubt, and always was accounted, in regard of personal performance, the most excellent work they are able to contribute to the service of God, so it is, for the use of edification, as much to be preferred before any other employment, as prophesying is by the apostle preferred before speaking with strange languages: always provided—since we must not now presume upon immediate inspirations, but expect God's ordinary blessing upon human endeavours—that men and abilities may be stored for the works, before the work be cut out for them, so as the honour and reverence thereof may be preserved without offence."*

At p. 192, reverting to a point he had discussed before, he says, "He that aimeth at the primitive form, and that which cometh nearest the institution of our Lord and His Apostles, must not think of destroying bishops, but of restoring their presbyteries." And he thus apologises for the foreign Protestant churches, who had adopted the Presbyterian form:

"Be it pardonable for our neighbours and brethren of the reformed churches abroad, to have overseen the succession of the Apostles, because they could not discern it, as they found it blended with such abundance of accessories, especially in the persons of men that hated to be reformed." (p. 194.) "The honour and esteem, which the learned of the reformed churches abroad have professed of the state of our churches, and our charity in excusing the

* Bishop Reynolds, in the sermon already referred to, says, on this subject, "Prayer and preaching are two excellent and worthy parts of the ministry of reconciliation, appointed as mutual helps and furtherances each to other; and therefore they, on either hand, do very ill, who jostle out and disparage the one by the other; as if performing the one were a sufficient discharge of the ministerial function, and means of the people's edification and salvation without the other. Certainly our Saviour's commission extends to the world's end." (Matt. xxviii. 20.) The bishop's text is from 2. Cor. iv. 5. (Works, vol. v. p. 347.)

necessities of theirs, and acknowledging the efficacy of the ministry which they use, will be sufficient, through God's goodness, to actuate the correspondence we desire to preserve with them, without those innovations which they never required at our hands to such purpose." (p. 196-7.)

He concludes with urging the restoration of presbyteries, in the hope that they "may become schools of the prophets, and seminaries of able preachers through the several jurisdictions or dioceses;" and more than hints his opinion, that the gradual introduction of lay power into the church, has arisen from neglecting the presbyteries. The editor adopts this opinion in the preface.

This volume is neatly printed, and, though there is no display of editorship, that part has been carefully performed, by verifying the author's quotations and references. We do not, however, understand the note at p. 88. Thorndike, quoting 1. Cor. xii. 28, has the words *helps in government*, on which Mr. Lewis says, "the author's reading is that of the version then in use." But what, we may ask, was the version then in use? King James's,—which reads, *helps, governments*, and the Geneva, which was then very popular, reads *helpers, governors*. It would have been better to have specified the version he conceived to have been quoted.

Of this little volume we may say, that it is a manual of argument and criticism on the subject of Episcopal government. If the sweeping censure of Jeremy Taylor detracts from the weight which it might otherwise have, the reader must peruse it the more attentively, and search it as a *heap*, into which the author may have tumbled *many choice materials*.

The Assize of Jerusalem. Read January 7, 1842, before the Leicestershire Literary Society. By T. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Leicester. 8vo. pp. 64.

IT is pleasant to find, in the work before us, an instance of a gentleman gaining the attention of a literary society, not to the superficial frivolities which are generally dressed up for such an audience, but to a disquisition upon a subject of really serious

and scientific interest, connected the deep mysteries of general law, and founded upon one of those early codes in which, if any where, we may discover traces of the universal principles by and through which men of all nations have striven to attain the great ends of society.

The *Assize of Jerusalem*, properly so called, does not exist. It was a code of laws compiled, as the story goes, by Godfrey of Bouillon, about the year 1100, and intended for the government of the kingdom to which he was raised by the success of the first crusade. The original is said to have been deposited in the Holy Sepulchre, and to have been destroyed by the Saracens in 1187, when Jerusalem was surrendered to Saladin. Gibbon has expressed a doubt whether the original ever existed; a doubt which we should like to have seen noticed by Mr. Smith.

Although the original *Assize* was thus lost, the subjects of the kingdom of Jerusalem continued to act upon the knowledge of its provisions, which they derived from memory and tradition, until, in 1260, a certain Jean d'Ibelin, count of Jaffa and Ascalon, gathered up the traditionary fragments of the perished code; or, more probably, taking the practice of his time as his guide, compiled a fresh code, and gave to his work the same name which had been bestowed upon the presumed original. Ibelin's compilation was revised in 1369 for the use of the Latin kingdom of Cyprus, and is the code which has come down to us under the name of the *Assize of Jerusalem*, and which forms the subject of the book before us.

Of this "precious monument of feudal jurisprudence," to use the words of Gibbon, Mr. Smith informs us that several MSS. exist, and he mentions one in the Royal Library at Munich, and "a Venetian MS." It was first published, together with Beaumanoir's *Coutumes de Beauvoisis*, Bourges and Paris, fol. 1690, under the editorship, not of Thomas, but of Gaspar Thaumais de la Thaumassiere. This is the edition most generally known; but Mr. Smith says, that "a more perfect copy of the original French has been recently edited by

Kaussler at Stuttgart." An Italian version, "promulgated by the Venetian government in 1535, for the government of their kingdom of Cyprus," may be found in the fifth volume of Canciani's "*Barbarorum leges antiquæ*," fol. Venetiis, 1781—92. We wish Mr. Smith had given a fuller account of the literary history of his subject. Bibliographical details are always useful and interesting, and, upon future occasions, he will find them worthy of more attention.

Ibelin's code partakes of the two systems of jurisprudence which predominate in Europe, the Latin and the Gothic; the former being the principal authority for the portion which relates to civil rights, whilst, in criminal proceedings, we clearly trace the very peculiar character of the latter. Mr. Smith has given an outline of the provisions of the code under both these aspects, adding illustrations derived from the legal practices of other countries, and has in this manner compiled a book which well deserves to be known beyond the limited circle for whose use it was primarily intended. If it fails to pass beyond that circle, the reason will be, because its author has not been content to treat the subject altogether as one of science, but, in his deductions and his moral, has too much imitated that great man "Who to party gave up what belong'd to mankind."

Like our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, the subjects of the kingdom of Jerusalem had justice brought home to them by a variety of local courts, in which the principal landholder presided, and the people were the judges. "Their court," says Mr. Smith, "was open in winter, spring, and autumn, but closed in summer on account of the necessity of getting in the harvest." And he suggests, "Have we here an insight into the origin of our long vacation? Do our courts close in August in order that the corn may be housed?" No doubt of it. The sacred festivals of the church, and the necessary labours of a rural population, account for all the legal vacations. The celebration of Advent and Christmas gave rise to that one in the winter; Lent and Easter to the spring vacation; and between Midsummer and Michaelmas

the law was silent, in order that the fruits of the earth might be gathered and housed.

At the day appointed the parties were bound to appear or send a lawful *essoigne*, or excuse. If the veracity of the assigned cause of *essoigne* was disputed, it might, after a time, be inquired into, and when the parties were ultimately standing in court, it was in the mouth of two witnesses that every fact was to be established. "The Frank could not be evidence against the Syrian, nor the Syrian against the Frank; I presume, because malice might be supposed to exist between them. Nor could a woman give testimony against a man." (Smith, p. 33.) This last provision savours greatly of the East, where, in some countries, although women are not altogether excluded from giving testimony, there is a graduated scale by which the value of their evidence is to be weighed against that of men.

"If the plaintiff had two lawful witnesses, proof was completed, and the defendant convicted. If he had only one witness, the defendant might claim the right of combat; but if the plaintiff could bring no evidence [witness?] at all, the defendant purged himself by swearing upon the saints that the thing charged against him was untrue." (p. 27.)

Was not the oath *sor sains*, rather an oath upon the *signum*, the cross, than "upon the saints?" No doubt there was an oath upon the relics of saints, as there was upon every thing else that was esteemed sacred, valuable, or peculiar, down even to the beard, as may be seen in innumerable instances adduced by Grimm and Michelet. If we understand Mr. Smith rightly, there is no trace of the purgatorial oath in the Assize.

Of the judicial combat he gives the following description:

"On the morning of the combat, the viscount and the jury assembled at the usual place, and the viscount administered this oath to the appellant: 'You shall swear, as God and his Holy Gospels shall be your help in thy hour of need, that the man whom you have appealed did truly commit this murder.' The defendant was sworn in similar terms, that he did not commit the murder. Two of the jurors then took one of the champions, and two more the other, and placed them before each other, so that neither might have

advantage of the sun; scarlet bucklers of equal size and weight were delivered to them, and staves of the same length and thickness. Proclamation was then made by the crier of the court, that none should be so hardy as to interfere, and the jurors withdrew, only to return to hear the last words of the wretch who was vanquished. 'Living or dead,' says the Assize, 'justice demands that the vanquished should be straightway hanged by law and by the Assize.' " (p. 50.)

In this pleasant manner, Mr. Smith has commented upon the leading peculiarities of his subject, not indeed so diffusely as he might have done before another audience, but still in a way which will render his book a very acceptable guide to any one who wishes to acquire a notion of the contents of the Assize of Jerusalem.

One of the peculiarities of this code it has not fallen in Mr. Smith's way to notice; but, as we are upon the subject, it is perhaps worth recording. In connection with the feudal right of the lord to have the value of his female tenant's marriage, the Assize prescribes that the lord by his deputy might tender to her three suitors, and compel her to accept one of them. The transaction was to take place in the following manner. The lord was to send three persons to the lady, one as his deputy, and two others as a court, and the deputy was to address the lady thus:

"Lady, I offer you on the part of such a lord (and he names him) three suitors, such a one and such a one (and he names them), and I summon you, on the part of my lord, that before such a day (and he fixes the day) you select one of the three suitors whom I have named to you. And thus he was to say three times. (c. 248.)"

We believe this singular custom has not been found elsewhere.

The Sanative Influence of Climate, &c.
By Sir James Clark, Bart. &c. 3rd Edition.

THIS is one of those works which fully keeps the promise it holds out. The subject is one of great interest to all who, like us reviewers, enjoy, if *enjoyment* it can be called, but a doubtful, delicate, dyspeptic kind of health; and who are on the look-out for some happier climate, where

'They just can bear their laureate twice-a-year.'

The first part of the work treats of those diseases for which a change of climate is often found most beneficial, such as disorders of the digestive organs, pulmonary consumption, gout, &c. The second part treats of the various climates both in England and in other parts of the world, with great exactness of knowledge as to their peculiarities, and satisfactory reasonings on their varied effects on the human constitution.

From the account here given, it appears that the climate of England, meaning that portion of it to which the feeble and afflicted would have recourse, is divided into what are called the London climate, South Coast (Sussex and Hampshire), South-west coast, (Devonshire), Cornwall, and the West of England, including Bristol, the Channel Islands, &c. The general result of the inquiry on the several advantages of these different places, seems, to us, to show that each place may be of more advantage than any other, to some particular complaint; and that such a selection should be made under the advice of some physician of character and experience. For *absolute mildness* no part of England equals the climate of Cornwall, for a small range of the thermometer, and for a nearer approach to an equality between the winter and summer climate. The mean winter temperature is about five above that of London, and as high as that of Montpellier. The quantity of rain, however, that falls at Penzance is more than

double that of the metropolis. The mean quantity of Penzance is 44.17, and of London 20.686, while at Kendal it is absolutely 53.944, a quantity totally unknown in any other part of Europe.

The author then proceeds to give us some information on foreign climates; as that of the South of France, of Italy, the Mediterranean climates, the Atlantic, the West Indies, and lastly that of the Southern Hemisphere. Of all these, there is none to compare with that of *Madeira* for every quality desirable for pleasure or health. In December the thermometer is at 59, and in June at only 65, while at Naples it is at 74, and in winter as low as 48.

There is, at p. 344, a very interesting chapter on mineral waters, and on the *factitious ones*, concerning which our author says that the information he obtained at Berlin, where these factitious waters are extensively used, was decidedly in favour of their utility, and the remarkable similarity of their effects to those of the natural waters was generally admitted. The respectability also of Dr. Stoure, and his skill as a chemist, were universally acknowledged. Accordingly, Sir James Clark says he had no scruple in prescribing the waters of the German Spa at Brighton in the same cases in which he would have prescribed the natural waters of Ems and Carlsbad. In fact, the factitious waters have one advantage, that they may be easily changed during the progress of their course.

Specimens of Biblical Exposition of the Book of Genesis. By the Rev. R. Warner, 12mo. pp. 242.—This little volume is intended for family worship; the author's object, as he intimates, is to be short, plain, doctrinal, and practical. Perhaps, as respects the *third* point, more use might have been made of Romans IV., the first verses entering into the subject as well as the last. In chapter XXIII., the illustration afforded in John VIII. 56, is appropriately introduced on the occasion of Sarah's burial. At p. 241, the sentence "quench our activity in good, benevolent, and useful actions," has an ambiguity, which might have been avoided. We were pleased with a striking remark at p. 41, on Gen. IX., "the first introduction of strong intoxicating liquor into the world, was

accompanied by a *sin*, and followed by a *curse*." There are other remarks which we might quote, but it would occupy too much room.

The Office for the Visitation of the Sick, with Notes from Bishop Sparrow, and Prayers from Bishop Cosins, and others. 24mo. pp. 101.—An elegantly printed tract. The note on the Creed, which says "this the Catholic church received from the Apostles," if meant of the actual form of words, is at variance with the opinion of Bishop Mant. The absolution in this service is explained at p. 43, as reconciliation, and restoration to communion with the church. We doubt whether the tendency of some of the remarks be not rather to promote bondage, than "the freedom

of the spirit," on which subject the preface "of Ceremonies to the Liturgy," deserves to be read.

Polynesia; or an historical account of the Principal Islands in the South Sea, including New Zealand. By the Right Rev. M. Russell, LL.D. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 440.—This interesting volume (which forms the 33rd of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*), is the more acceptable, as no general history of the kind has yet appeared. The Polynesian Researches of Mr. Ellis, and similar works, are the basis of this, but their various contents had not yet been united in one. The subject has its difficulties, as the statements of the missionaries and some nautical writers are conflicting: the author, however, has not only well condensed the several accounts, (no trifling task,) but has ably held the balance. His verdict is decidedly in favour of the missionaries' labours; and this passage may serve as a specimen of his judgments: "it is gratifying to find that in the Sandwich Islands social improvement follows closely in the path of learning and religion." p. 409. Occasionally a circumstance omitted might have been introduced, (as for instance the consistent death of King Pomare, after his lapse into sottishness,) but the author obviously had to condense as well as to narrate. At p. 187, the remainder of the sentence after the word *recital*, might have been advantageously left out. Altogether, this volume is not only a desirable addition to the historical department, but is likely to have an important effect, as a vindication of the Polynesian missions.

The Sacred Diary, or Select Meditations for every part of the day, and the employments thereof. By W. Gearing, Rector of Christ-Church Southwark, A. D. 1688. 12mo. pp. xvi. 164.—This little book has been chosen for re-publication by the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, and fully justifies the choice. It is a series of meditations for the various times and occurrences of the day, including some general ones, as, for instance, section 34, "of growing in the knowledge of Christ, and in Grace." The writer says, "Labour every day to grow more and more in the knowledge of Christ. Now, there are two degrees of the knowledge of Christ. 1. Historical and doctrinal. 2. Experimental and practical." After which he proceeds to enlarge on them. The following caution, given in the last chapter, on the Sabbath, deserves particular attention. "Take heed of a deceitful heart herein, lest you should so please yourself in some degree of

strictness about the observance of the Sabbath, as that you should let loose the reins all the week after to worldliness, vanity, and sin. And consider, that the Lord has given this day for this end, that now you should get light to guide you, and heat to quicken you, and strength to enable you to walk in the way of the Lord all the week after, so much the more holily and spiritually," (p. 163.)—There is a quarto volume of Church History, in some respects an abridgement of Fuller's, attributed to the author of this volume, but we do not know on what authority.

The Gospel after the Pentecostal pattern. 12mo. pp. 24.—This tract is the substance of a charge delivered by the American Bishop Doane, to the clergy of the diocese of New Jersey, in May, 1842. That circumstance should have been expressed in the title-page, rather than in the prefatory advertisement, into which, we may observe, some very bitter language is needlessly introduced, more likely to lessen the number of readers than to increase it.

The Christian Vine, Part 1. 18mo. pp. 78.—There is occasionally some pleasing matter in this tract, but the author has impaired the effect—as Atalanta lost the race, by running out of the course after apples—we mean controversial ones. At p. 34, the words "the Altar of the Christian Sacrifice," as applied to the Lord's Supper, are not in strict accordance with the thirty-first of our Articles. But we gladly quote a remark at p. 48, against transubstantiation,—"even as baptism, though it becomes a spiritual thing, preserves the property of its substance, water, and does not lose what it was before." When the author says, that the "Church in faithful times," did not receive the Communion *sitting*, he forgets the first institution of it;* not that we are advocates for *sitting*, in preference to *kneeling*, but precision of statement is desirable. At the same page he observes, that "they never lighted candles by day to the Eucharist," whence we infer at once, that he does not agree with those who are now endeavouring to restore the use of candles by daylight in our churches.

Three Poems: Eleusinia; Nimrod; Sibylla Anglica. By R. F. Fisher. 2 vols.—There is no want of talent in this author, but there is little interest likely to be excited by his poems; Eleusinia, or the

* See Lightfoot's Works, vol. i. p. 960.

Soul's Progress, is too philosophical for general readers. The subject of Nimrod is surely not well chosen, in whose character barbarian pride and savage cruelty are alone seen; while the period in which the scene is laid, and the characters that appear in it, must preclude the delineation of those passions which illustrate the purpose and dignify the character of tragedy. The poem which we think shews most of the *artist*, is Sibylla. As every writer is more or less affected by the works of his contemporaries, so Mr. Fisher sometimes reminds us of Byron, and sometimes of Wordsworth, but never in the way of a too direct imitation. His genius seems inventive; his power and flow of language considerable; and his versification polished and harmonious: yet there are defects in his language which ought not to have appeared; and poems like his, which will not derive a very strong interest from the fascination of the subject, should have detained and delighted the reader by the general elegance of the composition, and the delicate finish of the various parts. Such expressions as (p. 5), "undangerous guilt;" p. 6, "brooking a weight of flesh," and many others, we think very questionable: and, could the author find no other images and expressions wherewith to pourtray his character of Shakspeare than the following? (p. 50.)

Rare Swan of Avon! mark him—sedge-hid
now,
Brushing for food, but ever to the air
Rearing his snaky head, as if to show
It is no vulgar duck that grubbles there.
Now like some river God, secure and slow,
Floating in pride; or with the lighter
brood
Darting about, and sporting to and fro.
Magic of words to stir each sluggish mood,
Writ not with ink, 'tis said, but with his heart's
own blood.

Nor is the portrait of Milton more to
our taste.

The other was of sterner temperament;
But in his unfledg'd boyhood did he couch
With the soft Muse; whom *her mature*
intent
Nor bitter zeal, nor wrath could disavouch;
But teeming Fancy watch'd to find a vent,
And burst upon the thankless age, dis-
traught
With heav'nly mists and worldly merriment,
O Poesy, sublim'd with holy thought!
O Wisdom, doubly sweet, when classic Milton
taught!

Lord Byron is thus described:

Who's he would teach us in this latter year?
From an old wither'd stock there sprung
a scion, [tear,
Who, spurn'd of men, wip'd off a gathering
Then in his fury ramp'd like a young lion

When lust, or hunger, or the hunter's spear
Do goad him into madness; rushing forth
He doff'd his tunic for a pilgrim's gear.
Still his clear spirit mark'd his noble birth,
And spread into the air, and blazed o'er the wide
earth, &c.

In the following stanza, we look in
vain for the judgment or the taste of the
poet, (p. 153.)

She sees me—yes, me! me! hah—there!
a sign, [beckons me,—
She points—the crew—the billows—
I stand o'erleaping, where the passionate
brine
Spends its check'd rage in foam. Can
that be he?
His was no heart to see me here and pine
In idle pity—help! if it he know—
That voice—'tis her's! the words like vipers
twine
And twist my lungs—my breath heaves
thick and low.
But, ah! she sinks—my God—my God—then
take me too.

In what we consider the best poem,
the Sibylla, there are expressions and
lines we should wish amended: as (p.
135.)

"Who know myself a real identic being."

P. 149.

"At which the cat *all changed of his behaving.*"

P. 152.

"So spiritless I *dragged* at her side."

P. 159.

"As some *tall burglar* when the faint star-
beam," &c.

P. 163.

"As smoke is seen in some laborious town,
To memorize the forger's agonies."

But we can have no wish to detain
ourselves or readers among what appear
to us to be blemishes in the author's
work which a little patient attention
might have removed. He who writes
that he may be read by those whose appro-
bation is of value, must not only be
endowed with genius, which will supply
him with invention, but with that severe
judgment on himself, that will render him
dissatisfied unless his style corresponds
to his thoughts, and his expression is free
from all such blemishes and imperfections
as are only pardonable when art is less
advanced than it is in our days, and the
mechanism of language not so well under-
stood. It is curious, that the poets of the
present age have been, as a body, more
incorrect in language, and in other con-
stituents of poetry, than those of any age
preceding ours.

A Help to Catechising, for the use of Schools. By James Beaven, A.M.—We think this to be an excellent exposition of the Catechism for young persons, and, through the teacher, it may be accommodated to the wants and to the comprehension of children in almost every grade of education. The Introduction is useful, and historically interesting. We are told that in the ancient church, persons were appointed by the bishop to train adult candidates for baptism. This person was sometimes a clergyman, as Cyril, sometimes a layman, as Clement, or Origen. The Christian children appear to have been left to the care of their sponsors. The author says, that by what steps children were brought under the direct instruction of the clergy it is difficult to say, but the foundation was laid as early as the year 1385. This appears from a manual of instructions for the clergy, drawn up, under the title of “*Pupilla Oculi Sacerdotum*,” from previous works of acknowledged authority, by John de Burgo, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and reprinted in 1570. The foundation laid before the Reformation was not lost sight of; various elementary works were published, which prepared the way for the production of the present Catechism of the church, which was required to be taught by the parochial clergy every Sunday, so that the church kept the religious education of the young under her control. But as the Reformation impaired their resources, they were not able to obtain the due assistance in teaching; but endowed schools sprung up, in which the masters were either clergymen or licensed by the bishop, and in which it was an essential part of the system that the Catechism should be taught. Of these almost four fifths were established in the period between the beginning of the Reformation and the great Rebellion. Thus instruction was made for the *middle* classes, and the youth of the *upper* received the same instruction from the chaplains. The great Rebellion, however, withdrew the young from the stated instruction of the clergy, and was one great cause of the abundant crop of errors which arose. Upon the restoration of the church in the reign of Charles II. the schools were brought back to the superintendence and license of the bishops; and the discarded usage of catechising was again revived. It appears, however, that the establishment of afternoon lectures, an usage which had been growing before the Rebellion, was an impediment to the revival of catechising in most towns, and indeed catechising publicly in the church appears never to have been generally revived, excepting during one pur-

tion of the year, viz. the season of Lent, when young persons were brought together to repeat the Catechism before the congregation. A change also took place in the condition of schoolmasters. The license of the bishop was no longer required, the teaching of the Catechism was relinquished, and even in endowed schools religious instruction was limited to the reading the letter of the Scriptures. Thus the church lost the charge of public instruction; but in the foundation of charity schools, and the late introduction of Sunday schools, and daily schools, the children are still instructed in the principles of the church and in the Scriptures; and thus, as the author observes, and we hope and trust truly observes, the Church in the present generation has been recovering, to a great degree, the ground formerly lost. For the manner in which the Catechism should be taught and explained, we must refer to the latter part of the author's Introduction, where some very judicious observations will be found.

Joannis Magiri in Aristotelis Ethica Nicomachea Commentationes. Ed. Ric. Walker.—Mr. Walker says, in his Preface, that of all the commentaries on the Ethics of Aristotle, the one by Magir is the best; and, as the original edition is very scarce and difficult to be procured, he has given the present re-impression. The editor has made some alterations, he says, in the text of the original. “*Multis in locis Magirum ad emendatiorem, quoad possem, et licuit, Latini Sermonis locutionem revocare conatus sum. Quod si alicubi tenui mihi homini, in alterius peccatis corrigendis peccatum sit, veniam dentii, qui his in studiis multum diligenterque versati, Aristotelias rebus in Ethicis tantum non inenodabiles argutias pulchre calleant, et ponderare scienter possint. Ubicunq; Auctoris verba quædam, aut minus explicata, aut prorsus obscura, aut mutila quodammodo mihi visa sunt, hæc asterisco notanda duxi.*” &c.

We agree with Mr. Walker in the estimation of the value of the Commentary, which we have long possessed, and often consulted with pleasure and advantage; and we therefore consider this republication very judiciously made. Besides the value of the commentary as explanatory of the text, to the scholar it will not fail to be interesting from the various passages quoted from the ancient authors, to illustrate the original; and the extensive information which is collected from remote sources, on the subjects discussed. Had the learned editor given us a short account of John Magir, it would not have been unacceptable. It is curious, that that

diligent bibliographer *Saxius* gives the name "Joannes Magirus," without a reference, or a single word of information. We have not, as it happens, either Bayle, or Nicéron at hand, to consult on the subject: but the author of so scholar-like and useful a Commentary should receive his due reward.

A Hand Book for Westminster Abbey, with 56 embellishments in wood. By Felix Summerly.—When we say that all the embellishments are engraved by the hands of ladies, and in a very picturesque and elegant manner, with correctness of design, and in some cases with great feeling and beauty; and that the descriptive part is very carefully and diligently composed; we trust we have recommended this pleasing little volume to the attention and approbation of our friends. It is not only a full and perfect guide to the curiosities of the Abbey, but more generally useful, as an accompaniment to the study of the history of architecture and sculpture.

Madness; or, the Maniac Hall, a Poem in Seven Cantos. By the Author of a Diary of a Solitaire.—A very extraordinary poem indeed, written under very singular circumstances, and introduced by very awful and interesting confessions. Owing to what the author mentions of himself in his preface, we feel a great reluctance to enter into any critical notice of the work itself, further than saying that, as a poem, many parts of it are very creditable to his talents; and, altogether, as a composition, considering the statements of the writer, the nature of the subject, the descriptions and delineations in the poem, it is one calculated to excite astonishment and interest of the highest degree. The author sent a rough outline of his design, and the contents of each canto's argument, to his friend Mr. Southey, who spoke of the subject as copious and important, and sent the following letter to the author.

"Kewick, 20th June, 1837.

"My dear Sir,—Pressed as I am with occupation, I must borrow a portion of precious time for replying to your letter with regard to the subject for poetry which you have taken up. The subject is copious and important, but is it not of too exciting a nature for you? Your object should be what I proposed to myself as the one thing needful in intellectual self-treatment, five and thirty years ago, when I borrowed from an old Spaniard, for my motto, the words 'In labore quies.' Any employment that agitates you must be so far injurious. Can you trust yourself for proceeding with it only while you

feel it beneficial, and laying it aside as soon as it affects you strongly? Long ago, I was warned by experience never to proceed continuously with any work which I had in hand after I had begun to *dream* of it; and this is the reason why I have always several works in progress. The subject itself is an admirable one. The best vehicle for it would be blank verse, which, nevertheless, I do not advise you to attempt. For though you have chosen the most difficult English stanza, the Spenserian, you will find it easier than to write blank verse skilfully. If your purpose holds, I should recommend you to compose the descriptive portions for it, because they must, of course, be the quietest; and to guide your ear by perusing those poets who have written best in stanzas. Fairfax's Tasso, Phineas Fletcher's 'Purple Island'; his brother, Giles Fletcher; all that Daniel and Drayton have written in the octave stanza. The *diction* of these poets is uniformly good, whatever their faults may be in other respects. If I have not mentioned Spenser, it is not from forgetfulness of a poet whom I look to more than any other as my master; but because while, in all other respects, he is one of the greatest, and, to me, the most delightful of all poets, his language is peculiarly his own. Poetry is as much an art as architecture, and if you would practise it, you must study poets, as your brother studied cathedrals.—Farewell, my dear Sir, and believe me always yours, with sincere regard,

"ROBERT SOUTHEY."

SACRED MUSIC.

At a time when attention is so much directed to the due regulation and proper performance of divine service, we have received with much pleasure several publications adapted to meet the public taste, and to contribute to its further cultivation.

Mr. Burns's collection of Gregorian and other Ecclesiastical Chants, adapted to the Psalter and Canticles, as they are appointed to be sung in churches, consists of twenty-four Gregorian and as many harmonized chants. Such a selection from the stores of ancient ecclesiastical music cannot but be acceptable. The only fault we have to find is, that the names of the composers are not annexed, which is desirable, when known.

Sacred Music, selected from the compositions of Tye, Tallis, Gibbons, Ravenscroft, &c. and adapted to portions of the different versions of the Book of Psalms.—The Contents of this volume are introduced by a short essay explanatory of the authorized use of music in the church of

England. The music itself is all old and good.

Twenty-four Psalms and Hymns in four Parts, with separate accompaniments for the Organ or Piano Forte, suitable for the Church or Chamber, the Words selected from a Volume of Psalms and Hymns adapted to the services of the Church of England. By the Rev. W. J. Hall, the music composed by J. Netherclift.—These compositions are very creditable to the author. They display more originality than is often met with in modern music of this class, and are

printed in a handsome volume of a large octavo form, which we can recommend both for public and private use.

Psalms and Hymns, as sung at the Sunday Evening Lectures in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, and in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Durham, arranged for four voices, with accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte. By Thomas Brown, of the Durham Cathedral choir.—Most of the Psalms and Hymns in this collection, are well known; they appear well arranged, and the book is neatly got up.

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Dec. 28. The Hulsean prize was adjudged to John Davies, B.A. (1842), Scholar of St. John's College. Subject—"What is the relation in which the Moral Precepts of the New and Old Testament stand to each other?" The subject for the present year is, "The Obligation of the Sabbath, with a History of the Institution and its Influence from the earliest times to the present day."

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, "Faith, Hope, and Charity."

The Hulsean Trustees have appointed the Rev. John Howard Marsden, M.A. (B.A. 1826), late Fellow of St. John's College, Rector of Great Oakeley, in Essex, to be the Hulsean Lecturer for the ensuing year.

ARCHIVES OF CATALONIA AND ARRAGON.

Amongst the buildings set on fire during the recent bombardment of Barcelona was that containing the archives of Catalonia. The following account will show how great the loss of these documents must be in a historical point of view:—There were collected there charters and acts of the early courts of Barcelona, from the year 844, and documents relating not only to the province of Catalonia, and the courts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, but to the king-

doms of Arragon, Valencia, Majorca, Sardinia, Sicily, and Naples. The building contained the proceedings of all the ministries from the union of the kingdom of Arragon with the principality of Catalonia, as well as copies of all treaties of peace, alliances, and such matters. There were also deposited there the original papers of the States-General, in 50 volumes, from those held at Perpignan by Peter IV. in 1350, to those held by Philip V. at Barcelona, in 1702. Not less than 856 original bulls of the Pope were there, of which the dates ranged from the Pontificate of Benedict IX. in 1024, to that of Clement XI. in 1709. There were 17,640 documents written on papyrus, parchment, or cotton paper. Those on parchment or paper were rolled up separately, but the parchments were tied up in collections. At the period when paper was first made of rags, about the 13th century, registers were formed to copy letters-patent and other acts proceeding from the sovereign authority. These registers, begun in 1214, were concluded in 1808, and comprised 28 reigns, from James I. to Charles IV. They were 6,070 in number, and each register contained between 300 and 400 leaves in folio. The learned Capmany affirms, in the preface of the 4th volume of his "Mémoires Historiques sur Barcelona," that the archives of the crown of Arragon were the most memorable in Europe, if their antiquity, good preservation, extent, variety, and importance, were taken into consideration.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

Jan. 7. This Institution was opened under circumstances which must impart the highest gratification to all who value the blessings of sound Scriptural education, combined with useful learning. The building is situated in Shaw-street, and is of great extent. The foundation stone was laid about two years since by Lord Stanley; and the munificent sum of 24,000*l.* was subscribed towards its erection by the inhabitants from their private sources. Although 4000*l.* were granted by the late Radical corporation towards the founding of the Mechanics' Institution, the Collegiate Institution has been brought to its completion without any public grant whatever.

The spacious lecture-hall was densely crowded. On the platform were seated large numbers of the clergy and gentry of the town. About one o'clock the Mayor entered, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Rev. the Rectors of the parish, the Right Hon.

W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir Howard Douglas, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Patten, M.P., and many other of the distinguished among the clergy and laity. It was intended that the inaugural address should be delivered by Lord Stanley, the patron; but, in consequence of his lordship being detained at Windsor, that duty devolved upon the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, who discharged it in such a manner as to command the unqualified approbation of all present.

THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY'S LIBRARY.

The library of the late Marquess Wellesley has been sold at Evans's, on the 17th of Jan. and three following days. The collection was in good condition, and possessed excellent books of the best editions, rather than works chiefly remarkable for being "excessively rare." Several of the classical works had MS. illustrations; and some of the publications of Eton Prize-poems contained tasteful emendations and corrections, especially those which proceeded from the Marquess's own pen, in 1778. These MS. notes, &c. show the Marquess to have early been, what he continued till the close of his life, elaborately particular, if not fastidious, regarding his compositions, particularly those in Latin. At the second day's sale, lot 388 excited much interest and competition, and was ultimately bought by Messrs. Hatchard at 91 guineas. It is thus described in the catalogue:—"Letter on the Present State of India, with two Manuscript Notes by the Marquess Wellesley, one particularly interesting on his Indian Policy, and a Correction of a passage in Alison's History." The marginal note by the late Marquess on the above letter was to the following effect:—"The departure from our fixed line of Indian policy was none of mine—it was the act of Colonel Monson. He was a poor, weak, but brave man. According to my invariable custom, when it was in my power, I sheltered the reputation of my subordinates when aware that they were acting from conscientious motives. The words 'departed,' &c. are, therefore, misapplied. I wish the author of this pamphlet, who seems a sensible man, would inform Mr. Alison of it; Mr. Alison's History is an excellent one, and most just to me, but he makes some mistakes, which, did I know him or any of his friends, I would correct. W." Upon reference to the work of Mr. Alison, thus highly but deservedly commended, it appears that if the noble commentator had

read a little further he would have found his interference to screen Monson noticed. This despatch is also quoted in the appendix to p. 185.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

We have much satisfaction in recording the event of the election of Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A. and F.S.A. (the author of the volume of Anglo-Saxon Literary Biography, published by the Royal Society of Literature, and editor of many valuable volumes of mediæval literature,) as a Correspondent of the Institute of France, in the branch which ranks first in estimation, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. There are four English Correspondents of the Institute—Mr. Millingen, Col. Leake, Professor Gaisford of Oxford, and Mr. Wright. The other names proposed on the present occasion, were those of W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.S.A. and Sir Gardner Wilkinson: out of 34 members present, Mr. Wright had 25 votes. The vacancy was occasioned by the death of the Earl of Munster. Mr. Wright's recent volume, the *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, has, it appears from several of the leading continental reviews, made a strong impression in France and Germany, especially in the latter country, which feels a common interest in the productions of the early Saxon times, and no doubt contributed to the event we record. The next volume proposed by the Royal Society of Literature will embrace the Anglo-Norman period, so redolent of

poetry and romance, as well as replete with solid learning, and the research which led to the resuscitation of long-buried letters. It is probable that this sequel to the *Biographia* will also be confided to Mr. Wright, whose intimate acquaintance with the subject fits him so eminently for the task; and we look forward with high expectation to the appearance of a work which promises fair to supply a desideratum not only in British but in European literature. At the same time were elected as Correspondents, Sig. Cavedoni for Italy, in the room of Cardinal Mai, who has been promoted to be one of the Foreign Associates; M. Wachsmuth for Germany, in the room of Gesenius; M. De Witt, for what are classed as the *Petites Nations*, in the place of Brønsted, of Copenhagen; and Eugène Boré, now, we believe, absent on a mission in Persia, as a National Correspondent, in the place of M. de Sauley, lately elected a Member of the Academy.

ROYAL SWEDISH MANUSCRIPTS.

Professor Geyer has reported that the principal papers left in the chests by King Gustavus, and opened last year, at the expiration of half a century, are:—1. His own autobiographical memoirs, commenced in 1765, when only nineteen years of age, and containing important information relating to the revolution of 1772, and the two preceding reigns. 2. History of the house of Vasa. 3. Plans of the form of government of 1772, and for the regulation of the diet of 1778.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 12. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—William James Smith, esq. of Whitehall yard; James Wilson, esq. of Bath, architect; and James Johnson, esq. of John-street, Adelphi, architect.

Mr. Frederick Clark presented an impression of a silver Seal of Isabella Walerant, temp. John, recently found at Ewshot, in the parish of Crondall, Hampshire. An engraving of this Seal, with some genealogical notices of the family of Walerant, is about to appear in the first number of *The Topographer and Genealogist*.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited two elegantly worked armillæ in silver, the pro-

perty of Edward Pretty, esq. of Northampton, found in Buckinghamshire. They are elastic, and terminate in figures of the heads of serpents. These armillæ were discovered some years ago in an earthen vase, which also contained twenty silver Roman coins, and thirty of the large brass series, none of which were of later date than the time of Antoninus Pius.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. exhibited a fibula of bronze, silvered, found at Stone, near Aylesbury, two or three years ago. It is unusually large, and of Byzantine workmanship, and, from the cross upon it, may have belonged to some ecclesiastic of the 11th century. Mr. Akerman also mentioned the recent discovery near Stone of various skeletons of men and horses, to-

gether with a coin bearing the head of Magnentius, at the depth of four feet from the surface.

The same gentleman communicated some brief remarks on the origin of the Prince of Wales's Ostrich Feathers. The writer supposes that the grouping of the plume of feathers was suggested to the artist in the time of Henry VII. by the ancient form of the *fleur-de-lis*. The feather singly was used long previous to this reign, but is first found *grouped* on the tomb of Arthur Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII.

A paper by Mr. W. Chaffers, jun. was then read, giving a detailed account of early British antiquities, found in some tumuli on the Wiltshire Downs recently opened by the writer. Various remains were exhibited in illustration of the paper, among which was an urn of extraordinary size, of greater magnitude than any of those discovered and published by Sir R. C. Hoare.

Jan. 19. Mr. Hallam in the chair.

Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a cameo, set in a ring, presumed of Greek art, and described as presenting portraits of Aspasia in the character of Minerva, of Alcibiades as Mercury, of Pericles, and of Socrates, accompanied by observations by Mr. Windus on ancient gem-engraving.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of an inscribed column, discovered by the Rev. Mr. Johns at Stowford, in Devonshire, the characters on which have not been hitherto satisfactorily interpreted. They bear some resemblance to Etruscan and Greek letters, and are presumed by the author to be Phenico-British.

R. Porrett, esq. F.S.A. communicated some further letters from the MS. book of Sir Henry Widdrington. Two of them related to a dispute between the Mayor and Marshal of Berwick in the year 1581; and Sir Henry Widdrington, the Marshal, was roundly rated by Lord Hunsdon, the Lord Warden of the Marches, for his violent and passionate demeanour.

Jan. 26. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, F.S.A. communicated a cast of an inscription carved in relief on one of the wooden rails of the screen in the church of Llanvair Waterdine, co. Radnor. It consists of two lines of characters, which are supposed to form several bars of music in the ancient mode of alphabetical notation, but no one has hitherto been able to reduce them into modern notation. There are nineteen varieties of character. Sir Samuel Meyrick accompanied the exhibition with a review of the rise and progress of music

from the earliest period, concluding with what is known of its history in Wales, where it is believed that the alphabetical notation was employed long after it had been superseded in most other countries.

The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy have offered a medal of the value of 300 francs to the author of the best Essay on the question, "At what period, and under what circumstances, was struck at Amiens the money having for its device the inscription, *Ambiansis, pax civibus suis?* Have analogous coins been found in other towns of France? If so, a description to be given, together with preliminary observations on the earlier coinage of the towns of Picardy." This medal will be adjudged in 1843.

The Society have also decreed a medal of like value for 1843 to the author of the best memoir on the subject, "What has been the influence of corporations of arts and trades on the origin and organization of municipalities in the towns of France?" In other terms, "The companies of trades, have they given rise to corporations, or corporations to companies?"

The Belgian Government has issued fresh instructions, ordering the most careful preservation of all objects of antiquity and of art which may come under the cognisance or control of any of its agents. Numerous objects continue to be added to the Royal Museum at Brussels. The Minister of the Interior has lately sent to that institution 144 Roman coins, and several objects of Belgo-Gallic art found in some excavations at Meyerens near Virton.

EXCAVATIONS IN LONDON.

MR. URBAN,—Since my last communication (p. 21) the discoveries illustrative of Roman London, during the excavation in Cateaton-street and Lad-lane, have presented a rather more interesting appearance, as indicating, by the extensive remains of tessellated pavements and massive walls, the site of edifices of some magnitude and probable importance. The common red-brick pavement (composed of 1-inch squares) mentioned in my last was found near the western extremity of Lad-lane. A little to the west of this, near Wood-street, was found another, of rather an unusual form, consisting of bricks one inch thick, and about 4 by 2 in., placed at acute angles to each other, like the letter V, not unlike the appearance of what has been termed herring-bone masonry. Another presented itself on the west side of Wood-street, where the exca-

vation has terminated. This pavement, of which considerable quantities (although not in any large blocks) have been rescued, is composed of white tesserae, averaging $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, beautifully put together, and apparently "pointed" with a fine red cement. There was no appearance of any design or pattern on any of the numerous fragments I have seen, beyond a line or border, composed of slate-coloured tesserae. It is ascertained that this pavement extends beneath St. Michael's church.

It may be matter of regret that the City of London, which professes to have a museum, should not have deemed it worth while to have obtained a slab of this beautiful specimen of Mosaic, a large block of which, with a little care, might have been taken up. But the city authorities and the commissioners of sewers have no "yearning" towards the antiquary: they, doubtless, feel they have other objects in digging holes in the city of London than occupying their time in seeking for memorials of its antiquity. As I freely admit this, I am the more at a loss to account for the extra and unnecessary waste of time in *destroying them when found*. Yet I understand such was the case in one of the above instances, arising, it seems, from an unaccountable feeling of animosity in some quarter or other against a gentleman who has done much towards illustrating the history and antiquities of London during the Roman sway.

The statement in the "Globe" newspaper as to a great quantity of human bones being found at a depth of 18 feet! opposite the church in Cateaton-street, is, so far as regards the great depth asserted, I have reason to believe, erroneous. It is the custom in such matters to make the most of everything: they are most likely the remains of bodies interred within the precincts of the old church of St. Lawrence, which, previous to the "great fire," projected much further into Cateaton street than the present one, as was evident from the immense wall which presented itself during the excavation in June or July 1841, on which occasion a large quantity of human remains were disinterred.

The numerous fragments of the embossed Samian ware which have occurred during the progress of this excavation have exhibited great beauty and variety in their design. Perhaps the most remarkable is one representing the Roman tradition of the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. Another fragment, evidently of a vessel of some elegance, contains the remnant of a leaden rivet, an illustration of the high esteem in which this pottery was held, even when fractured. Similar instances

of this are recorded by Mr. C. R. Smith, and Mr. Shortt (*Antiq. Exeter*, p. 111.)

Creed-lane.—At the northern extremity of this lane a considerable quantity of fragments of Roman pottery and Samian ware have within these few days been disinterred. Some of the figured specimens of the latter exhibit much elegance and taste. Among some fragments of "mortaria" is one bearing the rude impress of



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E. B. P.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT EXETER.

A Roman pavement has been uncovered at the depth of 4 feet in excavating the ground near Exeter Cathedral, directly in front of the eastern portion near Speke's Chapel. On examination it appears to lie in a direction from north-west to south-east. The portion exposed to view measures about nine feet in length by six in breadth, and is composed of small cubes or quadrangular pieces of red tile, intersected in some parts by others of a species of common black river pebble. Some of these little *tesserae* are larger than others, so as to take deeper hold in the bed of cement which served as a base, and thus formed a sort of binding course to give stability to the whole. This pavement or *lithostratum* is perhaps the fourth known to antiquaries as discovered in Exeter. A coin of the usurper *Carausius* was found on this spot, of the *Pax* type, with several fragments of Roman tiles, indented with a sort of arrowy pattern, and the lower part of an urn or vase of red clay. Another coin of the second brass of Nerva (*Concordia Exercituum*, two hands joined) and a Trajan of the large brass defaced, were dug up in the adjoining ground. The pavement may have been that of some Roman dwelling near the *Forum Quæstorium* of ancient *Iaca*, perhaps at the extremity of the *Via Principalis* of the camp, where the auxiliary officers of the legion quartered.

STATUARY OF WELLS CATHEDRAL.

The following description of the sculpture with which the exterior of this beautiful building is decorated has recently appeared, from the pen of Mr. Cockerill, the architect:—"Upwards of 300 statues, in nine tiers, decorate the west and north fronts. In the first nearest the earth, in niches and under canopies, are the personages of the first and second Christian

missions to this country: as St. Paul, Joseph of Arimathea, and St. Augustine and his followers. In the second tier are the angels, chanting *Gloria in excelsis*, and holding crowns spiritual and temporal, the rewards of those predications. In the third tier, to the south, subjects of the Old Testament, to the north of the New,—compositions of the highest merit and interest: two of them are cited by Flaxman as examples of pure and expressive art. In the fourth and fifth tiers is contained an historical series of the lords spiritual and temporal, saints, and martyrs, under whom the Church has flourished in this country: as King Ina, founder of the conventual church; Edward the elder, founder of the episcopal church of Wells; the Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Plantagenet dynasties, individually and most significantly represented: together with these are the founders of those dynasties, the remarkable daughters, and allies by marriage, of the royal families of England, with the leading characters and lords of the Church: as Archbishops Brithelmus, St. Dunstan, Bishop Asser, Grimbold, the Earl of Mercia, surrounding Alfred, &c.; they form a complete illustration of William of Malmesbury, and the early historians of our country—'a calendar for unlearned men,' as well as for unlearned artists; for thus are many of them as beautiful as they are deeply interesting to Englishmen. In the sixth tier, there are 92 compositions of the Resurrection, startling in significance, and pathos, and expression, worthy of John of Pisa, or a greater man, John Flaxman. In the seventh tier are the angels sounding the last trump, the four archangels conspicuous. In the eighth tier are the apostles, of colossal dimensions and admirable sculpture. In the ninth tier are the remains of the Saviour in judgment, with niches on either side, for the Virgin and St. John, as usual. This magnificent picture of the great doctrines of the Christian dispensation, and its peculiar relation to this country, hitherto sealed, was unravelled at no small expense of time and meditation (since there are no inscriptions or records of any kind), and indeed of colds and catarrhs, caught at *Kill-Canon* corner, in the months of November and December."

BRITISH URNS.

Several British sepulchral urns have lately been dug up on the lands of Mr. Roker, at Shackleford, near Peper Harow, in the county of Surrey. They are of inferior workmanship, and contained, as usual, a deposit of burnt bones, but nothing else remarkable was discovered.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

At Vaudreuil, in the Eure, some workmen have lately turned up a stone, said to be druidical, about 8 feet by 7, under which they found 25 or 30 skeletons, placed in rude graves, separated from each other by unhewn blocks of stone, and covered with slight strata of earth. Numerous funeral urns were also found among them. It appears that the men covered the hole up again with the same stone, which they had only removed in order to widen a road.

A few days afterwards, several of the public authorities of Louviers had the stone again removed, and found among the bodies a flint axe-head, fitted into a bone handle, which was rudely sculptured. This curious instrument, supposed to have been used in religious ceremonies, was in a fine state of preservation. A few paces to the east from this druidical tomb, is a druidical stone, 15 feet high, still erect; to the south of the first stone is a sort of cave, and at some small distance down the hill, is a third stone like the first, lying down, and supposed to cover a tomb.

A series of Roman sepulchres has been recently discovered at Daspich, near Thionville, in a field abutting on the Roman road from Treves to Sirmium. Under the head of one of the skeletons were found 111 small bronze coins, but they were so much oxidized, that only three were able to be recognised: these proved to be coins of Constantine, Constantine Chlorus, and Maximianus.

The Royal Commission of Monuments in Belgium, has just done good service in preserving from destruction an ancient Mausoleum of the Dukes of Brabant, in the church of Tervueren, which the ignorant authorities of the place had made up their minds to demolish. In front of the high altar of the church stands a simple sarcophagus covering a vault, in which were found the bodies of the following personages:—Anthony Duke of Lothier, Brabant, and Limburg, who was killed at Azincourt in 1415; Jeanne de St. Pol, his wife; John IV. son and successor of the above, founder of the University of Louvain, ob. 1426; Philip, brother and heir to the above, ob. 1430. There is an inscription on the sarcophagus composed by the celebrated scholar, Lipsius.

The remains of a Roman city have been recently discovered near Hyères in the Var. The excavations, which were carried on for about 100 yards from the sea, have laid open an hypocaust of large dimensions, and several apartments with paint-

fags on the walls. The colours of these paintings, though exceedingly vivid on being first laid open, soon faded from the action of the air. Several indications of the action of an earthquake are perceptible in these ruins, which are supposed to be those of Pomponiana, a station for Roman galleys, mentioned by Antoninus. Coins of Nero, Trajan, Marcus Agrippa, and some of the Lower Empire, have been found here.

A druidical monument has been lately observed at Languidic, near Quinipily, in Britany. It consists of three ranges of stones, like those at Carnac, of the class of Menhir. Their prevailing direction is from east to west, and each line is about 750 paces long. The northernmost line curves towards the south, for the first third of its extent : and the southernmost line is full of sinuosities, with a prevailing tendency to curve with its two extremities

towards the north. To an unexperienced observer, the monument might not at first sight be easily remarked, because most of the stones are thrown down, and those of one of the lines are built into a wall ; but, when once observed, the nature of the monument cannot be mistaken. Each of the stones is about 10 feet by 3 ft. and 2 ft. : they stand generally at 5 paces from each other, though at some places their distance is increased to 15 feet. The lines seem to be radii of an immense circle, since they approach each other at one extremity, are at 100 paces distance from each other, at 375 paces from the centre, and are at 300 paces from each other at the other extremity, which is on the circumference of the supposed circle. The surfaces of the stones are perfectly rough, and not even a name is assigned to the monument by the tradition of the country.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AFGHANISTAN.

The British army has quitted Cabool, where Shah Poorah, one of the sons of Shah Soojah, was recognised as sovereign by the neighbouring chiefs. The Balla Hissar, at Cabool, was left entire, to serve as a place of security for the young sovereign ; but the grand bazaar was destroyed, in consequence of its having been the scene of the indignities inflicted upon the corpse of Sir W. M'Naghten. Akhbar Khan fled to Balk. All the neighbouring fortresses were demolished before the departure of the British troops, which then commenced their homeward march in three divisions, the first under General Pollock, the second under General M'Caskill, and the third under General Nott. The first division effected their march through the Passes without loss ; but the second was less successful, the mountaineers attacking it on the night of Nov. 3, near Ali-Musjid. Their object was to plunder the baggage, a portion of which fell into their hands. Two officers, Lieut. Christie, of the Artillery, and Ensign Nicholson, of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry, were killed, and about 100 Sepoys were killed or wounded, with some of the camp followers. Two guns also were taken, but one was retaken next morning, and the army continued its march to Peshawur. General Nott, with his division, arrived in safety on the 6th at Jumrood, in the Sikh territory. The

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British troops were to march through the Sikh dominions, and to commence their route on the 10th of November. The Governor-General was at Mumebmajra on the 14th of November, on his way to Ferozepore, where *fêtes* were preparing in honour of the arrival of the army from Cabool. All the Afghan chiefs, with their families, were to be liberated on the passing of the Indus by the British ; the navigation of this river is now fully opened.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Affairs on the frontier bear a very unpromising aspect. The Boers, who emigrated over the borders some years since, are in open rebellion, having declared their independence of the British government, as a branch of the Natal republic. The defeated farmers are also in a state of commotion.

AMERICA.

The works preparatory to the formation of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly. The commission authorised by the government of New Granada, have concluded their survey of the land which the canal will intersect, and reported much more favourably than was to have been expected. The chain of the Cordilleras does not extend, as had been imagined, across the isthmus. The explorers have, on the contrary, discovered a valley very

favourable for the purposes of the undertaking. The natural disposition of the waters is also favourable. Three rivers, portions of the beds of which are navigable, will be made to form part of the canal. The necessary cutting will not be more than twelve miles and a half. The fall or inclination will be regulated by two large locks. The entire length of this canal will be forty-nine miles; the breadth at the surface of the water 135 feet, and 55 at the bottom. The depth will be 20 feet, which will enable it to be navigated by ships of from 1,000 to 1,400 tons burthen. The cost of its completion, according to the estimate of M. Morel, the French engineer, will be fourteen millions of francs, or 560,000*l.* sterling.

THE MARQUESAS.

Rear-Admiral Dupetit-Thouars has taken possession of the Marquesas Islands, in the name of the King of the French. Having anchored off the island of Tahuata (St. Christina), King Yotété came on board, accompanied by the head of the French mission established in the island, and informed him that some months before a boat's crew of an American whaler tried to land on the island of Fatuiva, for provisions, but were re-

ceived with shots, by which one man was killed; they afterwards landed at Tahuata, where they were stripped of their clothes and boat, but the whaler took them off, and the captain threatened the Marquesans with the vengeance of his government. The king therefore solicited the protection of the admiral, which he would only grant on condition of the sovereignty of France being acknowledged, and the French flag hoisted. To these terms king Yotété submitted, and possession was taken in due form, the king being supplied with a "guard of honour," &c. The people, however, were rather refractory, and the admiral had taken away the king's son as a hostage. The *Moniteur* announces that the government is preparing for the colonization of the islands.

It is stated that the French project an expedition against Madagascar. They have made repeated attempts (one so late as the year 1829) to colonize this fine island, which is larger than Great Britain, and is supposed to contain a population of two millions; but never with any important result. They have, however, several small stations on the island. The port of St. Augustine, in the Mozambique channel, is much used for the refreshment of our ships in their voyage to India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 25. A melancholy accident occurred in *Galway*, Ireland. At early mass, in the parish chapel, there was an immense concourse of people: the gallery, as is usual on Christmas mornings, was crowded to excess. One of the rails of the staircase, by the pressure of the multitude, was broken, and some persons in the vicinity having heard the crackling noise, gave the alarm, and cried out that the gallery was giving way. A tremendous rush was made by the dense mass to escape. The catastrophe was awful; 37 persons (all of the working class) became the victims of the rashness of the assemblage. The gallery did not give way.

Jan. 7. The old mansion of *Aldermaston* in Berkshire, the seat of William Congreve, esq. was materially injured by fire. It was the ancient mansion of the Forsters. Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Humphrey Forster there in 1601, and during the civil war it is frequently mentioned as being successively occupied by the generals of both armies. It was almost wholly rebuilt in 1636; but a large stack of brick chimneys, variously ornamented, remain from the more ancient mansion.

This is still standing, and we are happy to add that the loss, on the whole, is not so great as was at first imagined. It is thought that two-thirds of the mansion may be readily restored to a habitable state. The lofty hall, which is surrounded by a spacious gallery, and the staircase, are uninjured. All beyond the staircase is destroyed, excepting the great dining-room, which may possibly be repaired.

Jan. 20. As Edward Drummond, esq. Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, was walking from Downing Street towards Charing Cross, not far from Drummonds' bank, he was shot from behind through the body, by a man, whose hand was arrested just as he was about to discharge a second pistol. The assassin proves to be Daniel M'Naughten, aged 28, late a wood-turner in Glasgow; who was not destitute of money, and who does not appear to have had the least previous communication with Mr. Drummond; so that his motive for the crime remains a mystery. Mr. Drummond lingered from the effects of the wound, until Wednesday the 25th, when he expired.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 7. Sarah Ann Chapman-Yapp, of Half Moon-street, and of the Bunswick Estate, Bath-road, Cheltenham, spinster, to discontinue the surname and arms of Yapp, and use her surname and arms of Chapman only.

Dec. 16. The Rev. Robert Nicholl, M.A. of Dinsland's House, and of Nash, co. Glouc. and Elizabeth his wife, only surviving daughter and heir of Charles Loden Carne, esq. Capt. R.N. to take the name and arms of Carne instead of Nicholl.

Dec. 24. Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, C.B., Major-Gen. Robert Bartley, 49th Foot, and Major-Gen. James H. Schoelde, 55th Foot, to be K.C.B.—To be Companions of the Bath: Col. Colin Campbell, 98th Foot; Col. P. E. Craigie, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. John Knowles, R. Art.; Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Cowper, 18th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Wm. Johnstone, 26th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Charles Warren, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. A. Malcolm, 3d Light Drag.; Lieut.-Col. D. L. Fawcett, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Gough, 3d Light Drag.; Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, 55th Foot; Major John Grattan, 18th Foot; Major J. Hope Grant, 9th Light Dragoons; Major T. S. Reignolds, 49th Foot; Major Wm. Greenwood, R. Art.; Major H. C. B. Daubeneay, 55th Foot; Major Ferd. Whittingham, 26th Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, 68th Bengal N. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. R. W. Wilson, 65th Bengal N. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. F. S. Hawkins, 28th Bengal N. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. K. Luard, 2d Madras N. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Fred. Blundell, Madras Art.; Lieut.-Col. C. W. Young, 44th Madras N. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, 41st Madras N. Inf.; Major Philip Anstruther, Madras Art.; Major Henry Moore, 24th Bengal N. Inf.; Major W. H. Simpson, 36th Madras N. Inf.; Major F. A. Read, 8th Madras N. Inf.; Major T. T. Pears, Madras Eng.; Major R. C. Moore, Madras Art.—Capt. Thomas Houchier, R.N., C.B. to be a K.C.B.—To be Companions of the said Order:—Captains the Hon. F. W. Grey; Peter Richards; Sir J. E. Home, Bart.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ellis, R.M.; Captains Charles Richards; Henry Kollett; C. R. B. Watson; W. H. A. Morshead; Richard Collinson.—Major-Gen. John M'Caskey, 9th Foot, to be K.C.B.—To be Companions of the said Order:—Col. Samuel Bolton, 31st Foot; Lieut.-Col. Michael White, 3d Light Drag.; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Taylor, 9th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Hibbert, 40th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Skinner, 31st Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Lockwood, 3d Light Drag.; Major Franklin Lushington, 9th Foot; Major Ferd. White, 40th Foot.—Also the following officers of the Bengal Service to be Companions of the said Order:—Col. G. P. Wymer, 38th N. Inf.; Lieut.-Colonels C. F. Wild, 30th N. Inf.; John Tulloch, 60th N. Inf.; L. R. Stacey, 43d N. Inf.; G. W. Moseley, 64th N. Inf.; James M'Laren, 16th N. Inf.; A. F. Richmond, 33d N. Inf.; and C. R. W. Lane, 2nd N. Inf.; Majors W. J. Thompson, 12th N. Inf.; F. S. Sotheby, Art.; H. Delafosse, Art.; G. R. Crommelin, 1st Cav.; C. D. Blair, 10th Cav.; Edw. Sanders, Eng.; J. H. Craigie, 20th N. Inf.; Joseph Ferris, 20th N. Inf.; W. Anderson, Art.; J. B. Backhouse, Art.; T. H. Scott, 38th N. Inf.; Robert Leech, Bombay Eng.; Fred. Makeston, 14th Bengal N. Inf.—Brevet, Capt. W. H. Cockburne, 95th Foot, to be Major.

Dec. 26. Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner for 30 days from the 2nd of January next, for inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

Dec. 30. 54th Foot, Capt. W. Y. Moore to be Major.—58th Foot, Major R. H. Wynyard to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. J. C. Green, of the 56th Foot, to be Major.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. A. S. H. Mountain, 26th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-gen.

Jan. 2. Edward Davison, late of Tritlington, Northumberland, but now of Wheatfield-house, near Edinburgh, esq. and Isabella his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of George Tyzack, late of Hebron, Northumberland, deceased, to take the surname of Tyzack only, and bear the arms of Tyzack.

Jan. 5. Charles Winter, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Robinson.

Jan. 6. Lieut. R. J. Le Mesurier M'Clure to be Superintendent of Africans captured by her Majesty's ships of war, and liberated at the Havannah. William Walker, esq. to be Provost Marshal of the Island of Antigua.—17th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B. from 76th Foot, to be Colonel.—76th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. Middlemore, C.B. to be Colonel.

South Gloucester Militia, Robert Fitzhardinge Jenner, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.; Edward Weight, esq. to be Major.

Jan. 9. Royal Marines, Brevet Major D. Campbell to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Jan. 11. Charles Francis Robinson, esq. to be Coroner and Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Jan. 13. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. Bathurst to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

Jan. 14. Richard Thomas Staples, of Launton, co. Oxford, gent. eldest son of Moses Wm. Staples, of Norwood, Surrey, gent. by Anne, dau. of the Rev. Wm. F. Browne, D.D. of Launton, to take the name of Browne after Staples, and bear the arms of Browne in the first quarter.

Jan. 17. Brownlow Wynne Cumming, of Garthwin, co. Denbigh, esq. in compliance with the will of his kinsman Robt. Wm. Wynne, of Garthwin, esq. to take the name of Wynne only, and bear the arms in the first quarter.

Jan. 21. Knighted by patent, Captain Edward Belcher, of the Royal Navy.

Jan. 23. Edw. Somner Sedley, of Priddy's Head, near Gosport, esq. and Catharine his wife, one of the daughters of John Monkhouse, late of New Shoreham, by Jane eldest sister of Benj. Tillstone, of Moulescomb Place, Patcham, esq. to take the name of Tillstone after Sedley, and bear the arms of Tillstone, in the first quarter.

Jan. 24. George Frere, jun. esq. to be Commissioner, and Frederick Richard Surtees, esq. to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty, and James Robert Mac Leay, esq. to be Secretary or Registrar, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the Treaty concluded at Lisbon, on the 3d of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade.—David Turnbull, esq. to be Commissioner, and James Fitzjames, esq. to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty, and Sydney John James, esq. to be Secretary or Registrar, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at Jamaica, under the same Treaty.

Jan. 25. The Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. G.C.B. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Her Majesty's provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the island of Prince Edward; and Governor General of all Her Majesty's provinces in North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

Jan. 26. Robert Viscount Melville, K.T.; Robert-Montgomerie Lord Belhaven; Henry Home Drummond, esq.; James Campbell, of Craigie, esq.; Edward Twisleton, esq.; the Rev. Doctor Patrick Macfarlan, Minister of Greenock; and the Rev. James Robertson, Minister of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the practical operation of the Poor Laws in Scotland.—William Smith, Esq. Advocate, to be Secretary to the Commission.

Jan. 27. Brevet. Captains Charles Rees, Rifle Brigade, and John Gould, 86th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Promotions.—Commander Charles Richards, of the Cornwallis, the bearer of dispatches from Sir W. Parker, in China, to the Admiralty, to the rank of Post Captain.—Lieut. Thomas Francis Birch to be Commander, in consequence of the recent war in China.—Lieutenant W. Crispin (1825), commanding the Vulcan steamer; Lieut. E. Drew (1815), commanding the Harpy cutter; Lieut. W. Prowse (1814), stationed at Southampton; and Lieut. J. F. Stirling (late flag-Lieut. to Admiral Sir E. Codrington), to the rank of Commander.

Appointments.—Commanders W. F. Glanville, to the St. Vincent; G. G. Otway, to the Vixen; G. G. Macdonald, to the Dublin; G. C. Robinson, to the Gleaner; William Maitland to the Spiteful new steam-vessel; Commander J. Harding, from the Comet, to the Columbia, surveying steamer; Lieut. B. Aplin to command the Acheron.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. H. Pakenham to be Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Rev. G. T. Pretzman, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, to be Canon Residentiary.

Rev. R. J. C. Alderson, Kirton R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Arkwright, Bodenham V. co. Heref.

Rev. J. Armstrong, St. Paul's R. Exeter.

Rev. T. V. Bayne, St. John's P.C. Broughton, Manchester.

Rev. R. Blackburn, Selham R. Sussex.

Rev. J. H. Bolland, Siddington R. Glouc.

Rev. R. M. Bonner, Ruabon V. Denbighsh.

Rev. E. N. V. Boydell, Wyngate Grange P.C. Durham.

Rev. R. B. Cartwright, South Stoke R. Linc.

Rev. W. Chamberlain to be incumbent of the principal Church of Trinidad.

Rev. W. C. Clarke, Swinderby V. Lincoln.

Rev. — Cramer, St. Andrew's, Ancoats P.C. Manchester.

Rev. W. A. Dawson, Flitwick V. Beds.

Rev. G. Dealtry, Hinckley V. Leicestershire.

Rev. T. R. Dickinson, Salesbury P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. Dixon, Marple P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. J. Dobson, Wivenhoe R. Essex.

Rev. C. Dodgson, Croft R. York.

Rev. G. Doughty, Todmorden P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. C. Duncan, Bradford R. Devon.

Rev. J. C. Ebdon, King's Ripton R. Hunts.

Rev. G. L'Estrange, Knockbride R. Cavan.

Rev. Richard Evans, St. John Llantrisant P.C. Glamorganshire.

Rev. C. W. Ethelston, Uplyme R. Devon.

Rev. R. Evans, St. John's P.C. Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. Farebrother, St. Margaret, Ward End, P.C. near Birmingham.

Rev. J. Farrand, Cumberworth R. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Fenton, Cockerington V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. J. J. Fletcher, D.D. Powerscourt R. Wicklow.

Rev. J. Garney, Hough on the Hill V. Linc.

Rev. J. Glencross, Helland R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Grasett, Edwin Zouch and Tedstone Wafer R. Worcestershire.

Rev. W. Haughton, South Wootton R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Harrison, New Brentford P.C. Middx.

Rev. S. Hinds, D.D. Castleknock R. and Presb. Dublin.

Rev. J. Hutchinson, Pleshy P.C. Essex.

Rev. T. James, Theddingworth V. Northamp.

Rev. F. Lear, Bishopstone R. Wilts.

Rev. L. Lucena, to be Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church, Gibraltar.

Rev. W. H. Newbolt, Paulerspury V. N'p'tn.

Rev. J. F. Pickleton, Birkenhead new ch., Cheshire.

Rev. J. D. Piggott, Radston P.C. N'p'nsh.

Rev. J. W. Reeve, Holy Trinity P.C. Ipswich.

Rev. J. Roberts, Llanhefydd V. Wales.

Rev. L. Roberts, Whitewell P.C. Lanc.

Rev. F. L. J. Russell, Little Everden V. Camb.

Rev. H. T. Simpson, Marnhill R. Dorset.

Rev. S. Smith, Barrowford P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. A. Stewart, Vange R. Essex.

Rev. T. Stringer, St. Anne P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. C. Tower, Chilmark R. Wilts.

Rev. R. Twigg, Tilmantone V. Kent.

Rev. M. Vicars, Godmanstone R. and Nether Cerne P.C. Dorset.

Rev. E. J. Walmesley, Hilperton V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Ward, Asgarby P.C. Lanc.

Rev. G. T. Ward, Headington R. Oxford.

Rev. W. Whitelegg, St. George's Hulme P.C. Manchester.

Rev. D. A. Williams, Merthyr R. Carnarv.

Rev. R. J. W. Wright, Arretton V. I. of Wight.

Rev. J. C. D. Uyle, Bradford R. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Buchanan, to the Forces at Gibraltar.

Rev. C. D. Dalton, to be examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London.

Rev. W. A. Francis, to the Earl of Meath.

Rev. G. France, to the Earl of Erroll.

Rev. J. W. Markwell, to Viscount Torrington.

Rev. — Melvin, to Portsmouth Garrison.

Rev. R. F. Meredith, to Lord Monteaige.

Rev. J. Pickwood, to Bp. of Antigua.

Rev. J. A. Stewart, to be English Chaplain at Malines.

Rev. J. Stoddart, D.D. to the Duke of Dorset.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Allan Maconochie, esq. advocate (son of Lord Meadowbank), to be Professor of Civil Law in Glasgow.

Rev. J. L. Allan, to be Second Master of Rochester cath. grammar-school.

Rev. J. Arrowsmith, to be Head Master of Leominster grammar-school.

Rev. J. D. Collis, to be Head Master of Bromsgrove school.

Rev. W. Singleton, to be Vice-Principal of Kingston College, Hull.

BIRTHS.

June 26. At Trematon Park, New South Wales, the wife of John Crichton Stuart M'Donnell, esq. a son.

Nov. 9. At Jamaica, the wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, a dau.—18. At Malta, the wife of Capt. Fitzherbert, of the Rifle Brigade, a son.—25. In Chester-st. the wife of Charles B. Grey, esq. dau. of Sir Charles Elton, Bart. dau.

Dec. 9. At Conock Manor House, the wife of Major-Gen. C. S. Flagan, C.B. a dau.—14. At Mottram St. Andrew, Cheshire, the wife of John S. A. Shuttleworth, esq. a dau.—16. At Minterne, Lady Theresa Digby, a dau.—17. At Clifton, the widow of the Rev. G. I. Majendie, Rector of Headington, Wilts, a dau.—At Brussels, the wife of Thomas Wa-

then Waller, esq. a dau.—19. At Stisted Rectory, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, a son.—20. In Hyde Park-sq. Mrs. Edward Baldwin, a son.—At Wardour Castle, Lady Arundell, a son.—21. At Norbury, near Croydon, Mrs. Arthur Kett Barclay, a dau.—In Brynaston-sq. the wife of F. Thesiger, esq. M.P. a son.—24. At Coombe Abbey, the Countess Craven, a dau.—26. At Dittisham, Lady Henry Kerr, a dau.

Lately. In Quebec-st. the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a dau.—At Castle Dillon, Ireland, Lady Molyneux, a dau.—At Norton, near Yarmouth, the Lady Selina Dent, a dau.—At Cranbury Park, the wife of Thos. Chamberlayne, esq. a dau.—At Cawnpore, East India, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir Jos. Thackwell, K.C.B. a son.—The wife of Pascoe St. L. Grenfell, esq. a dau.—In Park-st. Westminster, the wife of John Dennistoun, esq. M.P. a son.—At Holm-park, the wife of N. B. F. Shawe, esq. a dau.—At Moor-hill, the wife of the Hon. A. Lascelles, a dau.—At Brighton, Lady Susan Hotham, a dau.—At Willington-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Col. Tomkinson, a son.—At Dartmouth, the wife of the Hon. Wm. De Courcy, a son and heir.—The wife of R. J. Eaton, esq. M.P. a son.—At Becca Hill, Yorksh. the wife of Col. Markham, a dau.—At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a dau.—In Sussex-sq. the Hon. Mrs. J. G. Hubbard, a son.—The wife of R. Curteis, esq. a son and heir.—In Portland-pl. the Hon. Mrs. Devereux, a son.

Jan. 8. At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Ross, a dau.—6. At Sheringham Hall, Norfolk, the wife of H. R. Upcher, esq. a son.—7. At Hull, the wife of Dr. Fielding, F.R.S. a son.—13. At Maristow, Devon, the lady of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart. M.P. a dau.—14. At West Tytherly rectory, Lady Catharine Barrington, a son.—15. In South Andley-st. the Hon. Mrs. Thornton Wodehouse, a son.—17. The wife of A. L. Montgomery, esq. M.P. Comm. R.N. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. At Scone, New South Wales, George Foster Wise, esq. eldest son of Edward Wise, esq. of Bemburidge, Isle of Wight, to Frances-Lucy, dau. of the late Milbourne Marsh, esq. of Jamaica, and niece of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice of New South Wales.

Aug. 31. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Edward, fourth son of Col. Fyers, Royal Eng. to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. J. M. de Joux.

Sept. 22. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, A. M'D. Stuart, esq. Bengal Med. Serv. to Frances-Emily-Susan, only child of Frederick Louis Amati, esq. of Brighton.

Oct. 3. At New York, Matthew, son of the Rev. Mark Wilks, of Paris, and grandson of the late Rev. Matthew Wilks, of London, to Eliza, dau. of Walter Langdon, esq. and grand-dau. of John Jacob Astor, esq. of New York.

11. At Darwhar, India, George Samuel Pechell, esq. 47th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late Capt. S. G. Pechell, R. N. of Bekeley-house, Hants, to Mary-Robertson, eldest dau. of Major Bremner, of the same Regt.

20. At Meerut, Charles Grant, Capt. Horse Art. son of the late Robert Grant, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Frances-Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Roberts, C.B.; and at the same time, William Maxwell George Macconchie, esq. 11th Light Cav. son of Lord Meadowbank, to Maria-Isabella, dau. of Lt.-Col. Roberts, C.B.

Nov. 22. At Kew, George Dean Pitt, esq. 48th Regt. eldest son of Col. Pitt, to Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart.—At Bromley, Kent, Mr. Robert Cooper, of Croy-

don, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Smith, D.D.

23. At Croydon, Surrey, Richard-Neate-Dauid Brown, esq. of St. Alban hall, Oxford, only son of the late Col. Alex. Brown, E. I. Co.'s Service, to Mary Jane Lindsay, niece of Ralph Lindsay, esq. F.S.A. of the Biggin lodge, Norwood.—At Twyford, Hants, the Rev. Fienes S. Trotman, Rector of Stoke Goldington, Bucks, to Caroline, third dau. of the late G. Short, esq.

24. At Taunton, Edwin Wing, M.B. of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestersh. to Dorrinda, eldest dau. of the late Hon. John O'Driscoll, Chief Justice of Dominica, and Author of a "History of Ireland," and other works.—At Drogheda, co. Louth, James Cranbourne Stode, esq. only son of J. C. Stode, esq. formerly of Sherrford park, Sussex, to Maria-Georgiana, dau. of the late Wallop Brabazon, esq. of Rath house, co. Louth.

26. At Trinity Church, Sloane-st. Capt. Thomas Wallace, Bengal army, to Fanny-Ieresa, dau. of the late Capt. J. W. Long, of Hans-place.

29. At St. Pancras, New-road, Charles I. Axford, esq. eldest son of C. I. F. Axford, esq. Swindon, Wilts, to Catharine-Emma, dau. of George Waters, esq. First Judge of Circuit, Tillicherry, Madras.—At Winchester, the Rev. James D. O'Hara, of O'Harabrook, co. Antrim, to Caroline-Deffell, youngest dau. of the late William Alives, esq. of Enham house, Hants.—At Walthamstow, Edgar Jones, esq. of Saffron Walden, to Mary, widow of Lewis Archer, esq.

30. At Honiton, William Fowler, esq. of Passland house, near Chard, Somerset, to the widow of G. B. Sweeting, esq. of Honiton.—At Rochdale, Thomas, eldest son of T. Little-dale, esq. of Highfield, to Julia, second dau. of Clement Roys, esq. of Falinge, Lanc.—At Mereworth, Kent, Robert-Zoffanie Beachcroft, esq. of Upper Stamford-st. to Emma, eldest dau. of E. W. Payne, esq. late of New York.—At Camberwell, the Rev. Edmund Lilley, M.A. Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Peckham, to Louisa-Ann, eldest dau. of Lieut. Michael Fitton, R.N. of Greenwich Hospital.

Lately. At Goderick, Canada West, Alfred W. Otter, esq. second son of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Otter, Lord Bishop of Chichester, to Anna, only dau. of the Rev. James De La Hooke, Rector of Gravenhurst, Beds.—At Florence, the Marchese Carlo Carandini, to Mary-Emily, dau. of the late John William Brown, esq. of Burrough, Leicestersh.—At Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Lieut. A. Ross, 10th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Alex. Ross, of the Madras Eng. to Mary-Barry, adopted dau. of Capt. and Mrs. Middlecoat, of the Madras Art.—At the Cape of Good Hope, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, A.M. Rector of Sapote, Leic. to Jane, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Boswell, esq. of Hammersmith-terr.—At Cheltenham, Philip T. Drayton, esq. of St. Mary hall, Oxford, to Anne-Sloane, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Evans, late 41st Regt.

Dec. 1. At Saltford, the Rev. Charles E. L. Wightman, B.A. Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Salop, to Julia Bainbrigg, second dau. of Major James, of Saltford house, near Bath.—At Redruth, the Rev. C. M. Gibson, Vicar of St. Clement, to Mrs. Broadbent, dau. of the late Rev. H. Thomson, of Hosingleigh, Kent.—At Norwich, Dr. Willett, son of Mr. Robert Willett, of Fiddington house, Wilts, to Mary-Ann-Oxley, dau. of Henry Willett, esq. of Norwich.—At Battersea, Augustus, youngest son of John Holland, esq. of Clapham-common, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Davies, esq. of Wandsworth-comm.—At St.

Pancras New Church, Joseph Doxsey, of Highgate, esq. to Elizabeth, widow of the late James Silver, esq. of Doughty-st.—Thomas Mashiter Rowlatt, esq. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, to Julia-Honora, eldest dau. of William Dryden, esq. of Cottenham, Yorksh.

2. At Cheltenham, Randolph Robinson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Caroline Erské, only dau. of Ernie Warriner, esq. of Lansdown-pl.

3. At Beckley, Thos. White, esq. of Wateringbury, Kent, to Louisa-Frances, second dau. of Wm. Winton, esq. Woodgate house, Beckley.—At Dunemanna, Ireland, Frederick Richard Surtees, esq. second surviving son of the late William Villiers Surtees, esq. of Devonshire-place, and Rother House, Sussex, to Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earlsgift, Tyrone.

6. At Hanslope, the Rev. Augustus Pyne, B.A. formerly of Caius coll. Cambridge, to Louisa-Rosa, youngest dau. of W. Watts, esq. of Hanslope park, Bucks.—At Narborough, Norfolk, James Bury, eldest son of James Capel, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. to Georgina, third dau. of Charles Fasset Burnett, esq. of Narborough hall, and Park-cres.—At Hackney, Henry Walter Phillips, esq. of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to Catharine, youngest dau. of William Clark, esq. of Ilackney.—At Dublin, Thomas F. Kelly, esq. LL.D. Divisional Justice, Dublin, to Wilhelmina-Mary, widow of the late Lawford Burne, esq. Capt. 3d Dragoon Guards, of Monte, c. Westmeath.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Burnett Pratt, M.A. of St. James's Church, Aberdeensh. to Anna, dau. of the late James Radcliffe, esq. formerly of Shaw hall, Lancash.—At Paris, at the British Embassy, the Rev. William Francklin, to Penelope-Maria, dau. of W.-Atkins Bowyer, esq. of the Manor Estate, Clapham, Surrey.

8. At King's Norton, Worc. the Rev. Benjamin Spurrell, M.A. Curate of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to Miss Dutton, of Moseley.—At Reading, Alfred, second son of J. J. Sudlow, esq. of Kingston hill, Surrey, to Jessie-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. George Laurie, of Reading.—At Little Mundon, Herts, John-Marmaduke, esq. eldest son of John Teesdale, esq. of Russell-sq. to Maria, fifth dau. of Nathaniel-Snell Chauncy, esq. of Green Elm.

10. At Bridgewater, James Spencer Northcote, esq. of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford, second son of G. B. Northcote, esq. of Somerset court, to Susanna-Spencer-Ruscombe, dau. of J. B. Poole, esq.—At Canterbury, the Rev. Fred. R. A. Glover, M.A. Rector of Charlton-in-Dover, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Starr, esq. of Canterbury.—At Southsea, Hants, John Miller, M.D. Surgeon 66th Regt. to Ellen-Fen, only dau. of John Williams, esq. R.N. of Southsea.

13. At Leamington, Comm. Gordon G. Macdonald, R.N. to Maria, surviving dau. of the Rev. William Oddie, M.A. and widow of William Gray, esq. of the Inner Temple.—At St. Marylebone, Charles Brooke Bidwell, esq. Registrar to the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, to Amelia-Isabel, third dau. of John Finden, esq. of Dorset-pl. Regent's Park.—At Creeting, Suffolk, W. Cunningham Douglas, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, to Lydia-Louisa, dau. of Major-Gen. Charles Turner.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, M.A. second son of Thomas Halliwell, esq. of Islip, Oxfordsh. to Mary-Margaret, eldest dau. of John Elton, esq. of Redland, in the former parish.—At Ramsgate, T. H. Grove Snowden, esq. to Sophia, younger dau. of the late Hugh Sandford Harrison, esq.—At Downton, Colson Feasting, esq. Capt. R.N. to Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. George Marwood, of

Busby Hall, Yorksh.—At Clifton, James Ward Russell, esq. solicitor, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgansh. to Emily-Hurst, fourth dau. of the late George Scale, esq. of Aberdare, same col.

14. At Lympstone, Thomas Foster Barham, M.B. of St. Leonard's, Exeter, to Margarat, dau. of the late Capt. William Henryson, R.N. of Stranraer, Scotland.—At Crocombe, Somerset, John Speed Frowd, esq. M.D. to Harriette, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edward Haycock, esq. of Allesley, Warwicksh.—At Kennington, Joseph Berry Edwards, esq. of Southwold, Suffolk, to Ellen-Meliors, youngest dau. of John Hingston, esq. of Camberwell.—At Rothley, Leic. the Rev. William John Conybeare, Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and Principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, to Eliza-Rose, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Rose, Vicar of Rothley.

15. At Duffield, co. Derby, John Meynell, esq. of Tapston Grove, eldest son of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Langley, to Sarah-Brooks, only dau. of W. B. Johnson, esq. M.B. of Cox-bench.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Francis Jenner, esq. fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Elizabeth-Teresa, only child of the late John Sanders, esq. of Reigate.—At Upper Chelsea, the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, to Anna-Louisa, widow of Joseph Jekyll, esq. of Wargrave Hill, Berks.—At Great Baddow, Essex, Frederick Burr, esq. of Luton, Beds. to Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of Richard Crabb, esq. of Great Baddow.—At Donagheyde, Henry Poore Cox, esq. eldest son of William Cox, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, to Augusta-Frederica, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earl's Gift, Tyrone.

17. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Pitt, esq. of Great Portland-st. to Emily, widow of John Burchell, esq. of Foley-pl.

19. Charles Prater, jun. esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Payne, esq. of Tillingham Hall, Essex.

20. At Portishead, Francis Ellis, esq. to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Ford, esq. of Bristol.—At Gillingham, Dorset, Charles William Wood, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Elizabeth-Forth, youngest dau. of Robinson Wordsworth, esq.

21. At Sheffield, the Rev. Thomas Henry Howard, M.A. to Maria, youngest dau. of the late William Wilson, esq. of Brightfield, Sheffield.—At Bath, Edward Burges, esq. of Brislington, Somerset, to Ellen, youngest dau. of W. Parry, esq. formerly of Grasmere, Westmoreland.—At Great Hallingbury, William, eldest son of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, of Medwyn, one of the Judges of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late John Archer Houbton, esq. of Hallingbury-place, Essex, and Welford, Berks.—At Castlemoreton, Frederick Stubbs, esq. of Wetmore House, Salop, to Caroline, third dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Paris, formerly of Coventry.

22. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Dr. F. Tompson, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Maria-Delmar, of Hyde Park-pl. widow of Col. Henry Delmar.—At Lyme Regis, Francis Waring, esq. of Southsea, to Frances-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Waring, R.N. of Lyme Regis.—At Walthamstow, Francis Robert Bedwell, esq. to Eliza-Mary, third dau. of the Rev. William Wilson, Vicar of Walthamstow.—At Cambridge, the Rev. Walter Scott Dumergue, to Lucretia, only dau. of the late T. G. Ragland, esq. Assistant Commissary Gen. at Gibraltar.

23. At Claines, Worcestersh. Alfred Day, esq. LL.D. of Harford-house, Bristol, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Capt. Satchell, late 3rd Dragoon Guards.

O B I T U A R Y.

GEN. LORD EDWARD SOMERSET.

Sept. 1. In Grafton-street, Bond-street, in his 66th year, Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, G.C.B., K.M.T., T. and S., and St. W., a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 4th Light Dragoons, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and the Royal Military Asylum; uncle to the Duke of Beaufort, and brother to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief.

Lord Edward Somerset was born on the 19th Dec. 1776, the fourth son of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G. by Elizabeth daughter of Adm. the Hon. Edward Boscawen.

He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 5th regiment of Foot, from whence he effected an exchange in the following year into the 4th Dragoons. In April 1809, he embarked for Portugal in command of that regiment, and continued to serve under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, until the conclusion of the war: he was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, and other actions of less importance. At Salamanca, the 4th Dragoons, under his command, in conjunction with the 5th Dragoon guards, and the 3d Dragoons, forming the heavy brigade under the late Major-Gen. Le Marchant, made a brilliant and successful attack on a strong body of the enemy's infantry, which was completely defeated with great loss. On this occasion, two pieces of artillery, and nearly 2000 prisoners, were captured by the brigade.

In July 1810 Lord Edward was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King; and in June, 1813, being promoted to the rank of Major-General, received the command of the Hussar brigade, consisting of the 7th, 10th, and 15th Hussars, with which he was actively employed in the advance of the army into France in the campaign of 1814. At the battle of Orthes, the Hussar brigade made a successful attack, and captured many prisoners from the enemy in his retreat. For his conduct on these occasions, his Lordship received the thanks of Parliament on his return to England in 1814, was decorated with a cross and one clasp, and appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of that order in Jan. 1815. He also received permission to accept the foreign decorations of the third class of Maria-

Theresa of Austria, of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of Saint Wladimir of Russia, the first for his services in the Peninsula, and the two latter for Waterloo.

In the engagements in the Netherlands in June, 1815, his Lordship had the command of the first brigade of British cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2nd regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blues, and the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards. This brigade bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Waterloo, and made several gallant and successful charges against the enemy's cuirassiers.

After the conclusion of peace in 1815, Lord Edward Somerset continued to command the 1st brigade of cavalry in the army of occupation in France; and on the 15th of Jan. 1818, was appointed Colonel of the 21st regiment of Light Dragoons. In March, 1836, he was removed from the Colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons to his old regiment, the 4th Light Dragoons, which he had commanded in the earlier part of his career in Spain and Portugal. Lord Edward was frequently employed upon the staff. The last appointment which he held was that of Inspecting General of Cavalry, which the rules of the service compelled him to relinquish upon his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was made Lieutenant-General, May 27th, 1825; General, Nov. 23, 1841: and was raised to the grade of a Grand Cross of the Bath, in 1834.

His Lordship married Oct. 17, 1805, the Hon. Louisa Augusta Courtenay, twelfth daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay; and by that lady, who died Feb. 9, 1823, he had issue five daughters, of whom the second was married in 1840 to Theophilus Clive, esq. and three sons, of whom two are surviving.

LORD TEYNHAM.

Sept. 23. At Dublin, aged 53, the Right Hon. Henry Roper-Curzon, fifteenth Lord Teynham (1616).

His Lordship was the eldest son of Henry-Francis 14th Lord Teynham, by his first wife Bridget, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Hawkins, of Nash Court, co. Kent, esq.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, on the 8th of March last (see our vol. XVII. p. 551).

His Lordship married, first, Dec. 31, 1815, Susan-Harriet, widow of John Joseph Talbot, esq. father (by a former wife) of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, and daughter of the Rev. Bacon Bedingfeld. She died June 7, 1839; and his Lordship married secondly, on the 12th Dec. following, Sarah, only surviving child of Stephen Rudd, esq.

His Lordship, dying without issue, is succeeded in the peerage by his next surviving brother, the Hon. George Henry Roper-Curzon, who is married, and has issue.

GEN. THE HON. JOHN BRODRICK.

Oct. 9. At his residence in Berkshire, in his 77th year, the Hon. John Brodrick, a General in the army; uncle to Lord Viscount Midleton.

General Brodrick was born Nov. 3, 1765, the fifth and youngest son of George the third Viscount, by Albinia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Townshend, and sister to Thomas first Viscount Sydney. He entered the army when in his 17th year, as Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, Nov. 1, 1782, and was promoted to a Lieutenantancy with the rank of Captain in 1789. In Sept. 1793, he joined the guards at the siege of Dunkirk, and did duty with them till the 14th of May, 1794, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and as such was present in the actions of the 17th and 18th of May; at that of Bostel, and the taking of Fort St. André. The 4th of Nov. 1794, he succeeded to a company in his regiment, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and returned to England; in April 1799, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 2nd battalion of Albanians, intended to be raised under the orders of Major-Gen. Villettes. The plan failing, from the reluctance of the Albanians to enlist under the terms offered, the levy was stopped in Nov. 1800, and in consequence this officer was placed on half-pay. About this period he was appointed Brigadier-General in Minorca, and on General Fox's proceeding to Malta as Commander of the Forces in 1801, he remained in command of the troops, and in the execution of the civil duties, until the arrival of Major-Gen. Clephane, after the signature of the preliminaries of peace, when he obtained leave to return to England. He attained the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1801.

On the renewal of war in 1803, he was appointed Colonel on the Staff, with the command of Dover Castle, and the forts between Dover and Sandwich. The same year he was appointed Colonel Com-

mandant of the 11th battalion of reserve. In Nov. 1803, he was appointed Brigadier-General in Guernsey, and in Sept. 1804, to the same command in Malta. When Sir James Craig's expedition reached that place, Brig.-Gen. Brodrick was appointed to the command of the reserve of his army, and afterwards to that of the citadel of Messina. In Sept. 1805, he returned to England, and on the reduction of the garrison battalions was placed on half-pay. He received the rank of Major-General in April 1808, and in Aug. was placed on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, and was sent on a mission to the northern army in Spain; in November he was appointed to the command of the troops in Corunna, where he remained till the return of the British army in 1809, when he was appointed to the command of the Royal regiment of Malta. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1813, and that of General in 1830.

General Brodrick married, Sept. 6, 1800, Anne, daughter of Robert Graham, of Fintry, in Kent, esq. by whom he has left issue one son and three daughters.

CAPT. THE HON. M. FORTESCUE, R.N.

Nov. 19. In Devonshire-place, aged 88, the Hon. Matthew Fortescue, a retired Captain R.N. uncle to Earl Fortescue.

He was born April 12, 1754, the second son of Matthew Lord Fortescue, by Anne, second daughter of John Campbell, esq. of Calder, N.B. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant in Sept. 1775; and post rank May 24, 1782. At the close of the American war he commanded the *Daphne*, a 20-gun ship.

Capt. Fortescue married, first, Nov. 1778, Henrietta, daughter of Colonel Archer; and, secondly, June 6, 1795, Henrietta-Anne, widow of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. and only daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, of Stourhead, Bart. The latter lady died Sept. 3, 1841 (see our vol. XVI. p. 426).

By his first marriage he had issue two sons: 1. Matthew Fortescue, esq. who married, in 1811, Erskine, fourth daughter of James Christie, of Ducie, co. Fife, esq. and has issue a numerous family; and 2. the Rev. William Fortescue, Rector of Nymet St. George and Wear Gifford, in Devonshire, who married first, in 1819, Isabel-Barclay, second daughter of the above-named James Christie, esq. and secondly, in 1832, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Freke Gould, and has issue by the first marriage a son.

By his second marriage Capt. For-

rescue had issue one son, Henry Fortescue, esq. who married, in 1824, Caroline, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Bart. and has issue one son.

ADM. SIR HENRY DIGBY, G.C.B.

Aug. 13. At his seat, Minterne, Dorsetshire, aged 73, Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B.

Adm. Digby was the eldest son of the Hon. and Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, (brother to Henry first Earl Digby,) by Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, esq. and niece to the late Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart. He entered the navy in 1784, under the care of the late Adm. Innes, and served for some time as a midshipman on board the *Europa* of 50 guns, in the West Indies; was made a Lieutenant in 1790; commanded the *Incendiary* sloop in 1796, and subsequently the *Aurora*, a small frigate, on the Lisbon station, where he cruised very successfully, and in addition to forty-eight sail of the enemy's merchantmen, taken, sunk, or destroyed, captured a Spanish frigate, pierced for 30 guns, a French corvette of 20 guns, a privateer of the like force, and several others, carrying in the whole 214 guns and 744 men. His post commission bore date Dec. 19, 1796.

In the autumn of 1796, Capt. Digby was appointed to the *Leviathan*, a third-rate, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Duckworth, with whom he served at the reduction of Minorca. In 1799 he removed to the *Alcmena* frigate, in which he cruised between the coast of Portugal and the Azores, and made many captures; and in Oct. of that year, in company with the *Naiad* and *Triton* frigates, had the good fortune to intercept two very richly-laden Spanish galleons, on their way from Vera Cruz. In the spring of 1801, he removed into the *Resistance*, a frigate of the largest class, and, on his way out to North America, captured the *Elizabeth*, a French letter of marque, from Cayenne, bound to Bordeaux, the last vessel taken during that war.

As Captain of the *Africa*, 64, he bore, in 1805, a distinguished part in the battle of Trafalgar, when his ship lost 18 killed and 44 wounded. Lord Nelson expressed to Sir Thomas Hardy his high approbation of Capt. Digby's conduct; he was honoured with a gold medal, and, in common with his brother officers, received the thanks of both houses of Parliament.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the enlargement of the order; and a Knight Commander in March, 1831. He was promoted to the rank of

Rear-Admiral, 1819, Vice-Admiral, 1830, and Admiral, 1841.

In 1840 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, where he displayed his usual activity, and his kindness and urbanity were the theme of admiration by all who were placed under his command. As a Magistrate, he was ever anxious to perform his duty. As a landlord, he was kind and considerate, and enjoyed the respect and love of his tenantry. In all the relations of life he was faithful. As he lived beloved, so he died deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.

Admiral Digby married in 1806, the Right Hon. Jane-Elizabeth Viscountess Andover, relict of Charles-Nevinson Viscount Andover, (the elder brother of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire,) and daughter of Thomas Wm. Coke, esq. of Holkham (the late Earl of Leicester,) by whom he has left one daughter and two sons. The former was married in 1824 to Lord Ellenborough, but the marriage was dissolved in 1830, and her ladyship has married secondly, Baron Venningen of Bavaria. The sons are, Edward St. Vincent Digby, esq. (now heir-presumptive to the Earldom of Digby,) who married in 1837, Lady Theresa-Anna-Maria Fox-Strangways, eldest daughter of the Earl of Ilchester; and has issue; and the Rev. Kenelm Henry Digby, who married in 1835, Caroline, fifth daughter of Edward Sheppard, of the Ridge, co. Glouc. esq., and has issue.

LT.-GEN. SIR JOHN WATERS, K.C.B.

Nov. 21. In Park-place, St. James's, aged 69, Lieut.-General Sir John Waters, K.C.B. Colonel of the 81st Foot.

He entered the army in 1797, as Ensign in the 1st Foot; was made Lieutenant in 1799, Captain in the York Rangers, 1803, and in the 1st Foot, 1805; and Major serving with the Portuguese army 1809. He rendered considerable service as Adjutant-general during the Peninsular war. He was present at the storming of Badajos, and at Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and at Toulouse. For the gallantry he displayed on these several occasions, he received the distinction of a cross and four clasps. Subsequently the deceased participated in the glories of Waterloo, and was rewarded with the Order of St. Anne of the second class.

He became Lieut.-Colonel, by brevet, 1811; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, 1817; a Major-General, 1830; and Colonel of the 81st Foot, June 15, 1840.

COLONEL CIMITIERE.

Oct. 13. In Jersey, Colonel Gilbert Cimitiere.

This officer entered the French army, as a Cadet, in the early part of his life. He left France on the breaking out of the Revolution, and joined the Royal Emigrant army, under H.R.H. Monsieur (Louis 18th) in Germany, where he served two campaigns as an Ensign. Early in 1793, he came to England, and obtained a commission in the 14th Foot. He embarked the same year with the expedition to the Continent, under the Duke of York; and he was present in every action in which that regiment was engaged, viz. the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, battle of Cysoing, siege of Dunkirk, battle of Tournay, and others. On the return of the army in 1795, he was appointed Ensign in the 6th West India regiment; he proceeded in the same year to the West Indies, and did duty in Martinique, St. Lucie, and St. Vincent. He was promoted Lieutenant in the 48th regiment in July, 1796, by Sir R. Abercromby, in consequence of his services in the latter island. He was afterwards twice in the Mediterranean, at the taking of Malta, and in Spain and Portugal. He was promoted to the rank of Major, and was honoured with a medal for the battle of Albuera, in which he commanded the 1st battalion of his regiment. He received the brevet of Lieut. Colonel in 1819. He was present in sixteen general battles, besides several sieges and partial actions.

CAPT. CANNING, R.N.

Nov. 9. At Gravesend, aged 65, George Canning, esq. Commander R.N. Capt. Canning was the third son of Robert Canning, esq. of Hertford. He entered the navy in 1796, under the auspices of Rear-Adm. J. W. Payne; and served as midshipman on-board the *Russell* 74, *Impetueux* 68, and *Tamar* frigate, in which he accompanied Lord Hugh Seymour when appointed Commander-in-chief in the Leeward Islands. He was present at the surrender of Surinam, and at the capture of the French frigate *Republicain* of 34 guns. In June 1801 he removed on-board the *Leviathan* 74. In Aug. 1802 he received his first commission, as junior Lieutenant of the *Desirée* frigate; and in 1803 became first of the *Creole* frigate, which foundered at sea on her way to England Jan. 3, 1804. The crew were saved in the *Cumberland* 74.

His next appointment was in Feb. 1804, to the *Veteran* 64, Capt. (since Sir Richard) King; and in the ensuing year he followed that officer into the *Achille*

74, in which he was First Lieutenant at the battle of Trafalgar. On his return to England in Dec. 1805, he was appointed first of the *Princess Charlotte* frigate, then at the Leeward Islands, whither he proceeded in the *Mediator* 74. He was next appointed to the *Brunswick* 74, whose boats he frequently commanded at the siege of Copenhagen; and subsequently to the *Centaur* 74, and *Hibernia* 110, in which he continued until June 1812, when he was appointed acting commander of the *Swallow* sloop at Port Mahon, and from Aug. following to June 1813, he held the same command in the *Kite* sloop, also employed on the shores of Greece. He was made Commander in June 1814.

[This article is taken from a much longer memoir contained in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. iv. part I. pp. 227—238.]

THE REV. THOMAS HARWOOD,
D.D. F.S.A.

Dec. 23. At Lichfield, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Harwood, D.D. F.S.A. Perpetual Curate of Hammerwich and Burntwood.

This learned and amiable scholar and divine was born on the 13th of May, 1767, at Sheperton, in Middlesex, of which parish his father and grandfather had been the Rectors, and were also the patrons. He was the representative of an ancient Saxon family, resident at Hagbourn, in Berkshire, from the time of Edward III. if not from an earlier period—the elder male branch of which line is now represented by the present Lord Berwick.

His great-grandfather, Thomas Harwood, D.D. was Rector of Littleton, in Middlesex, during the long period of 56 years. He was the eldest son of Thomas Harwood, esq. of Streatley, in Berkshire, of which county he was sheriff in the reign of King William III., having previously to his settling there, been in the naval service of his country, and engaged in several battles with the Dutch fleet, under the Earl of Sandwich and James Duke of York. The Streatley estate, and the advowson of Sheperton, were sold by the father of the subject of this memoir.

Dr. Harwood was educated at Eton, having been sent there on Nov. 18, 1773, when only six years and a half old, and in Sept. 1775, he was admitted on the foundation. He was *faq* to Simeon, who afterwards became Senior Fellow of King's; then to Becher, who went to King's, and succeeded to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Bury St. Edmund's; and lastly to Jonathan

Raine, who, being superannuated, went to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Being in the sixth form at the election in 1784, and there being so many collegers of his year, his chance of succeeding to King's College was not probable. He therefore left Eton, and, to use his own words, "bidding farewell to the companions of his youth, and the scenes and studies which he loved, returned to his home at Sheperton."

During his time at Eton, there were among his cotemporaries many who were esteemed good classical scholars, and many who in after-life were very highly distinguished characters. Among the former were Porson, Goodall afterwards Provost, Bayley the late Judge, Jonathan Raine, Abraham Moore the friend of Tweddell, Robert Smith the Advocate-General at Bengal, and Keate afterwards Head Master. And among the latter, Luxmore, Bishop of St. Asaph; Bethel, Bishop of Bangor; Canning, Earl Grey, the Marquess Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grenville, and Lords Holland, King, Bathurst, Darnley, and Anson.

In Nov. 1784, he was matriculated at Oxford, as a Commoner of University College, to which college his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, had belonged. And in 1789, he was ordained Deacon, by Bishop Porteus, upon the title of his father's living of Sheperton; and afterwards he was entered at Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge, where he subsequently took the degree of B.D. and D.D.

In June 1789, he published "Annotations upon Genesis, with observations doctrinal and practical," 8vo. In Oct. 1791, he was elected Head Master of the Grammar School at Lichfield, and took into his house a limited number of pupils, the sons of the neighbouring gentlemen. Though in this school were educated, in the last century, some of the most distinguished men of that age, amongst them Addison, Bishops Smalridge and Newton, Johnson and Garrick, Chief Justice Willes, Chief Justice Wilmot, Chief Baron Lloyd, and Mr. Justice Noel; yet in this century, it became the fashion to prefer the great public schools, and this school was, like many others of the same order, apparently deserted. Whether this circumstance induced Dr. Harwood to resign it, we do not know; but in 1813, he gave up the Head Mastership, and went to reside in a house of his own in Lichfield. In 1793, he married Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Woodward, esq., with whom he was permitted by Providence to be happy for the long

space of thirty-seven years, and by whom he had ten children. He published in 1794, "Sermons" in 2 vols. 8vo.; in 1797, "Alumni Etonenses; or, a Catalogue of the Provosts and Fellows of Eton and King's Coll. Cambridge, 4to." and in 1798, "The Sacred History of the Life of Jesus Christ, illustrative of the Harmony of the Four Evangelists," 12mo.

In 1800 he was appointed Perpetual Curate of Hammerwich, where, (with the exception of two years, while he was resident Rector of Stawley, in Somersetshire), he was the faithful officiating minister for forty-two years.

In 1801, he published "Grecian Antiquities; or, an Account of the Public and Private Life of the Greeks," 8vo. a work once much read at the Universities and public schools, but now become very scarce. He printed in 1804, "A Manual of Geography," 12mo. and "The History and Antiquities of the Church and City of Lichfield," 4to.

He took the degree of B.D. in 1811, and in 1814, was presented on his own nomination to the rectory of Stawley, in Somersetshire, and after residing there for two years he resigned the living in 1819, and returned to Lichfield. In 1819, he published an edition of "Erdeswick's Staffordshire," 8vo., of which work he was engaged in preparing a Second Edition, at the time of his death. In 1826, he published "Annotations upon the Liturgy," 8vo.; and was presented in 1828 to the Chapelry of Burntwood, near Lichfield, which he served, together with Hammerwich, until his death. During the latter years of his life, Dr. Harwood acted as a Magistrate in Lichfield; and succeeded the late Dean Woodhouse, as president of the public library there. He continued to perform the duties of his two chapels, up to Sunday the 11th of December last, on which day it was remarked, that he had gone through the whole of the two services, and preached two sermons, with more ease than he had done for many years. But on the day after, he was seized with a violent shivering, which he suffered from the effects of erysipelas in one of his legs. This disease rapidly broke down his constitution, and in ten days he sunk under its effects. He expired with the utmost calmness and serenity, surrounded by his surviving children, on Friday the 23d of December last, and was buried in the same vault with his wife, at Hammerwich Church.

Dr. Harwood throughout life, both as a scholar and a gentleman, was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him,

Ardently attached to his own church, this learned divine was ever tolerant towards all who differed from her doctrine or discipline.

He steadily and strenuously supported the claims of his Roman Catholic fellow subjects to a participation in civil rights, and rejoiced when their emancipation took place. Equally fond of the free constitution of his country, and which he well understood in all its details, he was, on every fitting occasion, the zealous asserter of civil and religious liberty. He was a humble admirer and follower of the *Fox* school of politics; and it was often remarked by his contemporaries, that his consistent political conduct stood in the way of his professional preferment.

His sermons were elegantly written, and preached with an earnest simplicity peculiar to himself, and were especially adapted to the encouragement and promotion of practical piety. As a relaxation from graver studies, biographical, antiquarian, and topographical research occupied a portion of his time. In this branch of literature his information was most extensive, and he communicated it to every inquirer with cheerfulness and extreme nicety. To his various studies he devoted a long and industrious life, and has left behind him a vast collection of manuscript sermons, and of interesting criticisms on historical and antiquarian subjects.

REV. NATHANIEL PHILIPPS, D.D.

The Rev. Nathaniel Philipps, D.D. (whose death at the age of eighty-five we have announced at p. 102), was a minister among the old Dissenters of England of the Presbyterian denomination. He was descended from a good family in Wales. His grandfather, however, at the latter part of his life resided at Gwyfryn House, near Pulheli, in the northern portion of that Principality, to which he had removed after having suffered much for conscience-sake by espousing the cause of Nonconformity, and where he supported the interest of the Presbyterians, and zealously ministered amongst them. His son Daniel was educated for the ministry at an English academy established for that purpose at Findern near Derby, of which Dr. Ebenezer Latham was then the Principal and the Tutor. On leaving the academy, he acted as assistant to, and succeeded the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, who was the highly-esteemed pastor of the congregations at Ripley and Pentridge in Derbyshire, and whose daughter he subsequently married.

In 1744 he settled in the parish of Halifax, where there then were several con-

gregations formed by the old Nonconformists; having first the charge of the congregation at Eastwood, but in 1752 removing to Sowerby, where more than 30 years of his long and valuable life were spent, and where his memory is even still held in much respect for his learning and piety.

To complete the outline of the history of the Rev. Daniel Philipps, it may be added, that he removed in the decline of life, to Hapton in Norfolk, where was a well-endowed chapel. Here he died in 1800, and his son, the more immediate subject of this notice, prepared for our Magazine a biographical tribute to his memory, which may be found in vol. lxx. p. 699.

Dr. Nathaniel Philipps was born at Sowerby, a village whose chiefest distinction is, that it was the birthplace of Archbishop Tillotson, whose family and other earlier connections were among the Puritans of that place. He was born December 4th, 1757, and his father, who had himself many near connections in the ministry, destined this his son for that ministry from his birth, and his education was conducted in reference to that design. He was for some time engaged in classical studies at his native village, but he was afterwards placed under the care of the Rev. Richard Hudson, M.A. then the Master of the Grammar School at Halifax, but at a later period of his life, Master of the endowed school at Hipperholm, where he had many pupils from some of the best families in Yorkshire. At School he was remarkable for his diligence and proficiency, and he became a good classical scholar, well prepared for pursuing the studies of philosophy and divinity. His mind had at this early period received strong religious impressions, and he was accustomed in after life to speak of having occasionally gone to hear the venerable Wesley when he preached at Halifax, and of the manner in which he was impressed with his preaching, though the non-conforming ministers of the day did not look with any very cordial feeling to the excitement which the introduction of Methodism at first occasioned. But his chief religious guides were his father, and the talented and popular ministers of the neighbouring Presbyterian congregations, viz. Mr. Ralph, Mr. Dean, Mr. Wood and Mr. Turner, who were much and deservedly esteemed. Two of his father's sisters were also married to ministers in those parts of Yorkshire, namely, Anne to the Rev. Mr. Maurice of Pudsey, and Sarah to the Rev. Thomas Morgan of Morley, near Leeds, the father of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Morgan, for many years librarian at

Dr. Williams's Library, and a coadjutor of Dr. Aikin in the work entitled *General Biography*.

The academy to which Dr. Philipps was sent for the prosecution of the studies preparatory to his engaging in his profession, was one then in much repute among the dissenters, where the sons of many of the leading men of the time amongst the Presbyterians, both of the laity and ministry, completed their education. It was situated at Hoxton, near London, and the tutors were Dr. Kippis, Dr. S. M. Savage, and Dr. Abraham Rees. This academy he entered in 1773, and spent there the usual term of four or five years, conducting himself in a manner which did great credit to himself, and well qualified him for entering with advantage on his future sacred duties. On leaving it, he settled at Nottingham, at the chapel called the High Pavement in that town, as colleague with the Rev. George Walker, a name known in the region of science and general literature, as well as in that of religion and politics.

He married his first wife while at Nottingham, a daughter of Mr. Dale, a merchant of that place. At this early period of his ministry, Dr. Philipps was, as he long continued to be, a very acceptable preacher, as was evinced by the offers which were made to him to take the charge of other congregations, as that of Ainsworth, near Bolton, in Lancashire, from which Dr. Barnes, an eminently popular and successful minister, had then lately removed to Manchester, and that of Hampstead, near London.

At Nottingham he remained eight years, but a favourable opportunity presenting itself of uniting the charge of a congregation with the education of youth, he quitted Nottingham in 1785, and removed to Palgrave in Suffolk, near Diss, on the borders of the neighbouring county of Norfolk, where he succeeded to the academy which had been formed by the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld and his lady, the poet and celebrated miscellaneous writer Mrs. Barbauld. Dr. Philipps's establishment, however, embraced also in its plan the highest branches of a liberal education, he having usually with him young men who were studying at the English and Scotch Universities, with whom, during the vacations of their respective colleges, he read in the classics, mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, ethics, and history.

Amongst his pupils were many who afterwards rose to eminence; and particular mention may be made of Mr. Forbes, who became a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Medwyn, and of Mr. Gell,

afterwards Sir William Gell, of whom Dr. Philipps was accustomed to speak as having, even in that early period when under his care, formed the design, in which he was encouraged by his tutor, of instituting researches into the antiquities of Greece and Italy, and of investigating the Troad, which in after-life he so ably accomplished, as well as the publication of his interesting work on the discoveries at Pompeii. Known as a man of literature and science whilst thus residing at Palgrave, his reputation became so well established that in 1794 the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred upon him in the most handsome manner by the University of Edinburgh.

In 1796 he relinquished his engagements at Palgrave and settled at Walthamstow as the pastor of the congregation of Dissenters, of which Hugh Farmer was for many years the minister. Here he remained five years, being engaged also during that time in completing the education of a number of young men in the various branches of science and literature. At this period of his life, he was elected a member of the trust for managing the estates left for the benefit of the Old Dissenters by Dr. Daniel Williams, an early Presbyterian Minister.

The declining health of Mrs. Philipps induced him to leave the neighbourhood of London and settle at Bury St. Edmund's, where he became the minister of the Old Presbyterian Meeting in that town, but after a comparatively short residence there, the death of Mrs. Philipps occurred, and he returned to London; yet during his stay, he gained the esteem of all classes and persons of different shades of opinion both in religion and politics. In reference to this, a distinguished prelate, himself a native of that town, in a letter to Dr. Philipps written many years afterwards, says, "I remember very well the respect in which you were held by the inhabitants of Bury, and the regret which was felt at your leaving them."

It was indeed Dr. Philipps's good fortune to be beloved wherever he resided, a circumstance which may be referable to the kindness of his manners, and the benevolence of his disposition. Acting under the influence of these feelings, he was instrumental in establishing, during his previous residence in Suffolk, a society, by which much good has been done, for the relief of the widows and orphans of dissenting ministers in that county.

On his return to London, he took charge of the duties of two old Nonconformist congregations, both, we believe, now extinct, assembling at chapels in Hanover street, Long Acre, and in Lea-

ther-lane. He was also one of the Lecturers at Salters' Hall.

In 1805 Dr. Philipps returned to his native county, there to spend the remainder of his life.

The congregation assembling at the Upper Chapel at Sheffield, the oldest dissenting meeting-house in that town (it having been built by the members of the Old Nonconformist interest, now more than 140 years ago), gave him a pressing invitation to become their pastor, with which he complied. Here he officiated for more than thirty years with unremitting energy, till age seemed naturally to suggest that he should resign the duties to other hands, and pass his remaining days in tranquil retirement. He continued to reside for several years afterwards at his house, Moor Lodge, in a pleasant situation in the neighbourhood of the town where he had so long been an esteemed minister, and he died at the close of his good and active life, on the 20th of October last, amidst the deep regrets of his family and numerous friends, universally beloved for his many public and private virtues.

Dr. Philipps, although a Dissenter, and considering it his duty to support the principles on which the old dissent is founded, and to act according to them, was a man of a very catholic spirit and enlarged views, and by no means inclined to shut himself up within any narrow circle of religious professors, but he freely offered the right-hand of fellowship to all, and was ever anxious, by uniting men in the bonds of charity, to extend the influence of a Christian spirit.

Hence arose, in some measure, the friendship and approbation which he so generally received. His feeling was, in this respect, similar to that of the late venerable Bishop of Norwich, who in a letter to Dr. Philipps thus expresses himself: "The favourable opinion of men like you, is the best reward which, on this side the grave, an honest individual can receive for doing what he believes to be his duty, and I can with truth add, it is the only reward about which I have ever felt anxious."

Dr. Philipps may be regarded as one of the latest specimens of the old English Presbyterian ministers, such as those ministers were in the generation before that to which he belonged. Descendants of Presbyterians and worthy successors of their progenitors, who in England, as Puritans or Nonconformists, manifested much of the character, and kept up the spirit of independence displayed by the Covenanters of Scotland, and uniting education and learning to that office,

which they deemed ought not lightly to be assumed, and the duties of which they held as a sacred trust and privilege.

He was possessed of a handsome and commanding figure, and being of gentlemanly and polished manners, he well supported his station with becoming dignity. But these were not the only or the best points in which he may be put forward as an example of what the old Presbyterian ministry of England was. For he was, like them, a diligent inquirer into the Scriptures for the truths they teach, and a faithful and fearless interpreter of them according to the light vouchsafed to them in their public services. Above all, he possessed that devotional spirit which was shed abroad abundantly among the old Presbyterians of England, the true legacy they had received from their Puritan predecessors, and he supported it in his own person by frequent private exercises of piety.

In his pulpit services there was something peculiarly striking in the manner in which he read the holy Scriptures, but of which it is not easy to convey an idea. It originated in a just, and sometimes, perhaps, an original appreciation of the power and meaning of particular expressions, and was carried on by the effect of a fine and melodious voice, a well-educated ear, and a manner perfectly simple and unaffected. To this, in no small degree, was owing the power which he possessed of riveting the attention of his auditors, and impressing upon them the truths which he so eloquently uttered.

Dr. Philipps was not one of those ministers who deem it their duty to keep themselves wholly apart from attention to those great common interests of Englishmen, which are understood and expressed by the word politics. He was not however a party-man either in politics or religion, except it be to be a party-man to incline towards the enlargement of public liberty rather than the strengthening the power of the sovereign. He was undoubtedly like those ministers whom he succeeded, and of whom he was so fair a representative, a supporter of the extension of public liberty, and he lived in times when the questions were of such magnitude, that it was proper and befitting that religious men should stand forward, and bring their characters and opinions to bear on the political contests of the time. In the great questions of Catholic Emancipation, of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, of the Emancipation of the Negro Slave, which last his connection with the venerable Thomas Clarkson has been so instrumental in accomplishing, and also in that of the

reform of the Representation of the people in the House of Commons, he took a prominent and active part. And whenever, particularly on the last-named question, he appeared upon the hustings at the public meetings, no one was listened to with more respect, no voice was more persuasive to urge into exertion, or to calm with the words of eloquence and loyalty, the turbulence of the people. He cordially supported the various public institutions of the town, and zealously engaged in the establishment of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Sheffield, of which he was for some time President. His extensive reading in general literature, and his acquaintance with most of the branches of natural philosophy, and the excellent apparatus which he possessed, enabled him to promote, on many occasions, very successfully, the objects of the Institution.

A short time previous to his settlement at Sheffield, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Harmer, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, a near relation of the Rev. Mr. Harmer, a Presbyterian minister in that neighbourhood, the learned author of Illustrations of Scripture, derived from the writings and observations of Travellers in the East. He has left surviving him, and by this marriage, two sons, one a barrister of the Inner Temple on the Northern Circuit and West Riding Sessions, the other in the medical profession, and also three daughters. It remains to be added, that at a meeting of the congregation of which he was so long the pastor, and other friends of the deceased in the town and neighbourhood, it was unanimously resolved, in order to mark the regard in which he was held by them, to erect a marble monument to his memory, and thus offer an affectionate tribute to departed worth.

THE REV. WILLIAM PARKER.

Jan. 15. At his residence, No. 5, Astey's Row, Islington, aged 65, the Rev. William Parker, M.A. Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, and thirty-two years Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

By the death of this excellent man the Church has lost one of her true sons, and the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a tried and faithful servant. Those persons who knew him well, and were aware of his careful and regular habits, might reasonably have anticipated a yet further extension of his course of service. After a very short illness, however, the first symptoms of

which were not considered of an alarming nature, but which ended in water on the chest, he has been called to his rest, and his reward. "God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts: for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are his ways higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts."

The subject of this memoir was the son of John Parker, esq. many years resident in Jamaica, and was born at Islington, in the house in which he breathed his last. He was a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, and, on taking his Bachelor's degree in 1800, was the ninth wrangler of his year. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1803. While an under-graduate at the University, he was much noticed by the Rev. Dr. G. Gaskin, then Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, who, having discovered in his young friend the various good qualities which were so conspicuous in after-life, helped to direct him in his course of theological reading, and to cultivate those firm church principles which appear to have taken early root in Mr. Parker's mind, and which he constantly, though with moderation and humility, maintained.

Having taken holy orders, and filled the office of a curate for a few years, he was in 1807 presented by the Bishop of London (Dr. Porteus) to the rectory of St. Ethelburga, in Bishopsgate street. The duties of this parish he continued to discharge punctually, and with all fidelity and affection, till his death. The population being small, his services as a parochial clergyman were found to be compatible with those devolving upon him as an officer of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The respect and attachment of his parishioners, of which he had received repeated proofs, were peculiarly manifested on the day of his funeral, when almost all the shops in the parish were closed.*

Shortly after his obtaining preferment he married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin. With this lady he lived in great happiness. "Vixerunt mirâ concordia, per mutuum caritatem, et invicem se anteponendo."† In May 1811, in consequence of the increase in the Society's business, he was appointed assistant secretary under Dr. Gaskin, on whose retirement from office, in 1823,‡ he became secretary, in conjunction with the Rev. W. H.

* He was buried in a family vault at Epsom on the 21st of January.

† Tacit. Jul. Agric. Vit.

‡ Dr. Gaskin died in June 1829.

Coleridge, afterwards Bishop of Barbados. As it was his official connection with the society which made Mr. Parker so generally known and respected, we must now speak of him in this department of labour; though, to do justice to his zeal, his industry, his singleness of purpose, his kindness, in the situation which he held for two and thirty years, would be a difficult task. Corresponding, as he did, on matters of importance, with prelates and distinguished members of the church, both at home and in the Colonies, he transacted his business with an earnestness and punctuality, which showed that his heart was in his work; while his gentleness and courtesy, whatever might be the communication which he was instructed to make, were unailing. The friendly and even affectionate tone in which he was addressed by the Bishops in India and Canada, in their letters to the Society, as well as by others who had occasion to write to him, sufficiently indicate their high sense of his character. In trying and arduous periods of the Society's history, every one accustomed to attend the general meetings of the Board must have remarked his peculiarly inoffensive manner; so incapable was he, both in public and social intercourse, of making an enemy, or of intentionally wounding the feelings of any human being. Yet, when suddenly called upon to supply information on questions of precedent, or on points in which reference to past proceedings and the results of long experience and observation were required, few men could be more clear or self-possessed than he was. The truth is, that he loved the Society and the duties it assigned to him; and even at the commencement of his last brief attack of illness, when requested to spare himself, and relinquish his attendance at the office for a time, his reply was, "It is a pleasure to me to come, and I am sure it does me good."

But the limits of our pages oblige us to conclude. His piety was sincere, fervent, and practical. He had a deep and awful sense of the vital truths of the Gospel, and preached them with faithfulness and energy. He relied with humble confidence on the merits of his Redeemer, and constantly sought direction, and strength, and comfort from the Spirit of wisdom and holiness. He died, as he had lived, in the faith and love of his Saviour.

He has left a widow and four children. The two surviving sons are clergymen: the elder has the living of Bulkington, near Coventry; the younger is Curate of Grooby in Leicestershire. The elder

daughter is married to the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, Incumbent of St. Peter's Saffron Hill; the younger is Mrs. Martin, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to add, that in the several domestic relations of life Mr. Parker was exemplary, and that his home was a happy one. A few days before his death he had been much gratified by the receipt of pleasing letters from his daughter in New Zealand, she having left England with the Bishop and Mrs. Selwyn, in the *Tomatin*, in December 1841. The prebendal stall which he held in St. Paul's Cathedral was of small value, and scarcely more than an honorary distinction; but he prized it as a mark of favour and approval from his Diocesan, the present Bishop of London, who had kindly bestowed it upon him.

ROBERT STUDLEY VIDAL, Esq. F.S.A.

This gentleman (whose decease at Cornborough House, near Bideford, Devonshire, on the 21st of Nov. 1841, has been recorded in our vol. XVII. p. 114) was the son of Robert Studley Vidal, esq. formerly a solicitor in London, who returned to Exeter, and died there in 1796. (See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, p. 83.) His mother died at Exeter in the same year, (*ibid.* p. 793.)

In 1804 Mr. Vidal communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, through his friend Henry Wansey, esq. F.S.A. some account of a work he then had in preparation on the different kinds of trial by ordeal which formerly prevailed in England. Also, an Inquiry respecting the Site of Kenwith or Kenwic Castle, in Devonshire. Both these articles are printed in the fifteenth volume of the *Archæologia*.

In 1813 Mr. Vidal published a translation of "Commentaries on the affairs of the Christians before the time of Constantine the Great; or, an enlarged view of the Ecclesiastical History of the first three centuries; from the Latin of J. L. Mosheim, D.D." In this work Mr. Vidal announced his intention of publishing also a translation of Mosheim's *Notes on Cudworth's Intellectual System*; which intention he afterwards altered to a new edition of the whole of Dr. Cudworth's works, as announced in a letter from himself addressed to Mr. Urban, in vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 414.

Mr. Vidal formed a valuable collection of coins and medals, which were sold by auction by Mr. Leigh Sotheby in the summer of last year.

By his will Mr. Vidal has founded two scholarships, of 20*l.* a-year each, at St.

John's college, Cambridge, (at which Mr. Vidal's grandfather, the Rev. Peter Vidal, took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1729,) which are charged upon his manor or royalty at Abbotsham, and all his freehold and leasehold property, and which are subject to certain rules, which are as follow :—

"1st. I direct that the scholars shall be elected out of the boys educated at the Exeter Free Grammar School, by the Master and the two Senior Fellows for the time being of the said College of St. John, Cambridge, the Dean and the First Canon for the time being of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, the Mayor and Recorder for the time being of the said City of Exeter, the Head Master for the time being of the Exeter Free Grammar School aforesaid, and the owner for the time being of my said mansion house and estate of Cornborough aforesaid, such owner bearing and using the surname and arms of Vidal, or by any three of such electors.

"2nd. It is my desire, and I direct that the said scholarships shall be open to free competition amongst the boys educated at the Exeter Free Grammar School aforesaid, and who shall have been at the said school for three years immediately preceding the election; and that such boys shall always be chosen *de melioribus habilioribusque tam moribus quam scientiâ*, a preference being in every case given (*cæteris paribus*) to such candidate or candidates as may bear the surname of Vidal, provided always that no boy shall be eligible unless the Head Master for the time being of the Exeter Free Grammar School shall give him a certificate of good conduct, and that from a due application to the requisite preliminary studies he had become *bonis Literis imbutus*, and fully prepared to enter upon a course of collegiate education, such certificate to be in no case arbitrarily withheld, but, if refused, sufficient reason to be assigned to the satisfaction of the other electors.

"3rd. I direct that the scholarships shall be called Vidalian Scholarships, and that each scholar shall hold and enjoy the same for the term of four years, if he shall so long continue to reside in the University of Cambridge, and shall not have received any church preferment.

"4th. I direct that the first scholar shall be elected in the month of June next after my decease, and the second scholar shall be elected at the expiration of two years from that time, and the whole income of the two scholarships shall be payable to the scholar first elected until the election of the second scholar, and in the event of a voidance thereafter by death or otherwise of one of the scholar-

ships, the accumulation of the fund thereby occasioned shall follow the fund from which the same shall arise, and be payable to the scholar who may be elected to supply such vacancy.

"5th. I direct that every vacancy which shall occur shall be filled up by a fresh election, to be made within one year after such vacancy shall occur."

Mr. Vidal, after this and other charges, entails his property upon Edward Urch Sealy, lute of Christ's Church College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, London, esq. directing him to take the surname and arms of Vidal, (which he has since done, by royal licence, dated 17 Feb. 1842,) and then the will proceeds thus :—

"I give and bequeath unto and to the use of the above-mentioned Edward Urch Sealy, for and during the term of his natural life, the superb highly embossed silver-plate tankard, which was presented at Copenhagen in the year 1715, by Frederick the Fourth, King of Denmark and Norway, to my great-grandfather, Captain Robert Studley, at that time commanding the Weymouth, one of the British fleet, dispatched into the Baltic under Sir John Norris, in aid of the Danes, to be by him, the said Captain Robert Studley, and his posterity, constantly preserved in remembrance of his said Majesty's Royal father and predecessor on the throne of Denmark, Christian the Fifth, under whose gracious auspices and encouragement the said Captain Studley had in early life acquired the first rudiments of seamanship and maritime warfare, and subsequently being recommended to the notice of Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England, and the consort of Queen Anne, by whom he was made a Post Captain in the year 1707, and appointed to the command of the Experiment. I also give and bequeath to the use of the said Edward Urch Sealy, for and during his natural life, the two-handled lava grace-cup, substantially mounted in silver, with its independent cover, also of silver, presented to the above-named Captain Robert Studley, by the Civil Authorities of the city of Naples, as an acknowledgment of his strenuous exertions in repressing and counteracting the predatory devastations of the Algerine corsairs, on the trade and coast of the Mediterranean sea."

After making certain articles of plate heir-looms, the will further directs the sale of the testator's cabinet of medals and library in such manner as may be considered most advantageous, and the conversion into money of all the residuary personal estate, not before bequeathed, the

clear proceeds, if not exceeding 2,000*l.* (or, if exceeding the sum of 2,000*l.*) the proceeds to the Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, the Dean of Exeter, J. W. Buller, esq. and the President and Vice-President, the Physicians and Surgeons for the time being, of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, provided such clear proceeds do not exceed the sum of 2,000*l.* to be by them expended in the erection of two Fever Wards, to be annexed to the said Hospital, "it being my desire and intention to contribute towards the lessening or alleviation of the sum of human misery, by supplying the means of surgical and medical assistance and relief to such of my poor necessitous fellow mortals as may stand in need thereof, but at the same time from poverty or destitution may be utterly incapable of providing it for themselves."

The will is dated 11th Nov. 1841, and the executors are William Castle Smith, of London, solicitor; Charles Carter the younger, and Harry Arthur Harvie, of Bideford, solicitors, and Thomas Mc Kenzie Smith, of the same place, gentleman.

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T. G. KNAPP, ESQ.

Jan. 5. At his residence, Norwood, Surrey, in the 77th year of his age, Thomas George Knapp, Esq.

The family of Knapp is of Saxon origin, and as is evidenced by the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, gave their name to their lands in Hampshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Gloucestershire, and Hertfordshire; in Sussex also, King John resided at Kneppe Castle; and the name is found as appertaining to territory in Somersetshire, although not recorded in Domesday. As the Saxons were not only despoiled of all their lands on the Norman Invasion, but kept in much subjection for several generations, it is in vain to expect any accurate account of this family during the early periods of English history, yet the name occasionally appears. John Knapp, mayor of the city of Bristol in 1366, and four times afterwards, founded two Chantries there; and there is at Great Kimeridge, in Dorsetshire, a very ancient effigy in brass, without date, of John Knapp the younger. About the time of Henry VII. branches of the family were seated in Sussex, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire: the former had a grant of arms in 1576. (*Or*, in chief three close helmets, in base a lion passant, *sable*; crest, an arm embowed in armour, grasping a broken sword and branch of laurel.) The Oxfordshire and Berkshire families were seated within a very

few miles of each other, and that of Oxfordshire had a grant of arms in 1669, similar to the Sussex grant, but reversing the colours of the field and charges, and is now represented by the Duke of Buckingham, whose ancestor, Sir Richard Temple, of Stowe, married Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Knapp, esq. The Duke quarters these arms on his shield. From this marriage are descended the families of numerous Peers, including the late Right Honourable William Pitt. The Berkshire family, from whom the subject of this memoir was descended, commence their pedigree with Thomas Knapp who flourished in 1539, (30 Henry VIII.) and was tenant of the monastery at Reading, of land at Sulhamstead, and of the tythes of Motehall, in Tylehurst. His son Nychoolas, also of Tylehurst, died in 1565, making a nuncupative will, and leaving a son Thomas, who resided at Chilton in the same county, and whose estate in that parish is enjoyed by the family at this day. He and Amye his wife, dying respectively in 1593 and 1605, were buried by their testamentary directions in the parish church at Chilton. Their son Richard purchased in 1603 the ancient seat and estate of the family of Latton, at Chilton, and West Ildesley, called Latton's Place; but he resided at Baldon, in Oxfordshire. He died and his will was proved in 1614. He had three sons, all owners of land in Chilton, of whom George the eldest was father of John, baptized at Chilton in 1623, who, by his marriage with Alice, the daughter and co-heiress of Adam Cox, of Chilton, became entitled to a portion of the manor of Symeons in Chilton. By his will dated 1693, he directs to be buried at Chadleworth, in Berkshire. His son George, born at Chilton in 1652, married in 1682, at St. Botolph's, London, Mary, daughter of Jerome Clutterbuck. In 1677, he became a citizen and haberdasher of London, since which time his descendants have always been intimately connected with that Company. His son, Jerome Knapp, esq. was born in 1687, and in 1728 elected clerk of the Haberdashers' Company, which office he resigned in 1739, on account of ill-health, to Thomas Rutherford, esq. who had married his sister, Sarah Knapp. Mr. Jerome Knapp was in 1724 appointed, under the Great Seal of England, a member of the Lieutenancy of the City of London, and in 1709 married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Preston, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, and of St. Magnus the Martyr, London, and sister and co-heir of Alderman Thomas Preston. He

died in 1740, at his residence at Chieveley, near Chilton, and was buried there, leaving an only son also named Jerome, born in 1722, entered as a member of the Middle Temple 1737, called to the bar 1749, elected clerk of the Haberdashers' Company in 1754, and appointed Clerk of Assize of the Home Circuit in the same year, elected a bencher in 1778, and treasurer of the same Inn 1789. He married, first, Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of the Rev. William Ducros, by which marriage he acquired the patronage of the vicarage of Swaton cum Spanby, and estates in Lincolnshire, but had no issue by her. He married, secondly, at Reading in 1758, Sarah, the daughter, and eventually the sole heiress, of George Noyes, of Southcot, near Reading, whose mother was Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Richard Buckeridge, of Kingsclere, nephew of John Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester and Ely, in 1611 and 1628, and of kin to Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford. He died at Bath in 1792, and a short memoir of him appears in the Gentleman's Magazine of that year. An extremely fine full-length portrait of him by Gainsborough, is at Haberdashers' Hall, and two of Sir Joshua Reynolds's least-faded portraits are of him and his second wife. There was issue by his second marriage with Miss Noyes, 1. Jerome William; 2. Thomas George, the subject of this memoir; and nine other children, all of whom died unmarried, except Mary Ann, married to William Draper Best, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, created, on his retirement, Baron Wynford, by whom she had a numerous family. Jerome-William, the eldest son of Jerome and Sarah Knapp, born in 1762, was elected Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, as founder's kin, and called to the bar in 1787. He was a member of the Middle Temple, and died Oct. 24, 1815, at his house in Bedford-row, to which he had been taken from court on the preceding day, where he was seized with his fatal illness. He married Eleanor, daughter and at length surviving child and heiress of Edmund Robinson, esq. of Plymouth, by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William Hambly, esq. and by this marriage he had three children, Jerome-William, born in 1803, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, as founder's kin, in 1816, barrister at law, B.C.L. in 1823, D.C.L. in 1829, who died unmarried in 1836, and of whom a memoir appeared in this Magazine; 2. Edmund, born 1805, also of St. John's College, who died unmarried whilst travelling at Trieste, in Greece, in July 1841, in the

36th year of his age; and 3. Eleanor, married in 1816 to Abel Ham, esq. of Ramsford Goree, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, and has a son and daughter. Thomas George Knapp, the subject of this memoir, was born at Haberdashers' Hall, Feb. 4, 1766, and educated under Mr. Bishop, at Merchant Taylors' School. In 1787, he was admitted a solicitor in the four Courts at Westminster. In 1790, on the resignation of his father, he was elected clerk of the Haberdashers' Company, and retained that situation until 1826, when he resigned in favor of his eldest son. In 1792, on the death of his father, he was appointed Associate of the Home Circuit; and on the death of his brother, Jerome William, in 1815, he succeeded him as Deputy Clerk of Assize, which office he resigned in 1826. In 1824, on the promotion of his brother-in-law, Mr. Justice Best, to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he was appointed Associate of the Court, which he retained until the resignation of the Chief Justice. In 1795, he married, at St. Michael, Wood-street, Sarah-Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Hambly, esq. (cousin of the before-named William Hambly,) of Ivinghoe, in the county of Bucks, and afterwards of Ashted, Surrey, by whom he had 13 children, of whom seven attained majority, 1. Hambly, born at Haberdashers' Hall in 1796, married Emma, the surviving child and heiress of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and has issue Hambly, born in 1825, Emma-Sophia in 1827, Augusta-Ann in 1830, Helen-Louisa in 1831, and George Wyatville-Wynford in 1836. 2. Thomas-George, born in 1799, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, who died at Hastings of consumption, unmarried, in October 1834. 3. Henry, born in 1811, of St. John's College, Oxford, M.A. Vicar of Swaton cum Spanby, in Lincolnshire, on the presentation, in 1840, of his aunt, Mrs. Eleanor Knapp; he married, in 1836, at Overton, Flintshire, Anna-Maria, third daughter of the late George Kenyon, esq. of Cefn, in the county of Denbigh, and has issue Henry, born in 1840, Thomas-Lloyd, born in 1841, and Anna-Maria, born in 1842. 4. Charles, born in 1814, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and unmarried. 5. Sarah-Ann, born in 1802, unmarried, in 1837, at Norwood, to the Rev. Charles Turner, minister of St. Luke's Church, Norwood, and has issue. 6. Mary-Ann, born in 1803, married in 1825, at St. Michael, Wood-street, to Stacey Grimaldi, esq. F.S.A. of Maize Hill, Greenwich Park, Kent, and has issue. 7. Emma, born in 1812, died of consumption at

Norwood, May 26, 1840: one much beloved, and highly blessed with sweet Christian graces, and loveliness of countenance and person.

In February last, the subject of this memoir, Thomas-George Knapp, esq. succeeded, as sole next of kin, to the large residuary personal estate of his first cousin, Miss Sarah Noyes, of whom a memoir appeared in the pages of this Magazine; whilst the extensive landed estates of that lady, and her sister, in Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Middlesex, in part descended, and were in part devised, to their heir-at-law, (ex parte materna,) George-Henry Gibbs, esq. of Bedford-square, London, (nephew of the late Chief Justice Sir Vicary Gibbs,) who has also since then departed this life.

Mr. Knapp was taken ill at church on Christmas Day, but was not confined to his chamber until the day preceding his decease, and he closed a long life of active and honourable employment and unusual health, without disease or pain. He was buried in his daughter's grave at All Saints, Norwood.

THOMAS VAUGHAN, ESQ.

Jan. 9. At the house of a friend, to whom he was on a visit, at Birmingham, Thomas Vaughan, esq. gentleman of Her Majesty's Chapel, Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Lay-Clerk of Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Vaughan was born in the musical city of Norwich in 1781, and entered at an early age as a boy-chorister of the Cathedral of that city, where he was educated under the able organist, Dr. Beckwith. There also he profited much by the advice of one of the minor canons, the Rev. Charles Smith, an eccentric but learned man, a proficient in music, and deeply skilled in the mathematical theory of an art to which he devoted his leisure hours. When at the usual period the youth's voice changed, Dr. Sutton, then Bishop of Norwich, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, recommended him to the Dean of Windsor, who placed him as a lay-vicar in St. George's Chapel, where he soon attracted the notice of the King, George III. who frequently sent for him to the Castle, putting before him the compositions of Handel, and pointing out what, in his Majesty's opinion—which was generally very correct in musical matters—that great composer most excelled in, and those of his works which a young professor ought chiefly to study. On these occasions, Mr. Vaughan was frequently called upon for such continued exertions, that he often quitted the royal presence thoroughly exhausted by his willing

and zealous efforts to please. At the expiration of a considerable period, he ventured to hint to the King that, as he had many engagements in London, it would be convenient to him to fix his residence in the metropolis. But his Majesty said, "No, no, Vaughan, you must not leave; I will take care of you." He therefore remained some time longer at Windsor, but no symptoms were shewn of any intention to advance him, or to promote his interests in any way. He therefore was advised, by a judicious friend, to tender his resignation to the Dean and Canons, hoping that such a measure would remind the King of his promise. His expectations, however, were disappointed, and retiring from St. George's Chapel he settled in London. His beautiful tenor voice had now fully developed itself, and taking as his model that exquisite English singer, Harrison, whose second he speedily became, he rapidly rose in public estimation, and on the decease of the accomplished performer, whose style he had so wisely adopted, he immediately succeeded him in all his engagements, at the ancient and vocal concerts, the musical festivals in the provinces, &c. During the interval that elapsed between his retirement from Windsor and the death of Harrison, he was appointed to the above-mentioned situations in the three metropolitan choirs, which offices he continued to fill, in a highly creditable manner, till his last illness. Of late years, however, his voice, which never was a very powerful organ, betrayed signs of approaching and premature failure, which he imputed mainly to his early attempts, under the advice of Mr. Bartleman, the justly celebrated bass singer, to strengthen it by forcible exertions. This at length induced him to withdraw from all public engagements, though he continued to attend his churches with scrupulous fidelity, and his many private pupils—among whom he reckoned several persons of the highest rank in the kingdom—with unremitting attention.

What Metastasio said of the Italian language, "*e musica istessa,*" may be applied to Mr. Vaughan's voice; it was *music itself*; and his intonation was perfect: he was never heard to sing out of tune. He had abundant inclination, though not vocal power enough, to be an animated, a vigorous, singer; but his deficiency in physical strength was compensated by purity of taste and musical judgment, from which he never suffered the fashion of the day to seduce him. In private life he was irrepachable. Truly religious without enthusiasm; kind and hospitable in disposition; gentle in manners, and well-bred in society, he made

numerous friends, and has not left an enemy.

His remains were deposited near those of his friends Greatorex and Bartleman, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, the full choir, together with that of the Chapel-Royal, and many professional and other friends, assisting at the funeral ceremony.

R. C. KING, Esq.

Dec. 20. At his residence, Saxmundham, Suffolk, aged 61, Robert Carew King, esq. surgeon, after a severe illness of three weeks.

He was born July 14, 1781, and was the son of the late Rev. J. King, Rector of Winesham in that county, and Head Master of the Ipswich Grammar School. A post mortem examination of his body was made by his professional friends, and though they found his death was the result of an inflammatory disease, believed to have resulted from an incautious exposure during the night time, in giving orders for attendance upon a patient; yet appearances existed in the head, leading to the conclusion that he had never recovered from the effects of a fall from his horse twelve months since.

The loss of any individual, independently of his own domestic and social circle, is felt by the survivors in proportion to the influence he exercised, and the advantage which had been derived from his talents and exertions: but there is no one who retains a stronger hold on the affections of society than the Professor of the Medical Art; for who can say, by what sudden and unforeseen calamity, he may not be threatened with the loss of that which he held dearer to him than life itself, or by what insidious disease, or violent attack of nature he may not be obliged himself to implore assistance and relief. The removal of pain and disease, the prolongation, and even the happiness of life, are blessings which are presumed to be in the physician's power to bestow; and he who devotes himself to the alleviation of the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, will generally command the interests that are dearest to the heart. Thus, from the most ancient times, we find the person and character of the Medical Practitioner, the son of Æsculapius, held in peculiar respect, and considered of more than common value,

ἱππρὸς γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιός ἐσθλῶν.

Though we must confess our inability so to detail the circumstances of Mr. King's life or to give such memorials of his professional excellence as would be alike honourable to himself, and satisfactory to his friends; yet a few lines from the hand of private friendship may, in the

absence of more full and authentic documents, not be deemed obtrusive or misapplied.

To protect as far as we are able, and to honour the memory of those who in life enjoyed our confidence and esteem, is a duty that comes recommended by the natural feelings of gratitude and justice, and every tablet that is suspended on the walls of the Church, and every rude inscription over the village grave, is alike consecrated to the regret of the surviving, and the virtues of the departed friend. Mr. King enjoyed the good fortune to receive the most important part of his medical education chiefly under the direction of that able and accomplished surgeon, the late Mr. Abernethy, whose memory he delighted to honour, and of whom we have frequently heard him speak, as one who claimed the highest rank in his profession for the force and comprehensiveness of his mind, the originality of his views, the justness of his conceptions, and the delicacy of his discernment. His writings he considered masterpieces of perspicuity and precision, and models of the true methods of teaching and reasoning on the delicate and characteristic features of disease. Nor was he less delighted to dwell on the openness, candour, and liberality which marked the whole of his private character and professional career. To arrive at eminence in any profession, amid the competition of rivals, and the impediments which are raised by jealousy and interest, is of course the lot of few; but to insure success in the medical, requires perhaps a greater combination of excellence than any other, and makes a more urgent demand on the general qualities of the mind; for the objects of attention are so numerous, the qualities required are so various, and in appearance opposite, the practice of the art is so full of difficulties, and the point it has in view is of so high an importance. Some, indeed, as in other professions, have risen to eminence by unexpected accident, and a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances; but no one ever maintained his situation without the confidence of his medical brethren, and the necessary acquirements of science. It must also not be overlooked that the infirmities of the body are often accompanied by a corresponding weakness of the mental powers; and, in innumerable cases, the readiest and perhaps only cure of corporeal disease, is to be found in the alleviation of mental distress. To revive the faded expectation of the sufferer, and to reanimate extinguished hopes, are often the surest means of invigorating the powers of life, and promoting the recovery

of health. We shall find everything to praise in the manner in which Mr. King executed this delicate branch of his professional duty. Not only did he inspire his patients with confidence in his skill, but he knew also how best, by a mixture of courage and compliance, to meet the disordered wishes and feelings that attend disease: to divert the painful and anxious attention of the sufferer, to repress injurious requests, to dispell credulous fancies and fears, and to tranquillise the agitations of the enfeebled and irritated mind. Thus, he who was at first consulted as a physician, was soon confided in as a friend. Indeed, the deep regrets which have accompanied his death, and which have extended alike through the various grades of society, have proved how strong was the hold which he had acquired of the public feeling, by the readiness of his attention, the facility of his manners, the liberality of his conduct, and the general intelligence of his mind. As a medical practitioner, he was distinguished for quickness of perception, promptitude of decision, and exactness of judgment. As an operator, his superior skill was acknowledged, especially in lithotomy—a branch of the surgical art which, it is curious to remark, Hippocrates, the father of medicine, bound himself by an oath never to perform. He possessed the rare talent of tracing analogies between the ordinary phenomena of disease, and such as are of rare occurrence; and though in some cases we have known the boldness of his practice and the vigour of his remedies alarm the cautious and timid, yet, when explained, they were seen to be founded on principles which he had examined and approved, and which he could so illustrate and enforce, as to convince others of the reasonableness and propriety of the decision he had formed. It must always be recollected, especially by those who are in the habit of passing their opinion on the practice and talents of medical men, that amid the imperfections of science, the limitations of human skill, and the obscurities of disease; considering also how distant the origin of maladies is from their effects, and that different and even contrary modes of cure, may conduct to the same end; we must often rest satisfied with knowing, that a plan of treatment has been founded on just and reasonable expectations, though it has not been attended with success. A proof beyond controversy that what has been done, is right, is in many cases not to be obtained; and unerring perfection belongs to theory alone: in practice we soon have to be contented to approximate to the truth. The continued demands on his professional assistance, and the time con-

sumed in long and distant jounries, we believe precluded, though on this point we speak with hesitation, our lamented friend from setting apart much time, for the perusal of the works of his learned contemporaries, which appear in such rapid succession, and such increasing numbers; but he was by no means unacquainted with the general improvements of science, and with the new researches and advancing opinions proceeding either from individuals or from the different medical societies, on the treatment of disease and the phenomena of life: but neither leisure, nor advantageous opportunity of situation were afforded for systematic study, which indeed seems scarcely compatible with established practice. In such cases, it is fortunate that the chamber of the sick, and the bedside of the patient, have been considered the most instructive volumes which the practitioner possesses. The study of nature is in general a study of facts which are the true basis of medical science: and fortunately also, he who interrogates nature to any useful purpose, must be prepared to repeat his questions: and though it is neither safe nor reasonable to learn the rules which govern medical science by experiment alone; yet he who has acquired the power accurately to observe and record facts, humble in comparison as his labours may appear, possesses something more beneficial to himself and others, than if he had raised the most ingenious theory in all the appearance of scientific splendor, and given to it the imposing grandeur of a finished and elaborate system. To the same cause of constant occupation, it may be attributed, that with great ardour of curiosity, and strength of understanding, while he was master of the essential studies of his own profession, his general knowledge was rather discursive than exact: for his mind was ever active and inquisitive, and took in an extended range of observation: and yet even on subjects that lay remote from his usual line of study, he never failed to compensate by ingenuity of argument, and novelty of views, for what might be wanted in fulness and solidity of information. His natural inclination, aided by his professional studies, led him rather to science than to literature; and with his enlarged and liberal principles, he was best satisfied if he could direct his scientific inquiries to some immediate and practical result;—to the improvement, for instance, of the condition of society and to the arts which assist industry, and minister to the wants of life. The welfare of the lower orders of the people was also an object of his constant solicitude, and one which was with him a

frequent and favourite topic of discussion ; with their situation he sympathised, with their characters, habits, and feelings he was intimately acquainted ; their powers and capabilities, their virtues and their faults he correctly estimated, their privations and necessities he lamented, and their just demands and claims he had considered, allowed, and enforced. Among his equals, Mr. King will be remembered for the disinterestedness and zeal with which he devoted himself to their benefit, and the affectionate solicitude he felt in their welfare ; while an enlarged and warm benevolence, which found its truest pleasure in acts of kindness and charity, made him beloved and respected by his inferiors. It is a melancholy reflection, says Dr. Johnson, that they who have obtained the highest reputation by preserving or restoring the health of others, have often themselves been carried away before the natural decline of life, or passed their years amid diseases they professed to relieve. He who has dedicated these few and he fears insufficient lines to the memory of him whom he had long known and valued, while he withdraws his private regrets behind the feeling of the general loss, yet may be permitted to observe, that he too has been deprived by a death, as unexpected as it has been afflicting, of one of the most intelligent of his companions, and one of the most respected of his friends.

B—H, Jan. 9, 1843.

J. M.

Mrs. SARAH NICHOLS.

Jan. 13. In Highbury Place, Islington, in her 72d year, Mrs. Sarah Nichols, the second daughter of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A. by his first marriage with Anne, only daughter and heir of Mr. William Cradock, and in right of her mother (with her sister Anne, wife of the Rev. John Pridden, M.A. F.S.A.) one of the many coheirs of Robert Onebye, of Lowdham hall, co. Suffolk, esq. In 1788, on the death of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha Nichols, she was, at the early age of 16, called upon to fill the responsible situation of protector to her Father's young and numerous family, and with a truly parental care did she fulfil that arduous duty. During a long course of years she was at the head of her Father's establishment, at the same time his pride and his comfort ; and during the latter years of his advanced life she was his constant and tender nurse.

She was herself never strong in bodily health ; and had latterly been by illness much secluded from the society of her friends ; but her wishes for their welfare were never absent from her thoughts. She

was charitable to the full extent of her means ; and many poor persons will have cause to lament her loss. Amiable and accomplished in every relation of life, and ever preferring others to herself, she has died with the esteem and regard of all who knew her.

Her remains were deposited on the 20th Jan., by her express desire, near those of her beloved Father, in the family vault in Islington church-yard.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 18. At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Richard Povah, LL.D. Rector of St. James's, Duke's place, London. Dr. Povah was originally a methodist preacher, and was ordained by Dr. Crigan, Bishop of Man. He became Curate and Lecturer of St. James's, Duke's place, in 1805 ; was elected Afternoon Lecturer of St. Paul's, Shadwell ; and not long after was chosen Friday-morning Lecturer of St. Bartholomew's by the Exchange, but Bishop Randolph refused to license him. Dr. Povah published "A Narrative of his Case. 1811." 8vo. He graduated as a member of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1800, LL.D. 1811. He was presented to the church of St. James's, Duke's place, on the death of the Rev. Thomas Moore, by the Corporation of London. Dr. Povah had two sons who were elected from Merchant-Taylors' school to fellowships at St. John's college, Oxford. The elder, the Rev. R. W. Povah ; the other, Francis Povah, esq. B.C.L. and Vinerian scholar, his youngest son died, on his passage from Madeira, July 29, 1834. (See our vol. II. p. 439.) Another son, the Rev. John V. Povah, M.A. is a Minor Canon of St. Paul's cathedral, and Priest in ordinary to Her Majesty.

At his residence, Queen-square, aged 91, the Rev. Nicholas Waite Robinson, M.A. Vicar of Bodenham, Herefordshire. He was first of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1777, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Peterhouse. He was presented to Bodenham in 1799, by R. Arkwright, esq.

Nov. 19. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 45, the Rev. Francis Goode, Morning Preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum, and Evening Lecturer of Clapham. He was one of the sons of the late Rev. William Goode, the highly-esteemed Rector of St. Anne's Blackfriars, and was late a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1829, M.A. 183.. He was elected Preacher at the Asylum in 1834, being previously lecturer at Clapham. Mr. Goode was the

author of a volume of "Sermons on Christian Doctrines, Practice, and Experience;" of "The Better Covenant practically considered, from Hebrews viii. 6, 10-12, with a Supplement on Philipp. ii. 12, 13," of which there have been four editions; "The Better Covenant considered as the National Covenant of Israel in the Latter Day," a sermon; and, "On the Sins of the Tongue," being two Sermons. Three funeral sermons were preached on the Sunday after his funeral at the churches of Clapham, by the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, the Rev. Charles Bradley, and the Rev. W. Borrow, all of which have been published in the Pulpit, Nos. 1088 and 1089.

Nov. 19. At Romsey, the Rev. *John Lewis*, Vicar of Timsbury, Hants, to which he was presented in 1823.

Nov. 20. At Minehead, aged 32, the Rev. *R. R. Campbell*, late Curate of Langford Budville, Somerset; and a few hours before, his only son.

At Salisbury, aged 32, the Rev. *Thomas Leach Tovey*, Curate of Chitterne, Wilts, youngest son of Thomas Tovey, esq. of Newnham, Gloucestershire; and M.A. of Exeter college, Oxford.

Nov. 21. The Rev. *Zacharias Henry Biddulph*, Vicar of New Shoreham, Sussex, and of Backwell, Somersetshire, second son of the late Rev. T. T. Biddulph, Minister of St. James's, Bristol, and brother to the late Rev. Theophilus Biddulph. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1813, M.A. 1815, B.D. 1823. He was presented to the vicarage of New Shoreham by that society in 1828, and to Backwell in 1831.

Nov. 22. At Sherrington, Bucks, aged 57, the Rev. *John Pretyman*, Rector of that parish and of Winwick, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1811; was collated by the late Bishop Tomline in 1801 to the prebend of Aylesbury (value 62*l.*), and to the rectory of Winwick (value 567*l.*), to that of Sherrington (value 631*l.*) in the following year. Mr. Pretyman's eldest daughter was married in October, 1841, to William Milman, esq. the eldest son of Sir William Milman, Bart.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Caleb Rockett*, eldest son of the late Rev. Caleb Rockett, Vicar of East Brent and Weston Zoyland, Somerset, who died in 1837.

Nov. 23. At his father's house, at Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, aged 33, the Rev. *William Richardson*, B.D. Chaplain of Sherborne Hospital, Durham, and a Fellow of Magdalene col-

lege, Oxford. He was admitted to his B.D. degree on the 10th ult., and on Monday the 14th quitted Oxford to return home, in perfect health, having performed the duty at Ewelme on the previous day, of which parish he was Curate during the incumbency of Dr. Burton. A cold which he contracted on his journey terminated in brain fever, and he died after the illness of a few days only. Mr. R. was originally of Wadham college, from which society he graduated in the Easter of 1832, when he was placed in the second class of *Literæ Humaniores*. He was elected Fellow of Magdalene in July 1834, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in the autumn of the same year.

Nov. 26. At Hinckley, Leicestershire, the Rev. Dr. *Woods*.

Nov. 29. At Lynn, at the house of his brother-in-law, J. B. Whiting, esq. aged 47, the Rev. Dr. *Ambrose Goode*, late a chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's service at Bombay, and previously an officer in the Royal Artillery.

Nov. 30. The Rev. *Joshua Lingard*, M.A. Curate of Hulme, near Manchester, and formerly of St. Mary hall, Oxford.

The Rev. *John Thompson*, Vicar of Thornton Steward, near Bedale. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806.

Dec. 3. At Dodderhill, Worcester-shire, aged 88, the Rev. *John Hughes*, D.D. Vicar of that parish. He was for many years Chaplain of the forces at Gibraltar, and was presented to Dodderhill in 1834.

Dec. 5. At Stepney, aged 52, the Rev. *Evan James*, Curate of that parish, and formerly classical assistant at the Grammar-school, Woodbridge. A meeting of the inhabitants of Stepney was held on the 23d Dec. for the purpose of considering the best method of testifying their respect to the memory of Mr. James. It was stated that he had held the situation of sole curate of the parish for nearly twenty-eight years; during which time the greater part of the duty of one of the most populous districts of the metropolis had devolved upon him; that for twelve years consecutively he had attended at the parish church, not only every Sunday, but every day, without a single exception, either from sickness or any other cause; that, while his Sabbath labours were at all times unusually heavy, it was no uncommon circumstance for him to go through such a succession of duties as the following:—First, to marry 20 couple with all the attendant labour of registering them; then to take the entire morning service and sermon; then to bury one,

two, or more corpses; then to perform the church service again, and preach, in a chapel attached to some almshouses in the neighbourhood, of which he was chaplain. This duty over, he had to hasten back to the parish church for evening service, which he read, and afterwards preached for the third time without any assistance, after which he had frequently from 20 to 30 children to baptise and register; and, after all, again to read the funeral service for the dead. He has left a family of three orphan children, two daughters and a son, with little or no provision.

Dec. 6. At Bradley rectory, Derbyshire, aged 35, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Buckstone*, Curate of Ballidon and Brasington. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1830.

Dec. 7. At Exeter, aged 44, the Rev. *A. T. R. Vicary*, Rector of St. Paul's, and one of the Priest Vicars of the Cathedral. He was formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, B. A. 1825. His funeral at St. Paul's church was attended by all the resident clergy of the city, and the service was performed by the Rt. Rev. the Dean.

Aged 36, the Rev. *William Waldegrave Park*, of Ince hall, Cheshire; youngest son of the late Sir James Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas. He was of Balliol college, Oxford; and was collated to the vicarage of Kirk Whelpington in Northumberland in 1833 by Dr. Van Mildert, then Bishop of Durham.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 25. After a few hours' illness, in consequence of a third apoplectic fit, aged 52, Mr. John Simmons. He was for many years an assistant to the late Mr. Thomas Davison, the eminent printer in Lombard Street, Whitefriars; and after that gentleman's death, was for a short time a member of the firm that succeeded him. For the last four years he had been overseer in the printing-office of Messrs J. B. Nichols and Son; whose full confidence he had gained, from his steadiness and constant attention to the duties of his office; and they deeply lament his loss.

Dec. 5. In Stanhope-terr. Hyde Park, Henry Iverson, esq. of Block Bank, Yorkshire.

Dec. 7. In London, Capt. Bray, of Bantham, Devon, eldest son of the late Col. Bray, of Tavistock.

Dec. 11. At Clapham-common, aged 63, Bartholomew Jeffery, esq.

Dec. 12. Wm. Frederick-Hill, youngest

son of Major-Gen. Sir H. Willoughby Rooke.

Dec. 15. At Taunton-place, Regent's Park, Caroline, eldest dau. of James Edwards Rousby, esq. of Cottisford House, Oxfordshire.

Dec. 16. Aged 48, Lieut.-Col. George Douglas Standen, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At Stamford-hill, aged 61, John Abraham Droop, esq.

Dec. 17. At Holloway, aged 34, Mr. Sam. Hood Butterfield, youngest son of the late Adm. Butterfield.

At Col. Wyndham's house in Grosvenor-pl. aged 52, Francis Scawen Blunt, esq. of Crabbell, Sussex.

Aged 51, Sophia, wife of Chas. Hamor Hill, esq. of Canonbury Tower, Islington.

Dec. 18. At Brompton, aged 46, Geo. Kay Barke, esq.

At Putney, aged 53, Charles Chapman, esq.

Dec. 19. Anne, wife of Thomas Burnell, esq. of York-terr. Regent's-park. She was the dau. of Mr. Clay, of Birmingham, and of Bedford-st. Covent-garden.

At Walworth, Diana-Martha, eldest dau. of the late Leonard Fosbrooke, esq. of Ravenstone, Leic.

Dec. 20. In Gower-st. Martha-Elizabeth, wife of John Adolphus, esq.

Dec. 21. At Upper Belgrave-pl. Marianne, wife of W. Calder Marshall, esq.

Dec. 22. In Cadogan-pl, aged 78, A. D. Mackenzie, esq. of Bursledon, Hants.

Dec. 23. In Brompton-row, Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Clare, Vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts.

Aged 16, Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of Michael Blood, esq. of North Audley-st.

Aged 58, William Petrie, esq. Commissary-Gen. to the Forces.

Dec. 25. Frances, wife of Charles Clarke, esq. of Grove-road, St. John's Wood, and of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Dec. 26. In Southampton-street, aged 78, Chas. Gomond Cooke, esq. of Poole House, near Hereford.

Aged 22, Samuel, third son of S. H. T. Bishop, esq. late of the Paragon, Blackheath.

Dec. 27. In Upper Berkeley-st. Mary, relict of Christopher Harris, esq.

Dec. 28. At Trevor-sq. Knightsbridge, aged 67, Mary, wid. of Capt. James Irwin, R.N.

Dec. 29. In Montagu-sq., aged 76, Thomas Fisher, esq.

Dec. 30. At Tottenham Green, James Kirkbell Bayes, esq.

Dec. 31. Ann Williams, fifth dau. of the late Joseph Tucker, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.

Aged 37, Susan, wife of P. Baker, esq.

of Euston-sq. and youngest dau. of J. Anstice, esq. of Axminster.

In Cambridge-st. Connaught-sq., Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John Williams, esq. late of Her Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

Lately. At Wellington-terr. St. John's Wood, Caroline, wife of Major-Gen. Thomas Pollock, C.B., Madras Infantry.

Jan. 1. At St. Paul's School, Henry, second son of the Rev. James Cooper.

In Torrington-sq. aged 66, Robert M^rWilliam, esq.

In Crescent-pl. Burton-cresc., aged 66, William Hendrie, esq.

At Putney, Sarah, eldest dau. of Professor Wallace.

Jan. 2. At Homerton, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Edensor.

In Curzon-st. Mayfair, aged 44, Robert Benjamin Walker, esq. surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

Aged 70, Miss Judith Langton, of West Hill, Wandsworth.

Mary, wife of Charles Cochrane, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

Jan. 5. At Islington, aged 71, Lawrence Charleson, esq. late of St. Alban's.

In Stanhope-terr. Hyde Park, aged 75, Henry Iveson, esq. of Blackbank, Yorkshire.

Jan. 6. In Clayton-pl. Kennington, aged 72, John Phillips, esq.

At New Peckham, aged 60, John Morse, esq. late of Sheerness dockyard.

Aged 60, Jane, wife of Charles Mence, esq. of North End, Fulham.

Jan. 7. At Mornington-cresc. aged 58, Catharine, relict of Mr. William Sherwood, bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

Jan. 7. Aged 85, Mr. John Wells. He had been in the service of the government during the reign of George III. as a draughtsman. In that capacity he served under the late Gov. Desbarres for 22 years, and was present during the whole of the American war. He was an eye-witness of the celebrated battle of Bunker's-hill, &c. He was also, for 30 years, drawing-master to Christ's Hospital, at which institution he received his education.

Aged 70, Capt. Robert Grace, Royal Marines.

Jan. 8. At Brixton, aged 75, Thomas Fewson Eagles, esq.

Jan. 10. Aged 79, Charlotte, wife of Thomas Murdoch, esq. of Portland-place.

BEDS. *Dec. 29.* Aged 91, John Grant, esq. of Leighton Buzzard.

BERKS. *Dec. 21.* At Huntercombe, near Maidenhead, aged 85, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Carysfort, sister of the late Lord Grenville. She

was the third daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, by Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. She became the second wife of John-Joshua first Earl of Carysfort in 1787, and was left his widow in 1828, having had issue one son, who died an infant, and three daughters, still living, the youngest the widow of Capt. Wm. Wells, R. N.

Dec. 31. At Woodside, Old Windsor, Anne Harriett, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Allen, of Inchmartine, Perthshire.

In the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, Lieut. Henry Watkin de Winton, of the 2d Life Guards. His death was occasioned by uncontrollable hæmorrhage, brought on, it is supposed, by the strenuous exertions of horsemanship he was in the habit of going through in the exercise of his profession, to which he was devotedly attached. Up to the last moment he refused to give in his resignation; consequently the value of his commission, about 3000*l.* according to his wish, has fallen to the regiment. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with military honours, his father the Rev. W. De Winton attending as chief mourner, together with his three brothers, Thomas, Charles and Henry de Winton; his brother-in-law Lord Newborough, Mr. H. J. de Winton, and all the officers of his regiment.

Jan. 10. At the Cedars, Sunning Hill, Harriet, relict of William Parry, esq. of Montagu-square, and Walton Hall, Suffolk.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 8.* Richard Barry Slater, esq. M.D. of High Wycombe.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 17.* Aged 83, Richard Foster, esq. of Cambridge.

Lately. Henrietta, wife of the Rev. W. Acton, and dau. of Sir C. Watson, Bart. of Wrattling-park.

Jan. 9. At his father's house in Cambridge, aged 42, John Rickard Barber, esq. M.A. of Downing college, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the borough of Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1821, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn *Jan. 31,* 1826, and appointed to the office above mentioned in 1836. He was one of the most respected inhabitants of Cambridge. His body was interred at Little St. Mary's Church.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 13.* Aged 74, Mrs. Phebe Sutton, of Hatherton, second dau. of the late William and Phebe Twemlow of that place.

DEVON.—*Dec. 17.* At Bluehayes, Broadclyst, aged 73, Nevillia, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas, and dau. of the late Ascanius William Senior, esq. of Pilewell, near Lymington, Hants.

At Exeter, aged 85, Mrs. Woolmer, relict of S. Woolmer, esq. bookseller.

Dec. 19. At Stonehouse, Richard Williams, esq. Deputy Commissary-general, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Williams.

Dec. 21. At Sidmouth, Col. John Grey, late of the Royal Scots Greys.

Dec. 27. At Alkington Hall, Sarah, relict of John Tetlow, esq.

Dec. 29. At Tiverton, aged 76, Harriet, widow of John Dickinson, esq. of Knightsayes.

At Coleridge House, Marianne Catherine, wife of John Allen, esq. and on the following day, Kate Fortescue, his second daughter.

Dec. 31. At Lympstone, aged 91, Hannah, widow of William James, esq. of Exeter.

Lately. At Plympton, aged 88, Catharina, relict of the Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood, and sister of the late Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire.

At Newton House, near Barnstaple, Edward Robert, infant son of Lewis Rooke, esq.

Jan. 2. Aged 13, James Copley, son of the late Rev. Francis Pott, Vicar of Churchston and Kingsbridge.

Jan. 4. At Eastdon, aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Eales, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Devon, and mother of Charles Eales, esq. of Bristol.

Jan. 5. At Plymouth, Lieut. Robert Hann, of the late 5th Royal Vet. Bat.

Jan. 7. At Exeter, Major-Gen. Molesworth, of the Madras Army.

Jan. 9. At Stonehouse, the lady of Col. Arabin, Commandant of Royal Art. at Bermuda.

Jan. 13. At Southernhay, Elizabeth, wife of John Harris, esq. surgeon, and dau. of the late Samuel Delpratt, esq. of St. David's, Jamaica.

DORSET.—*Nov. 30.* At Eagle House, Blandford, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Pleydell, second dau. of the late Edmund Morton Pleydell, esq. of Milbourn St. Andrew.

Dec. 26. At Weymouth, Richard Silver Gascoigne, esq. only surviving son of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, esq. of Parlington, Yorkshire. This event has produced a sensation in the neighbourhood of Leeds little inferior to that which was occasioned by the death of the only son of the late Sir Thomas Gascoigne, who met his fate by an accident in hunting, and expired at Walling Wells, the seat of Sir Thomas White, Bart. Notts, in 1809, at the age of 24 years. On the death of his father, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, on the 11th of November in the following year, Richard Oliver, esq. succeeded to his princely possessions in the

West Riding of Yorkshire and in Ireland, and in compliance with the will of Sir Thomas took the name of Gascoigne. Thomas Charles Gascoigne, the eldest son of Mr. Oliver Gascoigne, of Parlington, died some years ago, leaving only one brother, Richard, who is now dead, and two sisters, Isabella and Elizabeth, who survive him. Only two daughters now remain; but the entailed estates, on the decease of the present owner, it is supposed, will pass into a distant branch of the family, probably into that of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

Dec. 30. At his sister's at Piddletrent-hide, Thomas, youngest son of the late Robert Henning, esq. of Alton Pancras.

Jan. 8. At Shereborne, Mrs. Pew, relict of the late Dr. Pew.

Jan. 9. At Weymouth, Edmund Chapman, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, second son of Thomas Chapman, esq. Marshal of the Queen's Bench. He was called to the bar Nov. 20, 1829.

Lately. At Lyme Regis, aged 16, Eliza Caroline, second daughter of Major Griffiths Holmes, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 12.* At Bishopwearmouth, deeply and universally regretted, aged 65, John Miller, esq. M.D. one of the magistrates of the borough. In early life, Dr. Miller entered as a medical officer the Royal Navy, having been a full surgeon since 12th March, 1804, and seen much active service under the gallant Sir Murray Maxwell. On the conclusion of the war he settled in Sunderland, his native town, where he has ever since practised as a physician, displaying in his professional career an extreme acuteness, unwearied attention, and a general and boundless benevolence. By a will made in high health (after providing by annuities for his near relations, and a faithful and valued domestic), he has bequeathed all his property which the law would permit, to seven confidential friends, in trust for charitable objects.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 6.* Aged 17, Thomas Algernon, youngest son of William Berkeley, esq. of Coopersale Hall.

Jan. 12. Aged 67, Mary, wife of Joseph Trueman, esq. of Grosvenor House, Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec. 19.* At Chavenage, near Tetbury, aged 78, John Delafield Phelps, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1785. Mr. Phelps was a well-known collector of books and antiquities, particularly such as related to his native county, Gloucestershire, and has doubtless left a very valuable library. He was one of the original members of the Roxburghe-Club,

At Clifton, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Worrall, esq. and last surviving dau. of Richard Lechmere, esq. of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dec. 28. Aged 80, Thomas Tovey, esq. of Newnham.

Dec. 30. At Cheltenham, aged 73, James Neyler, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of James Stewart, esq. late British Consul in the United States.

Jan. 1. At Doddington Castle, near Cirencester, in her 66th year, the Hon. Harriet-Georgiana-Caroline, wife of Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington, Bart. She was the only daughter of Thomas 2d Lord Foley, by Lady Henrietta Stanhope, 4th dau. of William 2d Earl of Harrington, by Lady Caroline Fitzroy, eldest dau. of Charles 2d Duke of Grafton, K.G. She was married in 1796, and has left issue Mr. C. W. Codrington, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, and a numerous family.

Jan. 10. At Wotton-under-Edge, Sarah, relict of John Morse, esq. of Leighton House.

HANTS.—*Dec. 20.* At Calbourne rectory, I. W. aged 15, Julia-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Woodrooffe.

Lately. Aged 60, Margaret-Jane, 3d dau. of the late Thos. Ridding, esq. of Southampton.

At Newport, I. W. aged 50, Susan, eldest dau. of the late George Augustus Bygrave, esq.

HERTS.—*Dec. 13.* At Hitchin, aged 81, William Curling, esq.

Dec. 27. At Hitchin, aged 83, Martha, relict of Hayes Robert Bristow, esq.

Dec. 29. At Broxbourn, aged 85, Mrs. Fenning.

Dec. 30. Major-Gen. Sir Charles Deacon, K.C.B. of Great Berkhamstead. He entered the military service of the East India Company, in the Madras Presidency, in 1793; was made a Captain in 1803; a Colonel in 1829; and attained the rank of a Major-General in 1837.

Jan. 5. At the Brewhouse, Rickmansworth, aged 78, Jane, relict of Samuel Salter, esq.

At Great Berkhamstead, aged 61, George Compigne, esq.

HEREFORD.—*Dec. 28.* At Hereford, Mrs. Dowell, widow of Major Dowell, of Southernhay House.

Jan. 5. At Ross, aged 22, James, youngest son of the late Thomas Sier, esq. of Dewall.

KENT.—*Dec. 11.* At Gravesend, aged 71, Jeremiah Dennett, esq.

Dec. 25. At Dover, aged 28, Lieut. James Hamilton, R.N.

Dec. 28. At North Cray, Elizabeth, widow of James Lowe, esq.

Dec. 29. At Ramsgate, John Hay, esq. late of the Madras Medical Board.

Lately. At Dover, aged 26, Margaret Sibella, relict of Capt. Poord Bowes, and only child of the late Col. Rice, 51st regt.

Jan. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 76, Thomas Beeching, esq.

Jan. 3. At Dent de Lion, Isle of Thanet, aged 50, W. C. L. Keene, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. and Lincoln's-inn, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Cinque Ports and co. Kent.

Jan. 4. At Sheerness, aged 38, Julia, wife of Major Raines, 95th regt.

Jan. 7. At Cobham, aged 80, Rebecca, relict of George Smith, esq. of Camer.

LANCASTER.—*Dec. 21.* At Aughton, Emma, dau. of the late John Owen Parr, esq. and sister of the Rev. John Owen Parr, Vicar of Preston, same co.

Dec. 30. At Liverpool, aged 74, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Bold.

Jan. 4. At Everton, near Liverpool, Isabella, wife of Thomas Shaw, esq.

Jan. 5. At an advanced age, at Clerk Hill, Jane, relict of Sir J. W. S. Gardiner, bart. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Master, D.D. of Croston, became the second wife of the late Sir James Gardiner in 1789, and was left his widow in 1805, having had issue Robert Gardiner, esq. who inherited the Lancashire estate, two other sons, and five daughters.

LINCOLN.—*Dec. 18.* At an advanced age, Edward Young, esq. of Brigg.

Dec. 19. At Sleaford, aged 61, Capt. William Mansell, Town Adjutant of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Dec. 27. At Wrawby, near Brigg, aged 90, Mrs. Kennington, relict of George Kennington, esq.

Jan. 1. At Boston, aged 79, Esther, wife of John Palmer Holloway, esq.

Jan. 24. At Stamford, in his 66th year, Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, esq. the youngest son of Mr. W. Stevenson, who, on the 31st January 1793, was interred in the church of St. George, Stamford, and on the same day at the distance of exactly half a century the remains of the much esteemed gentleman now deceased were laid in his paternal vault. It is also remarkable that he and his elder surviving brother were born and have constantly resided in the same house. The death of Mr. Stevenson, the father, is noticed with due honour to his memory in our Obituary, vol. LXXIII. part i. p. 185; and it may with justice be added, that his excellent qualities were fully inherited by the son, whose loss is now deplored by a numerous circle of friends.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 16.* At Ascot

Lodge, Sunning Hill, aged 74, Mrs. Hort, relict of Thomas Hort, esq.

Dec. 23. At Hayes, aged 26, Mary-Ann, wife of John Lewis, esq. of Arundel-st. Strand, and Hayes.

Dec. 23. At the Manor-house, Hayes, aged 6, Emily-Maynard; and on the 24th, aged 8, Harriet-Woodley, daughters of the Rev. G. C. Hale.

Dec. 28. At Hanwell, aged 85, James Littleboy, esq.

Jan. 4. At Hadley, aged 86, Alexander Dury, esq. Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Hertfordsh. and Middlesex.

Jan. 11. Aged 72, Thomas Browning, esq. of Enfield, and of Commercial-road, Lambeth.

MONMOUTH.—*Dec. 20.* At Monmouth, Richard Willis, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 3.* At Norwich, Elizabeth Neale Frances, eldest dau. of the late J. F. Priest, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec. 15.* At Duston House, near Northampton, aged 73, Robert-Gunsley Ayerst, esq. late of Bath.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Dec. 13.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 76, Archibald Reed, esq. He was one of the Aldermen of the old corporation, and six times served the office of Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His name is identified with the local government of the town during an eventful period, and on more than one occasion he received the thanks of government. In politics he was a Conservative. His body was interred in the new Cemetery at Jermond.

NOTTS.—*Dec. 27.* At the residence of his son-in-law the Rev. R. H. Fowler, vicarage, Southwell, aged 63, Thomas Bish, esq. formerly of Cornhill, the well known Lottery contractor, and late M.P. for Leominster.

Jan. 10. At the President's lodgings, St. John's College, Oxford, Anne, widow of P. Wynter, esq. of Aldborough, Suffolk.

SALOP.—*Dec. 16.* At Hawkstone, aged 65, Elizabeth Rhodes, relict of John Hill, esq. of Hawkstone, and mother of the present Viscount Hill. She was the daughter of Philip Cornish, esq. was married in 1795, and left a widow in 1814, having had issue a numerous family.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 14.* At Bath, Robert Francis, esq.

At Bath, the Baron Browne Mill.

Dec. 15. At Bath, Constance Cecilia, widow of Parr Bulkeley, esq.

Dec. 18. At Freshford, aged 58, Wm. Lawson, esq. Lieut. R.N., formerly of Trowbridge.

Dec. 19. At Bath, Rebecca, youngest sister of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Dec. 21. At Bath, aged 62, Joseph Lovell Lovell, esq. of Wells.

Dec. 27. At Bath, aged 63, Caroline, relict of Sir William Dick, Bart. She was the daughter of John Kingston, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts. was married first to Lt.-Col. Alex. Fraser, of the 76th regt., and secondly in 1821 to Sir William Dick.

Jan. 6. At the Manor House, Queen Charlton, aged 73, Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M., and formerly widow of Wm. Cox, esq. of Bedminster Lodge, Somerset, and Figheldean, Wilts.

Jan. 6. At Abbot's Leigh, Caroline, wife of Robert Bright, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Dec. 19.* At Meynell house, near Bilstone, William Smith Bickley, esq.

Lately. Aged 72, Wm. Bourne, esq. of Elford-park, near Lichfield.

Jan. 2. At Yoxhall Lodge, aged 82, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Prebendary of Durham.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 14.* At Hadleigh, aged 42, Charlotte-Georgiana, wife of the Rev. Wilmer Willet, and second dau. of the late Rev. T. F. Lewis, of Currey Mallett, Somerset.

Dec. 16. At Halesworth, aged 35, Le Grice Bohun, youngest son of the late Geo. William Browne Bohun, esq. of Beccles.

Dec. 30. At the Abbey-grounds, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 91, Mrs. Hall, relict of William Hall, esq. of Jamaica.

SURREY.—*Dec. 15.* At Richmond, Emma, wife of Henry Smith, esq.

Dec. 18. At Postford-hill, near Guildford, aged 45, James Magnay, esq. third son of the late Christopher Magnay, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth, one of the Aldermen of the City of London.

Dec. 31. At Thames Ditton, aged 83, Mary, relict of William Edwards, esq.

Jan. 6. At Richmond, Mary-Ann, dau. of James Sherratt, esq. formerly of St. Marylebone.

Jan. 11. At Coombe Lodge, Croydon, aged 66, Richard Brown, esq. late of Eaton-pl. Belgrave-sq. and St. Mary-at-Hill.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 10.* At Brighton, Margaret, widow of Alexander Macleod, esq. of View Field, and formerly of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, leaving two daughters, Isabella, wife of the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, and Banatyne, wife of Captain Horsford, both of the Bengal Artillery.

Dec. 11. At Reigate, aged 78, — Pooler, esq. He was very proficient in mathematical acquirements.

Dec. 14. At Brighton, Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Kilpin Warner, esq., of Camberwell-green, Surrey.

Dec. 18. At Bognor Lodge, the Hon. Frances Knight, dau. of Charles eighth lord Dormer, and wife of Robert Knight, esq. of Barrells, Warwicksh. She was married in 1791.

Dec. 21. At Hastings, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. J. Close, Rector of Bentworth, Hants.

Dec. 26. At Brighton, Katharine, dau. of the late John Kebell, esq. of Stroud Green House, Rochford, Essex.

Dec. 30. At Hastings, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Byron, Vicar of Elmstone Hardwick, and dau. of William Richardson, esq. of Letherhead.

Dec. 31. At Hastings, aged 37, Eliza, wife of Crowley Millington, esq.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 62, Richard Tanfield, esq. of Maiden, Essex, and Ringbeck, York.

At Brighton, aged 13, Neil, eldest son of Dr. James Arnott.

Jan. 1. At Brighton, aged 73, Sarah, relict of John Hall, esq. of Portslade.

At Hastings, aged 44, Mary Ann Lydia, wife of Donough O'Brien, esq.

Jan. 5. At Brighton, aged 74, Jeremiah Simpson, esq. of King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, solicitor.

Jan. 7. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 19, Frances, fourth dau. of J. C. Bristow, esq. of Eusemere-hill, Westmoreland.

Jan. 9. At Brighton, aged 69, Mrs. Taylor, dau. of the late Richard Down, esq. of Colney Hatch, and relict of William Cade Key, esq. of Hampstead-heath, Middlesex, and Barfield, Essex.

Jan. 10. At Iden Parsonage, Sussex, aged 33, William Pitt Lamb, esq. eldest surviving son of Geo. Augustus Lamb, D.D.

Jan. 12. At Brighton, Emma, youngest dau. of H. H. Mortimer, esq. of Upper Tooting.

WARWICK.—*Dec. 13.* At Leamington, Robert Long, esq. of the Manor House, Dawlish.

Dec. 21. Aged 66, Hyla Holden, esq. of Wasperton, for many years in the commission of the peace for the counties of Warwick and Worcester, and also Deputy-Lieut. for Warwickshire.

Dec. 24. At Leamington, aged 76, Lord Gillies, late Senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh.

At Minworth Greaves, aged 66, Anne-Mary, wife of George Wakefield, esq.

Dec. 28. At Leamington, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James Male, esq. of Belle Vue, Salop.

Dec. 30. Aged 71, John Milward, esq. of Loxley House, near Stratford-on-Avon.

WESTMORELAND.—*Dec. 30.* At Dallam Tower, aged 23, Frances, youngest dau. of George Wilson, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Dec. 15.* At Wether-

oak Hill, aged 54, Robert Edward Eden Mynors, esq. an acting Magistrate for Worcesterah. and a Deputy Lieut. for Warwicksh.

Jan. 6. At Westwood Park, Mary, wife of John S. Pakington, esq. M.P.

WILTS.—*Dec. 7.* At South Newton, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake. She was mother to 12 children, grandmother to 45, great-grandmother to 65, and to one in the fifth generation. She was married in her 21st year, lived with her husband 62 years, and was a widow 3 years. There are at present living six of her own children, and 111 grandchildren, making a total of 117.

Dec. 21. Aged 23, Sarah-Charlotte, youngest surviving child of Thomas Chittenden, esq. of Chippenham, sister of Mrs. H. Rogers, Clifton, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. T. Knapp, Rector of Englefield, Berks.

Lately. At Wootton Bassett, Robert Harding, esq. for many years Mayor of that place.

YORK.—*Dec. 12.* At Cottingham, near Hull, aged nine months, Miles Bearthwayte, only son of the Rev. Miles B. Beevor, Vicar of Henley, Suffolk.

Dec. 27. At Scarborough, aged 65, Jane, relict of Joseph Jackson, esq. formerly of Wakefield, and dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Bottomley, of the former place.

WALES.—*Dec. 10.* At St. Asaph, aged 52, Robert Haworth Peel, esq. He was brother of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of Bengal, first cousin of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He was formerly in the 3d Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 14. At Penheleg, Merionethsh., Susan, widow of the Rev. George Scott, formerly Curate of Marchviel, Denbighsh. and afterwards of Llandinao, Montgomerysh.

Dec. 23. At Bangor, aged 66, Lovell Edgeworth, esq. of Edgeworth Town, Ireland.

Lately. At Cardiff, aged 32, Thomas Jacob, esq. House-Surgeon to the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Infirmary.

Aged 43, Maria-Elizabeth, wife of James Evans, esq. barrister, Carmarthen.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 3.* At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bates, late 21st Light Dragoons, in which he was appointed Lieut. 1795, Captain 1800, and Major 1807. He became Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, 1813.

Dec. 7. At Edinburgh, Capt. A. L. Anderson.

Dec. 12. At Edinburgh, aged 79, Robert Haldane, Esq. of Auchingray, Lanarkshire.

Dec. 15. At the Haining, Selkirksh. Robert Pringle, esq. of Clifton and Haining.

IRELAND.—Dec. 11. At Mount Coote, co. Limerick, Anne, wife of Chidley Coote, Esq. and dau. of the late Hon. William Williams Hewett.

Dec. 13. At Maghera, co. Derry, Dr. M'Cullagh, late 84th Regt. His death was accidentally caused by a friend, who was in the act of uncorking a bottle of soda water; the cork flew out and struck Dr. M'Cullagh on the jugular vein, who fell down and instantly expired.

Dec. 19. At Enniskillen, aged 85, Wm. Ceely Trevillian, esq. of Midelney, Somerset.

EAST INDIES.—June 30. In the Bay of Bengal, aged 26, Alfred-Frederick, third son of the late Thomas Sherlock, esq. of John-street, Fitzroy-square.

Oct. 2. At Calcutta, Emily-Georgina, wife of Capt. W. M. Wettenhall, 10th regt. and dau. of the Hon. John Rodney by his second wife Lady Louisa Martha Stratford, eldest dau. of John 3d Earl of Aldborough. She was married in 1835.

Oct. 13. At Cawnpore, aged 38, William Richard Kennaway, esq. Judge of the Civil Court of Futtypore, fourth son of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

Oct. 17. At Bishop's College, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. G. U. Withers, Principal of the College.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Dec. 27 to Jan. 24, 1843.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males 520	} 991	Males 432	} 827	Between	2 and 5	90	50 and 60	80
Females 471		Females 395			5 and 10	33	60 and 70	68
Whereof have died under two years old ...223					10 and 20	20	70 and 80	81
					20 and 30	70	80 and 90	31
					30 and 40	62	90 and 100	2
					40 and 50	67		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Jan. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
47 2	26 6	17 2	32 0	28 9	29 7

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Jan. 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 21.	
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	747 Calves 128
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.....	2,220 Pigs 383
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, Jan. 21.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 50*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 182.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 120½.
 — Kennet and Avon, 12½.— Leeds and Liverpool, 600.— Regent's, 18.
 — Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 88.— St. Katharine's, 105½.— East and West India, 117.— London and Birmingham Railway, 205.— Great Western, 25.— London and Southwestern, 62½.— Grand Junction Water Works, 70.— West Middlesex, 105.— Globe Insurance, 125.— Guardian, 40.— Hope, 5½.— Chartered Gas, 62½.— Imperial Gas, 71½.— Phoenix Gas, 32.— London and Westminster Bank, 21½.— Reversionary Interest, 99.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Dec. 26 to Jan. 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec. 26	49	51	47	29, 54	cloudy.	11	35	40	34	29, 12	fair, snow, fair
27	43	46	37	, 44	do. fair	12	33	36	30	28, 88	sn. high wd. c.
28	35	41	38	30, 06	do. do.	13	42	45	41	, 27	shs. do. do. do.
29	43	50	51	, 14	do. do.	14	37	40	31	, 87	cl. shrs. snow
30	50	55	51	, 21	do. do.	15	34	37	31	, 91	do.
31	50	55	45	, 07	do.	16	37	41	39	29, 50	fair, cloudy
Ja. 1.	36	39	33	, 26	do. fair	17	39	42	44	30, 19	cly. sit. shs.
2	35	37	32	, 07	do.	18	43	49	43	, 40	do.
3	33	34	37	, 22	do.	19	35	46	44	, 55	do.
4	40	44	36	29, 90	do. hail, rain	20	35	40	38	, 29	do.
5	40	41	36	, 84	slight shrs.	21	33	40	40	, 10	do.
6	40	41	44	30, 13	fg. do. do. cly.	22	40	42	42	, 08	do.
7	43	47	46	29, 99	cly. do. do. do.	23	45	46	44	, 05	do.
8	39	42	35	, 40	do. do. do.	24	45	48	48	29, 90	do. rn. cly.
9	35	39	45	, 79	do. fr. do. do.	25	45	49	45	30, 07	do. fair, do.
10	37	43	35	28, 97	shs. snow, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

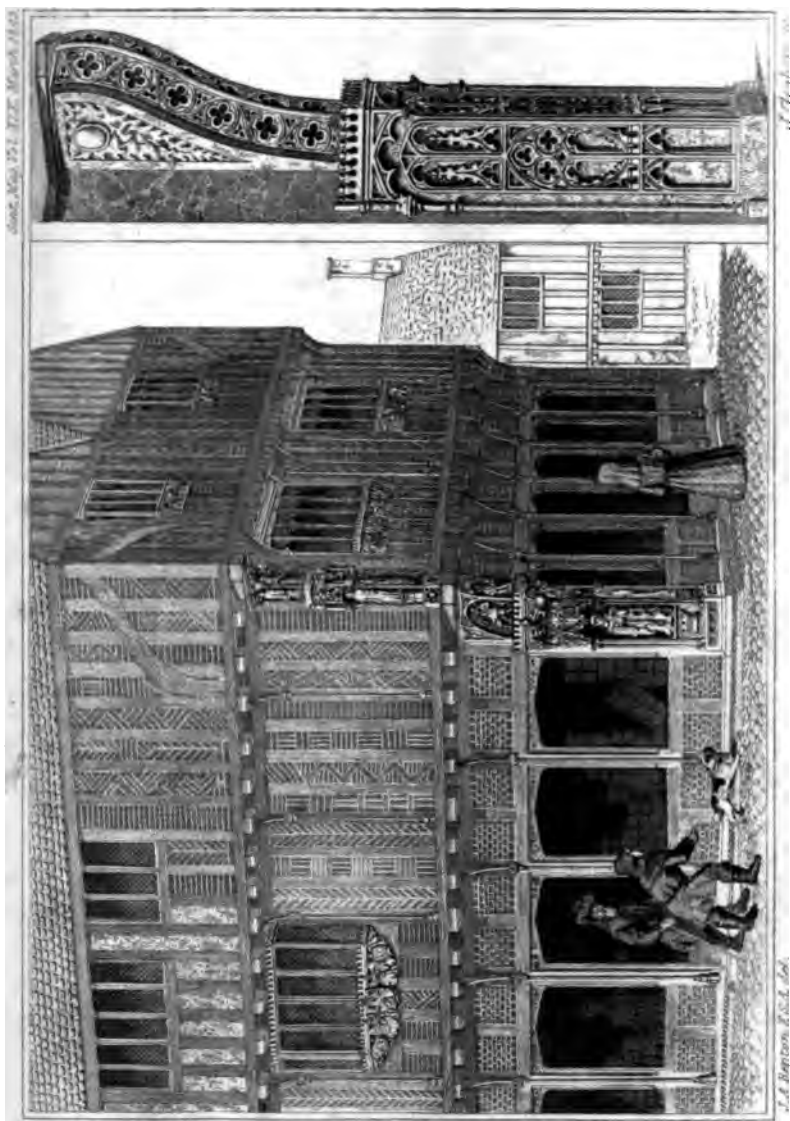
From Dec. 28 to Jan. 27, 1842, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28		94½	93½		101¼		12½	92½			47 49 pm.	53 55 pm.
29		94½	94		101¼						49 52 pm.	54 60 pm.
30	172½	94½	94½		101		12½				51 53 pm.	58 62 pm.
31	172½	95	94		101½		12½				52 54 pm.	63 60 pm.
2	173	95½	94		101		12					62 60 pm.
3	172½	95½	94½		101½		12½					60 62 pm.
4	172½	95½	94		101½		12½				54 55 pm.	59 61 pm.
5		95½	94½		102		12½					61 59 pm.
6	172	95½	94		102½	101	12½		104½	262½	53 55 pm.	59 61 pm.
7	173	95½	94		102½	101	12½				55 pm.	60 63 pm.
9	173	95½	94		102½	101	12½			261½	54 56 pm.	61 66 pm.
10	173	95½	94		102½	101	12½	93½	105	262½		67 65 pm.
11	172	95½	94		102	101	12½			263	59 57 pm.	65 67 pm.
12	173	95½	94		102	101½	12½		104½	262		66 63 pm.
13	172½	95½	94		102	101½		93½		262½	55 pm.	59 62 pm.
14	172½	95½	94		102	101	12		105½		55 pm.	60 62 pm.
16	172½	95½	94		102½	101	12		105½	261	58 pm.	60 62 pm.
17	172½	95½	94		102½	101½	12			262	57 59 pm.	60 64 pm.
18	172½	95½	94		102	101	12		105½	262½	57 59 pm.	62 64 pm.
19	172½	94½	94		102	101	12	93½		261½	58 60 pm.	63 65 pm.
20	172½	95½	94		102	101	12				58 59 pm.	63 65 pm.
21	172½	95½	95		102	101½	12			262	60 pm.	63 65 pm.
23	173	95½	95½	101	102½	101½	12			263	60 58 pm.	64 66 pm.
24	173	95½	95		102½	101	12			263	58 60 pm.	64 66 pm.
25	173	95½	94		102	101	12			262	60 58 pm.	64 66 pm.
26	172½	95½	94	101	102	101	12			263	60 pm.	64 66 pm.
27	173½	95½	94		102	101½	12					60 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





HOUSE OF WALTER DE VINTADUR, NORFOLK

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1843.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A CLERGYMAN inquires, whether a Vicar can demand a fee from the Lay-Rector, on his putting up a tablet or other monument in the chancel. Does there being a door of entrance in the chancel, make any difference?

A. P. remarks: To the very excellent and elaborate notices of the ancient family of Knapp, given in last month's Obituary, may be added the following:—Cotman, in his Suffolk Brasses, gives an etching from St. Peter's Church in Ipswich, with this inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of John Knapp, March 2 and Portman of this towne of Ipswich, who dyed y^e second day of Maye, ann^o 1604, and had issue by Martha his wife 4 sones and 8 daughters." This gentleman bore the same arms and crest as those granted to the Sussex branch, in 1576. He resided at New Place in the Liberties of Ipswich; and Martha his wife was the only daughter of Richard Blois, of Grundisburgh Hall, in Suffolk, esq. by his second wife, Thomas Knapp, gent. probably their son, purchased the site and manor of the Knights Hospitalers at Battisford in Suffolk, of Sir Thomas, eldest son of Sir Robert Barker, K.B. of Grimston Hall, in Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk, by Susanna his second wife, daughter of Thomas Crofts, esq. of West Stow in the same county. Mr. Knapp became seated at Battisford, and married Penelope, daughter of Sir John Tasburgh, knt. of Flixton Hall, in the same county. In the manor house of St. John at Battisford, among other quarterings of arms in the windows of the parlour, were formerly those of Knapp, impaling Barker; and in one of the passage windows the same impaling Blois; and over the parlour chimney on the west side, was cut on stone St. John the Baptist's head, in a charger.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires for information, relative to the descendants of Dr. Anthony Horneck. Was Captain Horneck, whose daughter married the caricaturist Bunbury, the grandson or great-grandson of the Doctor? Dr. Horneck's daughter married Mr. Barnevelt, a descendant of the celebrated John Olden Barnevelt; and of this marriage, Robert Barnevelt, esq. ultimately became the sole surviving son. His daughter had issue by her husband, Richard Woolley, esq., and their descendants are located in the North. But what is particularly required, is information relative to the male descendants of any Dr. Horneck. The Bunbury family it is believed, are descended in the female line through Captain Horneck. At the sale

of the late Dr. Horneck, there was a very fine portrait of Dr. Horneck. Is it known where it is now? Are any of the Doctor's papers in existence? or is there any other Life of Horneck, than that by Bishop Kidder?

Owing to an accident, the concluding pages of the review of Mr. Herbert's volumes escaped correction; we beg the following misprints may be rectified:

P. 132, l. 16, for sonnets of Ossian, read some parts; l. 17, for Swabian, read iambics; l. 35, for reflective, read Mr. Herbert's, l. 36, for Pedentus, read Pedestres.

ERRATA. Page 39, for Duparc, read Duparc.—P. 56, l. penult. for cytography, read xylography.—P. 114, line 8, for Derbyshire, read Denbighshire.

In recording the death of the late John Richard Barker, esq. in p. 218, his name was unfortunately misprinted Barber.

At p. 137 note, erase the words "father-in-law of Marshal Marmont," whose wife was the daughter of M. Perregaux, the founder of Lafitte's Bank. At page 143, (2d col. line 9, of the note,) for "Pope," read "Lebrun," as the context clearly shows it should be. And at page 147, (first column, line 9, of the note,) for *συγγραφεῖς*, read *συγγραφεῖς*. A few lines after, for *Sinerer*, read *Sinner*, and, in the opposite column, (line 4,) for *χιο*, read *χιος*."—Referring to page 137, where it is asserted, "that, in no other country could any thing similar to the professional gains of Sir Astley Cooper or Sir Samuel Romilly be realized, I find it necessary to produce an exception. The casual inspection of your Obituary for Sept. 1840, p. 334, which had previously escaped my notice, induces me to add, that Dr. Graefe of Berlin, who died at Hanover in the preceding June, "left the enormous sum of 3,600,000 Prussian dollars, equal to more than half a million sterling, which he amassed almost entirely by his honorable profession, having begun life with a fortune of between £8000 and £9000 only." If this statement be authentic, which I cannot ascertain, for the assertion is otherwise unsupported, this acquired professional fortune doubtless surpasses any medical profits known to us. Still, it is only an exception to the general fact, that the English fees exceed those of other countries. The sum in dollars may well be said to be equal to more than half a million sterling; for it amounts to £630,000, British. Some further particulars of so extraordinary a case would be desirable, extra as his age, clients, general opportunities, &c. J. R.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Modern History and Condition of Egypt, &c. By W. H. Yates,
M.D. 2 vols.

"This is a Turkish, not an English court,
An Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
Not Harry Harry."

A declaration that is not unimportant to keep in mind when we enter on the narrative contained in Dr. Yates's volumes, and are admitted into the society of a whole nation, whose object of daily solicitude is to keep their beards and their wives equally in good order and regularity; who bear a rooted abhorrence to black hats and tight pantaloons;* who eviscerate the Bibles sent to them from Exeter Hall and Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and use the covers for account-books; who sit all day long on their haunches eating water-melons and smoking chibouques; who anoint their skin with butter, and stain their beards with indigo; who ride on dromedaries and donkeys; who consider all Christians as an infidel race, born to drudge for them; and Jews as the accursed children of Shaitan, the prince of darkness. But, in truth, with all these strange natural eccentricities, a volume of Eastern travels has always been attractive from its subject, and some have been ranked as works of permanent amusement and instruction. There is something connected with the East that has a surpassing effect on our imagination. "The gold of that land is good; there is bdellium and the onyx stone;" in fact we surround it, from the earliest dawn of history, with all the accumulated riches our fancy can suggest. We associate with it a climate of delicious temperature, skies of unclouded lustre, and days and nights of surpassing beauty. We wander in imagination amidst cool valleys and groves of bright verdure, watered by refreshing streams, while aromatic gales are wafted from trees worthy of Paradise itself; our eyes wander over meadows carpeted with flowers of the rarest odour, and variegated with the brightest colours; we inhale the odorous breath of jasmin and roses; we eat the costliest and rarest fruits preserved in snow; we see the most graceful and elegant forms of youthful beauty and feminine elegance gliding before us and courting our

* When the author entered Damascus, being a Giaour, he was compelled to take off his turban, dismount, and lead his horse through the streets. In times of political excitement this rancorous feeling breaks out into open violence: a traveller of the name of Ross was quietly riding through one of the bazars of Constantinople, during the period of the Greek revolution. One of the Turks thought proper to order him to dismount, and called him a Christian dog. Seeing that he was disposed to be very troublesome, Mr. Ross applied to him the epithet always most annoying to a Turk, viz. *pezawink* (pimp). This so offended his dignity that he drew forth his yatagan and struck him. Fortunately for Mr. Ross it fell on his leg, which happened to be a *cork-leg*. "Ab! ba!" said he, holding out the member in defiance, "vour la! vour la! *pezawink*! strike it, strike it, you pimp." His wrath was kindled, and he did strike it again. "That's right, dog (kelb,) do it again, will you?" He did it again. "Once more, if you please, why do you hesitate? Oh! you Kaffer!" The astonished Moslem hastily put up his knife and slunk off.

admiration ; our eyes are dazzled with the lustre of the diamonds and emeralds that blaze before us, till the wearer's form is lost in the intensity of light around him. Then we recall to our minds the wonderful narratives of our olden travellers, from Mandeville downwards, and their wild and romantic adventures in these unknown lands : we have the graphic and living pictures of the Arabian Nights as fresh before us as when they first kindled our youthful blood with delight and wonder ; sultans and sultanesses, magic lamps, and enchanted rings ; wicked Fakirs and holy Santons and Dervishes ; barbers and bastinadoes ; genii of gigantic stature and terrific appearance ; palaces raised by unearthly powers ; halls resounding with the perpetual laugh of happiness, and ages gliding on uninterrupted by sorrow or care. Then, who is not familiar with the happy valley of Rasselas, and who has not acknowledged the power of the necromancer as he descended to the halls of Eblis, in the powerful pages of *Vathek* ?* But shutting up the gates of fancy, and taking a more sober and thoughtful mood, we must allow that there is much to instruct as well as amuse in the narratives of those who have recorded their adventures, and the result of their experience amidst Eastern nations. The naturalist will be interested in the pictures of countries so different from his own, in the foreign plants and scenery, in the geological formations, in the varieties of climate, and in the races of the various tribes that inhabit the land. To the moralist and statesman the character of the Asiatic people and their governments offers a subject of extreme curiosity ; while to all, the wonderful penance of mistaken religious faith, of despotic and unjust laws, and of defective institutions, offers a problem of somewhat difficult solution. For all that we know, Peking may have been contemporary with Memphis or Thebes. Presents of attar of roses † or edible birds'-nests may have been exchanged between Kien-Long or Hong-Fo, and Amenophis or Osymandyas ; and the caravans from China may have yearly visited the remote valleys of the Nile. In Egypt, however, added to what is of general interest in Eastern countries, as Persia, Turkey, &c., we have also the still greater interest of the mighty and singular race that preceded them. In the palace of Mohamed Ali was once the throne of Sesostris ; the living and the dead are alike still in the land, and Memnon still reigns in his gigantic temples on the shores of the Nile, even in their shattered and ruined splendour, inspiring wonder and awe. Here the antiquary can unroll the authentic archives which the scribes of Rameses had sealed up, open tombs which had been closed since the days of Moses, and eat the very wheat which had been hoarded in the granaries of Pharaoh. Egypt, too, in later days, was the country of Cæsar and Pompey, and, in still later, of Saladin and the Saracens. Yet our knowledge of its antiquities may be said to be of no long standing ; it began with the researches of the French savans ; for, before that, we possessed

* We have heard strange rumours of additional chapters and so forth, which have been read to friends, of this invaluable work of taste and imagination ; but it is sufficient praise to say, that an Eastern tale of fiction, written by an European, has far surpassed, in rareness of invention, in truth and brilliancy of colouring, and grandeur of effect, all that the imagination of native writers has ever produced. There is no story in the Arabian Nights to be compared to *Vathek*.

† It is well known that a small porcelain bottle, of China manufacture, was found in one of the oldest tombs of Thebes. We believe Mr. Davis decyphered its inscription ; it was supposed to have been filled with aromatic odour, or used as a scent-bottle.

only the comparatively meagre and hurried gleanings of Shaw, Pocock, and Norden ; but the field being once laid open, there has been no lack of labourers, whose activity, learning, and zeal have effected so much, that we are equally at home in the house of an ancient Egyptian as in our own ; we have grown familiar with Theban chairs and tables, and have seen the auction-rooms of the Strand filled with mummies of cats that flourished under the earlier dynasties, and ibises that were in their prime before the second Amenophis was born. But we have, in previous reviews of the learned works of Mr. Wilkinson and others, recurred to the history and times of ancient Egypt, and though our present author is not without information on this head, especially in his second volume, having visited Thebes* and the other venerable cities and temples, whose mouldering columns are still mirrored in the ancient waters of the Nile ; yet the proper and immediate purpose of his book is rather intended to give a view of the modern country, and to convey the impressions of an intelligent and experienced traveller, as he took his survey of a land that has once more risen to importance, and the fortunes of which seem, at present, firmly linked to that of the imperious ruler, who, seizing its throne, took with it the richest jewel from the Sultan's crown.† It is only by the repeated observations of different persons, that anything like an useful or accurate knowledge of distant countries is to be obtained, especially of those where a difference of faith alone is sufficient to bar the avenues of confidence and knowledge. Our acquaintance with ancient Thebes is more copious and correct than of modern Cairo. We interrogate the dead, and their answer is truth,—we converse with the living, and we are cheated with a lie. We enter into the halls of the old city, but we cannot penetrate the saloons of the modern. Our knowledge of the Pacha, the great object of curiosity, extends little further than that he has been a lucky soldier, a bold, intriguing, successful rogue, an unprincipled and reckless statesman, a maker of canals and railroads, a dishonest dealer in cotton, and a great monopolist of corn ; that he is called by the African kings Melek Gebir, and that he is annually complimented by the East India Company on his virtues and well-acquired power ; that he considers all fat and florid persons as fit objects for the bastinado ; and who dismisses, by

* Dr. Yates was attacked with ophthalmia when on the Nile ; he went to Thebes, cleared out a chamber among the tombs, tied a bandage over his eyes, lived in the dark for a week, and got well.

† "The present Sultan is a young man of intelligence and some promise. He has, on several occasions, evinced a desire for the promotion of the well-being of his subjects ; and he seems quite open to good advice, though an effort is making to prejudice him against all Christians. Kretschmer, the Prussian painter, to whom he sate for his portrait, thus describes him :—' The Sultan wore a blue coat with a red collar, not unlike the uniform of the Prussian cavalry officers. On his breast was displayed the "Nishan," that distinguished Ottoman order, composed of sparkling brilliants. The embroidery on his outer garment glittered with gold and precious stones. He fixed his eye on mine. I had abundant opportunity of studying the interesting physiognomy of this youthful sovereign. It is less handsome than intelligent. The small pox has left deep ravages on his countenance ; his complexion is pale. He looks more like a man of twenty-five than a youth of eighteen. His beard is tolerably strong at the chin, but his moustachios are scanty. Amiability and goodness of disposition are perceptible in his features. They even breathe from the tones of his voice, which are at once soft and sonorous, and his conversation is interesting. He said, ' Doubtless your family knows that I have directed you to take my portrait ; that will be flattering to you, but I pray you do not flatter me.' The Sultan gave the young artist six sittings in all ; and the portrait was pronounced to be a perfect likeness."

a prepared lozenge, or a silken cord, those who offend him, to the joys of paradise and the company of the prophet. Every successive traveller, however, has been able to add something to the preceding picture, so that we are becoming more *truly* acquainted with the resources and revenues of the country, the institutions and government, the condition of the people, and the nature of the despotism. We know more of the character of the ruler, his present policy, and his future views; we are introduced also to a nearer acquaintance with his successor to the throne; and we at length see the painted mask dropping off which we had so long admired, and behold the strange and mingled features of the fair countenance and appalling skeleton that appears behind it. We see the splendour of the despot's character tarnished by the baseness and treachery of the means employed, and the cruelty and wickedness of the ends proposed. Even the brilliancy of his military achievements is the brilliancy of a vapour, that vanishes away, and we once again in him find the lesson of truth repeated, that when power is acquired and held by intrigue, by ambition, by deceit, and violence, a little appearance of change, a turn of fortune, the smallest failure of success, is sufficient to shake and overthrow it. Dr. Yates, in his amusing volumes, shews a more than common acquaintance and familiarity with the usages and society of the East, and his remarks and observations are brought before us in a clear and satisfactory manner. He travelled as a hakkin, or physician, a name at the sound of which all doors fly at once open, and all jealousy is disarmed. He was permitted to see the noses of the females under their yashmaks, being the only kiasfer who could do so without *eating a double share of dirt*. He set out from Malta with a lancet, a bottle of soda, and a dark lanthorn, and with these he made a successful survey of Egypt and Syria. The subject of his works may be divided into separate and distinct portions, as the antiquities of ancient Egypt, the temples, obelisks, pyramids, Theban tombs. Secondly, her natural history, (though on that head there is but little or no information,) the climate, soil plants, productions, irrigation, &c. Lastly, the view of the social condition of the people, and the characters of the governors and persons in authority. It is from this latter portion that we have chiefly made our extracts; for, as Louis XIV. said of France, "*La France c'est moi*," so with more justice may it be said of Egypt by Mohamed Ali, and it still is in his power, though bearing the weight of more than threescore years and ten, to make it either a paradise to enjoy or a desert to eschew; the home of an industrious and contented people to admire, or the abode of untutored and squalid beings, the colony of slaves and robbers, to abhor.*

Let us signify our arrival in the country by accompanying our author in his interview with its ruler, let us mark the eye of the crafty diplomatist, and view the form of the enterprising soldier of fortune.

"*Ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄρ' ἰδέσθαι, ὁ δ' ἔργῳ πολλὸν ἐνίκα.*

Dr. Yates was introduced by the English consul to Mohamed Ali, "the two-edged sword of Egypt." In a corner of a large room, seated on a divan, he beheld a venerable old man with a white turban and long white beard; he was attended by a few state officers, negroes, &c. His whole

* Dr. Yates, at p. 467 of his first volume, has given us an epitaph which he placed over the remains of his friend Mr. Bradford, who died at Jerusalem. We should advise him to correct the *Latinity*, and, as there is a *Latin* convent at the place, the new inscription need not be sent from England, but manufactured on the spot.

form was enveloped in a loose blue robe, lined with sable, and he held in his hand a very long pipe, with a magnificent amber mouth-piece, studded with diamonds. Dr. Yates says,

" I found him just the sort of person I had imagined. He is now about 74 years of age; when I saw him he was rather inclined to be stout, but not corpulent; his neck is somewhat short, but less so than it appears to be, as some allowance must be made for the fulness of oriental dress, and the inclination of the body common to old age. His face has a rounded form, the cheek bones being rather high and prominent; his nose and mouth are well shaped; he has a square forehead; and his countenance, taking all in all, is by no means unpleasant to look upon; notwithstanding it bears the aspect of sternness and severity. The eye of the Pacha is not dark, though very expressive; it is of a deep grey colour, though softened a little by age. When younger he must have had an eye that was not only full of fire and animation, but that would have commanded the respect of all who came within its range. As it is, few men are able to withstand the Pacha's steady gaze, and, when he chooses, he can still, by a single look, penetrate to the very soul of his negotiators, and rob them of the secret sentiments of their hearts. Thus has he succeeded in detecting plots that have been invented to destroy him, brought his enemies trembling to his feet, and made the treacherous sue for mercy. The muscles of the Pacha's brow, from frequent use, have increased to a large size, and project considerably over the inner orbit, affording a strong indication of care and habitual thoughtfulness. The furrows, however, are not such as constitute an ill-tempered, petulant frown, though many would describe them as the well-known symbol of irascibility, apathy, and cruelty; but M. Ali has, on all occasions, displayed too much firmness and presence of mind to be denominated rash; yet he is too impetuous and energetic to be charged with insensibility, and, though indifferent to the well-being of his subjects, he has not proved himself wantonly cruel in the strict sense of the word. The personal appearance of Mohammed Ali bespeaks his character,—it is that of a

shrewd, intelligent, calculating, and discerning despot; one who has been accustomed to deal with the rougher part of mankind, and who owes his advancement in life to the exercise of his wits. Knowing that his actions were watched by persons envious of his success, and ready to thwart the objects he had in view, he learned to be suspicious of his neighbour, and mistrustful of the whole world; and, holding at best a precarious existence, seeing that he had excited the jealousy and fears of his great master at the Bosphorus, he found it necessary to treat every man as a rogue, admit very few to his councils, acknowledge few friends, and, having taken care to elicit the unguarded opinions of others, rely upon the strength of his own judgment.* Mohamed Ali was born in 1769, in a small village near Salonika; and prides himself that in the same year Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, and Soulé, and other illustrious characters first saw the light. His father earned a miserable subsistence by hawking about tobacco; but, being of an aspiring mind, he soon attracted the attention of his superiors, till he joined the expedition to Egypt, when the country was invaded by the French. Once promoted to a high command, his first step was to undermine the authority of the governor Kourshid Pacha. Kourshid, to conciliate him, caused him to be created Pacha of Mekka, and invited him to the citadel for the inauguration. Mohamed Ali, however, saw more footsteps enter the Pacha's door, than leave it, and had the ceremony performed in the private house of a friend. He went on intriguing till he was appointed by the Porte 'Pacha of Egypt.' He destroyed his enemies the Mamelukes;† he put out of the way a Capidgi Bashi who was sent from Constantinople with sealed orders relating to the surrender of the government. Several attempts have been made to remove him, sometimes by beautiful slaves, and sometimes by suspicious lozenges: when important firmans came to the Pacha from Constantinople, he sent a splendid *cand'gia* down to con-

* A correct portrait was painted about four years ago of him by Mr. Say, and he sat to Sir D. Wilkie only a short time before that artist's death; but the best likeness is said to be that given as a frontispiece to Mr. Maddox's work on Egypt, published about ten years since.

† The famous massacre of the Mamelukes took place in 1811. The Pacha then set about organising a regular army; and a French officer, Colonel Selves (Sulyman Bey), introduced European discipline in 1815, which at first caused a revolt. The Mamelukes were originally military slaves imported from Georgia and Circassia.

voy the embassy to Cairo; but some how or another the *cand'gia* happened to upset, and the parties were drowned! He by treaty got possession of the Ottoman fleet; in 1819 he made the conquest of the Wahabees; in 1822 Ibrahim Pacha was sent by his father to the Morea; he increased his navy, he new organised his army, and in 1832 he began the campaign of Syria; destroyed no less than 70,000 men in two battles; and, being master of Aleppo, reduced a population of 200,000 to 75,000! His victories were stopped by the interference of the Allies, or it would be difficult to place a limit to the increase of his power, and the probable extent of his conquests. The Pacha is quite a man of business, he sleeps little, is acquainted with no European language, is fond of chess, and takes great delight in sitting on the banks of the canal at Alexandria, and in the gardens of Shenbra near Cairo; visiting his dockyards, arsenal, citadel, and public works. He cares nothing about newspapers; but, in order to please the authorities, he established one in Egypt, called the 'Cairo Gazette,' and another at Canea in Candia. He has three wives now living; the mother of Ibrahim Pacha, now dead, is described as a very amiable woman, to whom he was much attached. His harem is arranged in the most magnificent yet orderly style. There are about ninety or one hundred of

the most beautiful slaves to be found in the East, and twelve musicians, and twelve dancers, all girls under fifteen years of age, who are taught, the former to play every sort of instrument, and the latter to dress in the costume of every nation, and to dance according to the costume. There are at least three hundred females in this building, which adjoins his palace, besides between forty and fifty eunuchs, and various Arab menial slaves. When he quits the divan and enters the harem, one of the young slaves with a silver wand is ready to receive him, and upon his appearance announces his arrival to the assembly. He then marches through a double row to his seat, when he is complimented and fêted; a female secretary, taught to write well, and to *keep secrets*, attends him to write his dispatches, and occasionally others read the most remarkable articles from the London and Paris papers. At night while he sleeps, half of the fair slaves are in continual waiting, and three are stationed at his head, and three at his feet, to keep away the mosquitoes and flies. The utmost regularity and order are observed, and punishments, such as flogging, even death by strangulation and drowning, are inflicted, it is said, by the black eunuchs. Curiosity in looking out of the windows is one of the greatest offences.'

But it may be as well for us, and those who consider life not worth much, if *looking out of the window* is not to form part of it, to know that the fair persons of the harem are frequently given as wives to officers, and that many a prayer is offered for that blessing, as they then become important in their husbands' houses, rule their own children, and scold their own maids.

With regard to the state of the finances from which all this splendour is supported, nothing, even in Downing Street at the present time, can be worse: the only wonder is, how the wheel of government revolves at all; for the system of taxation either seizes on capital, or tends to diminish revenue. It is no uncommon thing for a man to pay taxes *twice over*; the second payment, however, often appears in the shape of blows and bastinado, which, if not productive at the time, warus the culprit to be better prepared on a future occasion. At the beginning of 1841, the Pacha found his revenue, great as it was, by no means adequate to his demands. He has an immense army and navy to support, besides the annual tribute to the Sultan; his manufacturers are unpaid; his agricultural produce is diminished; Syria and Candia are lost; the desert is in arms; and he has reduced the population to little more than 2,300,000. The annual revenue of Egypt and its dependencies has lately amounted to 1,000,000 purses of about seven guineas each; thus making the receipts exceed the expenditure by more than 6,000 purses. In 1840 the crop of cotton amounted to 154,000 bales; but the inspectors returned only 14,000! Not more than a quarter of the arable land is cultivated, owing to the want of labourers, and bad government. The salaries, with the exception of the first of the government officers, are not large. Kiayhia Bey,

governor of Upper Egypt, has 3,000 purses, or about 21,000*l.* The governor of a single province, about 1,000*l.* Inspectors of a district, half as much. The others are very small. The scribes receive about threepence in the pound on the taxes levied. In 1841, when the viceroy was in debt to the Sultan 3,000,000 of Spanish dollars, he adopted the following way of obtaining the ready money. Wanting 700,000 dollars, he called on seven of the principal mercantile houses in Alexandria, to advance him 100,000 each for one year *without interest*, and we believe that he obtained the loan. Dr. Yates was in Egypt, he says, during the most prolific season, and yet that year the people endured the most incredible miseries; the avarice of the Pacha seemed to increase with the harvest. He seized the grain wherever he found a pretext for so doing; after having filled his barns, he set forth that there was a famine in the land, and prohibited the exportation of grain by any one but himself. To the people he sold musty flower mixed with horse-beans at an enormous price. The Franks he permitted to have a little grain for their peculiar use from Malta. The more abundant the crops, the more the misery of the people increases. In 1829, the people of Rosetta *died of hunger*, while mountains of grain, destined to the speculations of the Pacha, *sprouted* before their eyes and was spoiled. Dr. Yates saw people starving in the public streets, the crops rotting before their eyes; the poor were to be seen lying about among the skirts of villages, in the scorching sun, not only naked, but pale, sickly, and emaciated, faint, and broken-hearted, tormented by flies, and in such a feeble state that they could scarcely defend themselves from the rats * and dogs, and having scarcely strength or spirits to take money when offered. In Egypt hundreds may die, and no sort of cognizance is taken of the fact; no coffin is used; whatever may have been the cause of death, cholera, or plague, or leprosy, no question is asked. There is no coroner's inquest; a man may sink down among the ruins and tombs, and be devoured by dogs and jackals, and people know nothing about it. Yet these poor afflicted and oppressed people are said to be worthy of a better fate and a gentler master. They patiently endure all, put their trust in Allah, turn their heads towards Mecca and the holy Caaba, give glory to God and the prophet, and expire on the sand. Generally speaking, these unhappy people do act from the best of principle. Whatever be their doctrines, praise must be given to them for fortitude, patience, and resignation. Few men, whether Christian or Infidel, ever show more, and a better government would soon call forth the latent virtues of their character.

The person next in rank, in dignity, and in interest, to Mohamed Ali, is his son Ibrahim Pacha, the future sovereign of Egypt. According to Dr. Yates's description, he is more civilised and better educated than his father, his equal in talent, firmness, and perseverance, and, if he possesses less tact and cunning, he has none of the sordid avarice and selfish implacability of his father. Dr. Yates says, that the character of Ibrahim is not yet understood or appreciated in Europe. The campaign in Greece gave him a bad name: † but he had just then returned from the conquest

* Especially if the rats are of the dimensions Dr. Yates mentions, as large as kangaroos! (Vol. i. 109.) The great-grandfather of all the rats, perched on his hind legs, a la kangaroo, impudently looking at the doctor! p. 236.

† When Missolongi was captured, Ibrahim ordered the ears of the Greeks slain or captured to be *salted* and sent to the Sultan; the prisoners were obliged to perform

of the Wahabees, a set of infuriated zealots, and that the cause of the war being religion, the Egyptian soldiers were excited to a state almost amounting to frenzy; and many atrocities were committed in consequence. When Ibrahim returned as the champion of his sect, he was received at Cairo, where he made his public *entré*, with great honour. The robe of state was placed on his shoulders; he was created Pacha of Mecca and Medina, which in the eyes of Islam distinguished him above all other Pachas, Mohamed Ali not excepted. Every noble in the land repaired to Cairo to do him homage; he was surrounded by courtiers of every denomination; honours crowded thick upon him, and, flushed with his victories, it was no wonder if, like Oliver Cromwell and Cæsar, and other great heroes of more modern times, he panted for fresh accessions of glory, and future fields of victory.* His next campaign in Greece it is said had a marked effect on Ibrahim, who, till then, had *professed the greatest contempt for Europeans*; but he now discovered that the Franks of the Morea were a different people from the Wahabees of the Desert, and that their military tactics were not the same; in fact, he soon found that he knew little or nothing about soldiering, and had much to learn; he was humbled; he courted the acquaintance of those who had taught him a salutary lesson; he studied their history and laws, observed their customs, and co-operated with his father in introducing the European discipline among his troops. Some of Bonaparte's officers subsequently entered into the Egyptian service, the most distinguished of whom was Colonel Selves, known by the name of Sulyman Pacha. Great revolutions also took place in the marine; the eyes of Ibrahim were opened; and the brave and judicious manner in which he conducted the Syrian campaign confirms what is stated; he then fought with the bravery and discipline of a soldier, and the skill of a general. He is opposed to his father's policy in many respects, and is too wise not to see the natural results of the rapine, injustice, and extortion, which is ruining his country, and exhausting her present strength and future resources.

"Ibrahim," says our author, "is perfectly acquainted with the Arab character, and like a Bedouin chief knows when to be severe, and how to secure the affections of his people. He is always dignified and just; his word is law; he is firm and resolute, and, though a strict disciplinarian, kind and indulgent, and he never expects the meanest man in his army to do that which he would not do himself. No man is more rigorously obeyed, for he is *able to punish*; nevertheless, he is in full possession of the hearts of his sol-

diers, who have given him the by-name of 'Aboo-Halil;' and, as distinctions of rank among the Arabs are not incompatible with candour, they frequently tell him home truths. During the late wars he might be seen at all hours ever watchful and circumspect; he would move about with astonishing secrecy, with only four or five attendants, and often slept on the bare snow, as an example to others. He would sit down with his soldiers, during their bivouacks, entering without reserve into their feelings, and listening to their

the office of *preparing* the ears of their compatriots, of which they filled four barrels; but Ibrahim, thinking the number not sufficient, ordered the ears of the Turks who had been killed at the siege to be added to the *pickle-jar*. The prisoners inserted notes in the barrels to this effect, "By the length of the ears, it will be seen these are not Greek." When the Turkish Custom-house officers opened the barrels, they also found and read the notes. See *Deux Années en Constantinople, &c.*, par M. Deschamps.

* It is said that his favourite amusement was to sit at a window and fire with a German rifle at the leathern skins of the Sakkaas, or water-carriers, as they passed along; being an excellent shot, he seldom did any more harm than to frighten the people, and empty their skins. It is, however, a *nice* experiment, as the skins are carried under the arms, or on the back. Such are an Eastern despot's hours of peace.

stories, yet he never forgot his rank. He knows that he is constitutionally irascible, and sometimes, when his wrath was kindled, he has been seen to walk up and down, take snuff, and call for a pipe as it were to cool his temper, before issuing orders. He mustered in Syria about 25,000 veterans; on these he could implicitly rely: and on one occasion they fought up to their knees in snow, although they had scarcely tasted food for two days, and he was twenty-two months'

pay in arrear. Travellers who saw them, say that they were in a high state of discipline, such as would do honour to Europeans. Among them were two regiments of Cuirassiers. He abolished the bastinado, he raised those who had distinguished themselves from the ranks, he converted one of his palaces at Cairo into a hospital for the sick and wounded. He paid the debts incurred by his troops in the different villages, when he withdrew his forces from Asia Minor."

Dr. Yates says,

"He thinks it not unlikely if Ibrahim had felt inclined to depose his father, he might have done so, that is, if the Sultan did not interfere; but the Pacha's apprehensions on this subject, if he had any, were groundless. His personal sufferings during the Syrian campaign are described as considerable; he had a heavy load of care and anxiety to support, which, added to his fatigues, induced him to live freely, and being continually exposed to malaria

in the undrained plains, he had repeated attacks of dysentery. He was once so exhausted, as to be obliged to be carried on a litter, and he was seriously ill on his arrival at Gaza, where he was attended by an English surgeon. He even then refused to return from the hostile shores of Palestine till he had witnessed the departure of his brave comrades in arms. He sailed with the last division of his army."

Ibrahim is a lover of justice, and would prefer a retired and peaceful life, it is said; but, situated as he was, he felt that he could not retire from public life. He has laid out some beautiful gardens at Cairo,* and will probably pass the remainder of his days tranquilly in Egypt, and turn his attention to the wants of his country, and the improvement of agriculture. It is said that Ibrahim is a *voluptuary*. This the author of this volume says he does not believe. He thinks that like other persons, when enduring fatigue and hardship incident to a soldier's life, or when harrassed by cares of state, he may have accustomed himself to wine: but on the other hand, he is

* Ibrahim's palace is on the spot which is supposed to have formed a part of the royal domain in the days of Pharaoh. His gardens are laid out under the direction of Mr. Traill, an English horticulturist of experience and talent. He has an extensive collection of exotics and European plants; orange and citron groves, the aloe, the myrtle, the sweet scented mimosa, the rose, the cassia, together with an avenue of the Egyptian sycamore, the fig, the cedar, the palm, the tamarind, the banana, and many others, affording a most luxuriant and refreshing shade. He shows a great predilection for the arts, and has founded a public library and museum, and renders every encouragement to men of science; in short, he is a most accomplished barbarian. Of Mohamed Ali's beautiful gardens at Shoobrah, see vol. ii. p. 219. "In the absence of the ladies, Dr. Yates saw the interior of the harem. The gardens cover a space of between thirty and forty acres; they are well laid out, and do credit to those who planned them,—certain Greeks who were brought to Cairo as slaves. Evergreens and exotics appear in great variety. The citron, the almond, the orange, lemon, cypresses, pomegranates, mimosas, and other trees and shrubs indigenous to Egypt. Here and there are to be seen alcoves and trellis-covered paths, over which numerous creeping plants have been directed, and which emit the sweetest odours. One of these is the favourite resort of Mohamed Ali in the cool of the evening. It stands in the midst of orange and cypress groves, clematis and roses, and is a very picturesque object." There are also marble figures, and basins, and fountains, and colonnades, and verandahs. An American lady, a friend of Dr. Yates's, was permitted to pass a day with the ladies of the harem, to which the garden is attached. They gave her fried fish and nuts, and mutton and honey for dinner, pulled her about, and patted her on the cheek, wondered at her buckles and gloves, and poured water over her from silver basins. Every person and every thing was covered with diamonds. Vid. p. 221.

an early riser, systematic in business, indefatigably active, and possessed of a powerful frame, which could not be the case if he were profligate, or inclined to dropsy, as some assert. In his picture, to be sure, he looks somewhat corpulent; but in hot climates there is a great tendency to fatness, and Ibrahim has recourse to periodical venesection. On particular occasions indeed, when any person is with him, he will drink freely, but seldom to *excess*. Captain Prissick, who commanded an Egyptian line-of-battle ship of 100 guns, informed Dr. Yates,

that he once had a favourable opportunity of observing Ibrahim's temper in this respect. His Royal Highness having hoisted his flag on board his ship, as commander-in-chief of the Egyptian squadron, then setting out for Syria, Captain Prissick was invited to dine with him. They drank success to the expedition, and other toasts, and had finished a bottle of champagne (Ibrahim's favourite beverage). The General called for another, and was proceeding to pledge Captain Prissick in a bumper; to his infinite astonishment the captain declined. "Your Highness will excuse me," said he, "I cannot enter on a second bottle." Ibrahim's eye flashed with indignation; he could not conceal his rage, so little was he in the habit of being denied; but Prissick, knowing his man, fixed his eye steadily on his, unmoved. "Your Highness will excuse me," he repeated with firmness, but with marked respect, "I am answerable to his highness the Pacha, not only for the safe conduct of this fleet, but for the preservation of your highness's own life—I have drunk enough." Ibrahim looked sternly on his companion, as though he could annihilate him; but finding that his penetrating gaze was encountered with unshaken composure, he struck the table with vehemence, and swore a terrible oath, declaring by Allah that he would not have believed there was a man in the fleet who dared to refuse him: but the moment was past—his countenance, which had just been convulsed with the most deadly passion, assumed an air of inward satisfaction, and he told Captain Prissick *he was right*. From that day forth, he evinced the greatest possible respect for him, complimented him on several occasions, and even administered to his necessities when sick; for it happened shortly afterwards, off Cape Carmel, when it was blowing hard, that the brig *Timpsha* (the *Crocodile*), in weighing, through bad management got foul of another ship. Ibrahim observed it; he came up to Prissick, laid hold of him, and in a paroxysm of vexation,— "Go," said he, "go, and if it is possible, get them right—the dispatches must go at all hazards." The captain immediately

manned a boat with a picked crew, and after some difficulty succeeded in getting on board and clearing the vessels. The sea was running high at the time, and the boat was nearly swamped. Prissick was completely drenched, and, being already an invalid, the next morning he was attacked with dysentery. Ibrahim Pacha, hearing that he was laid up, went to see him, and then put a sentinel at his door, with orders to admit no one to him under any pretence. He visited him himself twice and three times every day, bringing him on one occasion some grape jelly, on another some rice gruel, and literally *starved* the complaint out: "Whereas," said he smiling, "the doctors would have physicked you to death."

Ibrahim is very apt in the unmasking of treachery. When he made his descent on Palestine, he landed at Caipha with only 600 men, for the transports had been detained by contrary winds. A very large Arab force was encamped near him, but seeing the ships, they supposed that he was well supported, and did not attack him. The wily scheidhs waited on him, pretending to offer their services, but they evidently came to reconnoitre. Ibrahim was aware of this, and a beautiful scene ensued. He fixed his keen eyes on them,—they could not stand his searching look,—their countenance instantly changed,—and their eyes gradually bent downwards to the earth. "The scoundrels!" whispered Ibrahim, "I have you now!" He saw their treachery at once. "An honest man will always look you in the face." Riveting his eyes on theirs, "I accept your services," said he, "but, until I prove your fidelity, your sons remain with me as hostages." They looked up for a moment, as if they would have replied, but their eyes again encountered those of the general, and they were mute. A guilty conscience betrayed their intentions, and they felt that their roguery was detected. This and other similar acts, however, gained the whole of them over to his cause.

To crown all, his favourite toast is, "Yashasin serbeslic," Success to Liberty; but whatever may be the meaning he attaches to the word 'Liberty,' he seems to have some remote feelings of justice.

When in Syria, one of the Muzzellim had taken forcible possession of some land belonging to a Christian, cut down and transplanted off his own estate 2000 young olive trees. Ibrahim Pacha heard of it, and compelled him, at the expense of a very considerable sum of money, to replace the whole in a proper manner. And an officer named Sulyman Agah, murdered a peasant in whose house he was quartered, and then robbed him. The body was buried so negligently, that one of the hands appeared above ground, and several wild dogs were attracted to the spot. An inquiry was instituted, a soldier turned evidence, and the murderer was immediately shot by order of the Pacha. He abolished the *feudal* system of the Druses and other mountain chiefs, and he did away forced loans or "Avanias;" he instituted a court of inquiry for civil causes, and showed that his object was to put an end to bribery, and check the insatiable rapacity of the higher authorities."

"In 1840, the revenue of Egypt amounted to between 12,000,000, and 14,000,000, of talaris. There are 200,000 ardebs of corn in the warehouse, and 30,000 quintals of cotton of the best growth, unimported, ready for shipping. The harvest of barley and wheat commenced as early as the first week in April under favourable auspices in Upper Egypt, and the corn harvest was also successfully abundant. About 100,000 ardebs were already undergoing the process of winnowing, and would soon be ready for sale. In addition to this revenue, the Pacha received the profits of his monopolies. When however we consider his political exploits, the building of ships and fortifications, the raising of troops and seamen, and the expenses of the war and its contingencies,—even at a very rough estimate,—and when we call to mind that he is always in arrear with his troops and employés, and that the orders he sends to Europe are always executed with caution,—there cannot require a question as to the fact of his expenditure far exceeding his receipts, and that he is only able to meet this by levying still further contributions on the people, and by the most unbounded and shameless monopolies. The Shoonah, or large granaries of Alexandria, afford a specimen of this: they are some of the most extensive in the world, (one of them is supported by no less than 450 columns,) they are generally well stocked, and the corn has sometimes been stored up in them during seasons of real or pretended scarcity, (as the wants of the Pacha

shall determine), when the people have been all but in a starving state. Barley has then, as now, been mixed with the wheat, and even beans, before any was allowed to be sold to the people, and only then when the necessity became urgent. The customs of Alexandria were for many years farmed by the Jews, who sometimes suffered much, and occasionally made large profits. They then for a limited period fell into the hands of the Syrians, who came chiefly from Damascus, and likewise of Christians. But many disputes arising, the governors took care to avail themselves of the opportunity to apply them to their own advantage, and at length Murad Bey, who was at the head, imagining it would be a source of profit, turned collector himself. It has been stated that there are in Egypt two millions one hundred thousand acres of cultivable land; but it is almost impossible to make any calculation of the resources of the country, even if this be true: for a good deal is allowed to lie waste, and there is no sort of encouragement for labour. The late receiver general of the taxes, (the *Defterdar Bey*), not only indulged in every species of tyranny and extortion, but gloried in the most revolting crimes and wanton excesses. This office is generally held by a Turk, and he is approved by the Sultan. He is not supposed to be answerable to Mohammed Ali for his conduct, and *ought* to deliver up only a portion of what he collects to *him*, the rest to his master. His power and opportunities therefore are very great. This man was outwitted by the viceroy at last, who laid a plot for him, which effectually secured and entangled him. He pretended not to notice his avaricious schemes; he allowed him to wallow in luxury, and to gorge himself at the expense of all the other authorities, well knowing that the more they were taxed, the more they would tax others. He made him presents, and pretended to be his friend. He even gave him his daughter in marriage. The Bey was completely deceived, took his ease, and gave way to the grossest sensuality. The moment had not yet arrived for the completion of the Pacha's views; but he was only biding his time: he watched him with an eagle eye, and at length, when he had sufficiently followed up his unhappy victim, he became the easy prey of him who only waited the course of events to profit by his enormities. Suddenly the *Defterdar* died! Immediately *the Pacha*, in virtue of his daughter's right, claimed the whole of his immense wealth. He recovered all his presents, took possession of his jewels,

his stores, and twenty millions sterling. Every one rejoiced at his death. Some idea may be formed of his atrocities by the following facts. When certain men who had deserted, had been again captured, he had them brought into the court-yard of his palace; then, closing the gates, he made them fight for his amusement, promising that he who was the last to survive, should have a free pardon. When, however, the looked-for crisis arrived, one only survivor remaining, he gave an exulting look of bloody satisfaction to the executioner, and, before the poor Arab had time to breathe, his trunkless carcase writhed at the tyrant's feet.

He has frequently been known to cut at his women with a scymitar, in a drunken fit, without any provocation, and it was no uncommon thing to find the bodies of his slaves, both male and female, lying half devoured by the dogs, beneath his palace walls at Cairo, opposite the island of Er-Rhouddah. On one occasion, he caused a man who had offended him to be buried alive up to his neck in lime, his head exposed to the burning sun, until he died. These things are awful to contemplate; but Europeans know little of the cruelties that are committed by the rich and powerful in countries like these," &c.

Yet this Defterdar Bey was so much in fear of being seized, that he made certain of his trusty followers, who were always well armed and mounted, to carry with them in their girdles a large sum of money in gold, that he might be ready to fly to the interior at a moment's notice; but his shrewdness was outwitted nevertheless. The history of one rogue leads naturally to that of another, and we will extract a short account of the last days of Osman Pacha—the person who played so prominent a part in the Egyptian service. A revolt, in consequence of different acts of oppression and unnatural cruelty, took place in Candia. Osman Pacha arrived as Viceroy, and issued a proclamation, promising to repeal all the obnoxious measures, and that, if the inhabitants would retire peaceably to their homes, all should be forgotten, &c. After about a month, he seized and hung all the principal persons concerned in the revolt. A Turkish merchant and a Greek patriarch were gibbeted side by side. About 40 suffered, and it is said he had 200 on his list. He levied contributions sufficient to pay several of his ships, and the surplus, which filled seven bags, was retained by the Admiral himself, who shortly after left the fleet and took himself off to Constantinople.

"Osman Pacha was a man who could never look you in the face; and he always appeared as if he was doing something he was ashamed of. He was very talented, but dissipated, and a great coward. When Captain Prissick left Alexandria with him on this expedition to Candia, he told Mr. Thurban (one of the principal merchants) and Captain Lyons of the Madagascar frigate, 'that *he was sure they were going to be sold*; that he had well observed Osman, and that he was confident there was some treachery afloat, or else that he would take *himself off*.' These gentlemen replied, 'Oh no!' but Mr. Thurban was the first to congratulate him subsequently, 'that it was no worse,' and he acknowledged, like a great many more, he had been deceived in Osman's character. Just before he started he came on board Captain Prissick's ship, and informed him, in *tremulous accents*, that 'he had received dispatches from the Pacha, and that he should proceed to Alexandria immediately in the Chaaba

Gehaat (a small brig which had just arrived), meaning to take advantage of the light airs which then prevailed, and leaving *him* in charge of the larger ships, with orders to follow in a day or two, as soon as they were prepared for sea, and there was a fair wind. His deportment was such, on this occasion, that Captain Prissick felt convinced in his own mind that there was some roguery on foot. He looked him steadily in the face, and replied significantly, 'that his excellency's orders should be obeyed.' He seemed to feel that his conduct was suspected, and like a culprit instantly turned pale, his eye drooped and he abruptly withdrew. The captain never saw him again; when he arrived off Alexandria, the Pacha being surprised at the sudden return of his ships, sent a boat to learn the cause. Captain Prissick of course referred him to *Osman Pacha*, who he said had sailed for Alexandria some days ago, leaving him to follow. The mystery was now explained. Osman is said to have assigned two reasons

for thus deserting his too confiding master; the first was, that he was weary of public affairs, and wished to retire to the bosom of his family for a short time, to recruit his health and spirits. The bosom of his family—he was the son of a Sakaah, or water carrier in the Mytelline, and bought by the Pacha when a boy, sent by him to Europe, and educated at his expense, and had had even more favours conferred on him than one of the Pacha's own sons. The second excuse was, that he was disgusted with serving so sanguinary a master, that his heart revolted at the duties imposed on him, and that he preferred the mild government of the Sultan. Why did he not

think of all this, before committing the murders in Candia, and laying the inhabitants under contribution? A report was circulated that the Sultan had a high opinion of his talents, and intended to raise him to honour. But on the 12th of August, soon after his arrival at Constantinople, he died—it was said of the plague: but he is believed to have been either poisoned or strangled. Mahmoud was too shrewd a man to place confidence in a traitor, much less to advance him over the heads of others who had served him faithfully. Osman was only 38 years of age: so he did not long enjoy his ill-gotten wealth.'

The entrance of the author into Cairo reminds us of similar scenes in the Arabian Nights, and in some of Mr. Morier's incomparable and graphical stories.

"Nolens volens I found myself lifted by the ready hands of the facchini on to the back of one of the patient little animals that were waiting to transport us to the Egyptian capital, which now lay before us, and appeared a somewhat confused mass of buildings, with numerous light and tapering minarets, and between which and us are interspersed the irregularly built warehouses and neglected habitations of the port of Boulac, the guard-house, the douannes, extensive mounds of rubbish, dust, and broken pottery, the more distant walls, the gates and outworks of the city, and a few scattered gardens, with palm and acacia plantations. Then there were groups of reclining camels being laden and unladen, tranquilly chewing the cud, and awaiting their masters' pleasure, bales of goods also, bardaks of different sizes (water jugs), and piles of earthen pots. Moving up and down were to be seen sakahs or water-carriers, with their huge sheep-skin bags, and decorated with cups: venders of the gourd, yodart (curd), sweetmeats and sherbet, charcoal, eggs, and dates. Moreover idlers, soldiers, porters, boatmen, beggars, Turkish and Egyptian women, veiled and unveiled, naked children, donkeys, and dogs, and an almost endless variety of moving objects, which, indiscriminately huddled together, tended to obstruct the road, and between which we had to thread our doubtful way. The din was incessant, all tongues were going at once. It was a very Babel—the scene was one of the most extraordinary that could be presented to the eye of a stranger: but every thing looked parched and hot. We were almost choked with dust, and the sun being now fairly up, we began to wax warm. We were hurried on in

spite of our desire to the contrary, the only answer returned being a vacant stare from the ragged dirty urchins who drove the donkeys, and a grin which plainly indicated that we were not understood. Then followed an extra poke or two on the hinder parts of the donkeys, with a stick having a rusty nail at the end of it, and 'Iva! Howad'giah! Taieeb!' Ommar Taieeb! lachez le bride (another poke,) taieeb buono Signore! Riglak! Riglak! (take care,) lachez, lachez! riglak! taieeb! Frangi, Capitan; Iva—buono—Si!—We had long ceased to think that we were in fairy land, and the legendary tales of the nursery had lost their influence; but if any particle of romance yet lurked within us, our first entré at Cairo was more than sufficient effectually to eradicate it. Instead of beholding splendour, light, and airy buildings, with Arabesque ornamental towers, gilded domes and pinnacles, overhanging gardens, large and spacious courts, with tents and awnings, magnificent playing fountains, obelisks and temples, adorned with variegated embossed ornaments, trellis-work, allegorical figures, inscriptions, and gracefully flowing rich and party-coloured pavilions.—we were hurried by the same kind of vortex by which we had been hitherto impelled, into streets so narrow, that they ought rather to be denominated winding courts, or interminable dingy lanes; for they constantly communicate with each other, and are bounded on either side by lofty ruinous walls, with only here and there a window, unglazed, and latticed with wood. The crowd was so great, that it was hardly possible to move, and sometimes we stood a very good chance of being jammed up between a camel and a stone wall. Never, perhaps, was a more motley group brought together

within any one given space; the way was completely obstructed by objects moveable and stationary! To say nothing of mounds of earth and unburnt powdering bricks, which here and there clogged up the road, and stalls of all kinds, there were asses, horses, and camels, and foot passengers of every denomination and degree; to wit, water-carriers, pedlars, barbers, beggars, saints, and women, naked children grubbing in the dirt, charm-venders, quack doctors, Arabs of the Desert, Turks, soldiers, and merchants, Franks, Greeks, and adventurers, the Ulemah, sellers of sherbet, sugar, and honey, serpent-charmers with immense snakes, though venomous, coiled about their arms and necks, apparently in a torpid state; rat-catchers, negroes, and fortune-tellers, retailers of 'smoke,' fakirs, lepers, jugglers, and mountebanks, all passing and repassing in pursuit of their particular business, and many of them proclaiming their respective avocations. The uproar that is produced in consequence, may pretty well be guessed at.—Cairo, like London or Paris, is indeed the world in miniature.—We almost expected to be trampled under foot before we reached our place of destination, for the donkey boys hurried us along with so much rapidity, that what with the incessant jargon and bustle, the irksomeness of our seat, and the prospect of being every moment rolled beneath the unwieldy feet of a camel, and being already choked with the heat and dust, we began to feel quite sick and blind. Nevertheless, onward we went, jolted and jostling one another, until at the end of a narrow lane or alley, through

which we were threading our way by means of the coerbash, (whip of a buffalo's tendon,) and the bastone, aided by the persuasive eloquence of 'Riglak! Riglak! Shemalek! Shemalek!' (take care, take to your legs,) behold! a line of huge camels, slowly advancing one behind the other in funeral procession. Their heavy cumbersome loads adding to their naturally bulging sides, they seemed actually to fill up the entire space, and that to pass would be impossible; and yet there was no retreating, no escape. The animals seemed almost to reach with their long necks to the windows of the houses; and occasionally paused to sniff at some object which attracted their sensitive olfactories. The street was so narrow that no division could be seen between them. They looked like some huge unearthly monster, rolling along the unwieldy folds of its hideous body, within which we were likely soon to be engulfed; when suddenly a cry from the driver behind, or from the leader, a Bedoueen, who sat on the pinnacle of the foremost, composedly smoking his pipe, utterly regardless of the *mises* around him, unmercifully urged them forward; and on the other hand, our own unrelenting guides, equally heedless of our condition, goaded us 'de nuovo' from behind. 'Riglak! Riglak! Shemalek!' The monster approached; and by some unaccountable miracle or other, we contrived, by creeping into a corner, and squeezing ourselves into nothing, to just get past, piano! piano! and with no further damage than a grazed leg, and a long slit down our best inexpressibles."

We turned with some curiosity to Dr. Yates's pages to see how it has fared of late years with our old acquaintance, the great magician of Cairo, the Scheikh Abd-El-Cka'dir El-Mugh'reb'ee, who has, we are afraid, been declining in fame, and the wonderful scenes related by Lord Prudhoe and Mr. Webster have not been repeated successfully. Our author witnessed one of his performances.

"Most persons, perhaps, have heard of the experiment of 'the Magic Mirror of Ink,' which with some others is called Durb-el Mead-el. It consists in causing a child to describe in an artificial mirror any objects you please, whether living or dead, which he has neither seen or heard of. When I was at Cairo I had an opportunity of witnessing the skill of the Scheikh, one of the most celebrated professors of the cabalistic art. He was a tall man, rather stout, venerable in his appearance, with a long beard, and a green turban. A boy of about eight years of age, that happened to be passing at the time, was brought into the house. Not knowing what we meant to do with him, the child

became so frightened, that the Scheikh could make nothing of him; and another was found of about the same age. In the mean time the magician prepared some charms—passages from the Khoran written on slips of paper. When all was ready, a pan of live charcoal was introduced, into which he threw some object which burnt with a crackling noise, and emitted smoke and odour. What is generally used, I believe, is a mixture of frankincense, benzoin, and coriander seed. He then poured some black ink into the child's hand, and over it some water, so as to form a mirror, into which he desired him to gaze steadfastly, kneeling upon his knees. The incantation then began. The Scheikh

tering something to himself, which nobody present understood, he threw one of the charms into the fire, then some of the powder, then another charm, and then some more powder, to which he added a white substance very like alum or salt. He continued muttering as before, and gradually filled the room with smoke. He now laid hold of the boy's hand, and pressing it in his, asked him several questions as to what he saw in the mirror. At first I thought they were such, as would naturally lead to the answers desired; but as we afterwards called for individuals of whom neither the boy nor the Scheikh could possibly know anything, we were not a little astonished at the correctness of the description given. It is impossible

to offer any satisfactory explanation of these matters: * perhaps the fumes of the charcoal, and the aromatic substances consumed, may conjure up before the child's eyes certain visionary forms, which the fancy of the spectators may associate with those of the parties they had named. *It must not be supposed that the boy is a confederate*, or that he sees anything in the mirror except his own face. I believe him to be so bewildered that he does not even see that,—I conceive he is much in the situation of one under the influence of opium, and that fear and over-excited imagination, *aided by the fancy of the bystanders*, does the rest. The magician is the mere agent, and *none but the Arabs* attribute to him any occult power."

Another Scheikh, whom the Reis or Captain of the *Cand'gia* in which Dr. Yates navigated the Nile, employed, for the discovery of a robbery on-board the vessel, used the same preparation, but without much success, and made the excuse of "the evil eye of the Christian" being on him, to retire. † But we must leave the baffled sorcerers, and their broken enchantments, to turn to an enthusiast of another description, who was then in the land.

Of Mr. Wolff, the well-known and zealous missionary, Dr. Yates thus speaks :

"I saw a great deal, during this visit, of the Rev. Mr. Wolff, and heard a great deal more. He distinguished himself by his love of disputation and enthusiasm, which I could not help thinking were injurious to the cause of Christianity. I believe him to have been good-natured and sincere; but he was too *ardent and eccentric, ever to make converts*. Mr. Wolff's conduct excited the jealousy of the Ulemah. They declared that he must be either very wicked or mad, and that if he were allowed to live, he should be *locked up*. Mahomed Ali then informed the consul that our friend's life was in danger, and advised that he should be sent away. At first, Mr. Wolff rather gloried in the prospect of *martyrdom*: but being told that some men were lying in wait for him, consented to take his departure for Rhodes, where he immediately began to distribute religious tracts in the bazaars: the whole place was in commotion in consequence; and Mr. Wilkinson, the consul, prevailed him to go to Smyrna, thence

he sailed in a Greek *kaïque* for Salonica; but one day, being chased, as he thought, by a pirate, he insisted on the sailors pulling for land. There was probably some manœuvring on the part of the crew, for he scrambled over the banks, leaving his clothes and his bibles on board, and after wandering about for three days without food, presented himself before the governor at Salonica, in a piteous plight, cut and bleeding from the thorns and rocks, to the no small amusement of the Musselmaun authorities, who fed and clothed him, and sent him, by his own desire, to Malta. Two English travellers passing through St. Jean d' Acre, ascertained that the prior, who was at heart a Protestant, was very anxious to get away. His story was briefly as follows:—He was called Padre Michaelis, and belonged to a family of note at Rome. When about to enter the church he discovered principles opposed to the Romish creed, and it was only by great interest, and upon condition that he should reside abroad, that he was admitted

* The wonderful feats of the Eastern jugglers as described by Forbes, and many other writers, and alluded to in the works of the orientals from the earliest times, and still performed in India—are considered inexplicable by the most vigilant and acute observers. The snakes are certainly drugged with opium, and recover from their torpor in a few days. REV.

† See on this subject, besides Mr. Lane's *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*, Sir John Chardin's *Travels, and Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia*, and their *Domestic Superstitions*, by James Atkinson, esq. translated from the original.

to holy orders. He was accordingly sent to Candia, where he established a school among the Greeks. The other resident monks made this known in Italy, and he was withdrawn; family interest, however, again befriended him, and he was appointed prior of the Convent at Aleppo, where, with equal zeal, he set about organizing another school. His conduct being watched, after various fruitless remonstrances, he was transferred to the Convent at St. Jean d' Acre, which appointment being more lucrative, could only have been given him as a bribe. Here having no associates but ignorant bigots, he resolved to take his departure the first opportunity. This being related to Mr. Wolff, who was then at Cyprus, in less than twenty-four hours he despatched a boat, with a letter to be secretly delivered, by a trustworthy person, to Padre Mechaëlis, who packed up his papers and what valuables he possessed, and came away in the night. Our excellent friend then sent him to Smyrna, at his own expense, whence he embarked for England,

and became, I understand, a Protestant missionary. This transaction does Mr. Wolff infinite credit; he has since made the overland journey to India; a friend of mine saw him set out at Constantinople, *without a parah in his pocket*, intending to *beg his way* through Persia. He did so, and arrived safely, after enduring every species of hardship and privation. He was seized by the Toorkomans, and severely beaten: he was fed on husks, and being tied to a horse's tail, was dragged across the dreary wilds of Bokhara, where he was liberated by the late Sir Alexander Burnes, from the most ignominious and cruel bondage. He then returned to Europe, and nothing daunted, set out upon an equally perilous journey to Abyssinia, leaving Lady Georgiana Walpole, his wife, at Malta. How much of his plan he was enabled to put into execution,* I know not, but he found his way back to England, and, I believe, is still as zealous and indefatigable as ever. He is a first-rate oriental scholar, and we cannot help admiring him for his learning and fortitude."

As regards the opinion which the Egyptians entertain of their acquaintance the Franks, it accords much with the general feeling of the Persians, and other Eastern nations. From their profound ignorance of us, arises naturally the most sovereign contempt. They, as the Persians do, consider Frangistan as a large country, governed by several kings, consisting of various tribes, which shave their chins, wear hats and tight clothes, drink wine, eat pork, worship images, and do not believe in Mohammed. They believe that they are less "than an atom of dust" beneath the feet of the "Asylum of the Universe." That their dogs of ambassadors create much pollution, and come to rub their foreheads against the threshold of the imperial gate; but that "what with their unhidden legs, their coats cut to the quick, their unbearded chins, and unwhiskered lips, they look like birds moulting, or diseased apes." Moreover, they are all "dogs and vermin," sprung from the same dunghill, and will assuredly burn hereafter in one common furnace. That the Nemsè Giaour (the *Austrian* Infidel,) is a quiet, smoking race, the most ancient of the unbelievers. That the Muscovites are an unclean and accursed generation; that they are governed by men and women by turns; that they put their sovereigns to death when they please; and that one end of their country is lost in eternal snows, whilst the other is burnt up with the heat. That the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italians are nothing even in *Frangistan*; and that the Dutch, Danes, and Swedes are very little. That the former have always been known by their dollars and dervishes, (monks or priests,) who pay sums of money into the treasury, for the privilege of building convents and ringing bells. That the Pope is their Khalif, and lives in Italy; but that, besides the Pope, there was another Khalif in Frangistan, who was a two-edged sword, and

* "He embarked in Jan. 1837, on board the 'African' steamer for Alexandria, his object being to penetrate into Abyssinia and Timbuctoo, preaching the Gospel to the Jews and Mahometans in Egypt, Yemen, and all the countries through which he would have to pass."

a killer of lions ; that he was called Bonou Poort, and that he was the father of all the Infidels ; that he was so much feared that at the sound of his name every man's liver would drop, and his heart-strings crack, for that he used to take off more heads in a week, than other chiefs in a year. That he was a very " Shaitan " in battle, and that he once came to fight against the true believers, but that the strength of his arm was taken away, and his brain shrivelled up beneath the sword of Islam the moment that the standard of the Prophet was raised, and that the hyenas came and picked the bones of all the dogs' sons that came with him. That as to the Shah Ingliz, (King of England,) he holds only an imaginary power, and that a common agah has more at his command ; for that he dare not bastinado an unsuccessful vizier like Lord Melbourne, or cut off Sir Robert Peel's ears. Moreover, that there are houses in England full of madmen, who quarrel and fight, and let nothing be done, until they have wrangled about it. That all the people have red hair and blue eyes ; that they make good broad-cloth, watches, arms, gunpowder, telescopes, and pen-knives ; that they live on an *island* all the year round, and have no Kishlak or warm region to migrate to in winter ; that, being on an island, there is often a scarcity of corn, so they build ships, and go to other countries to buy food. That they are fond of pork and wine, and, being always surrounded by water, eat much fish. That they grow neither rice nor tobacco ; that they are without horses, and never feel the heat of the sun ; that in order to be fed and clothed they regularly send ambassadors to pay the respect which is due as to a superior, and to worship at the throne of the King of Kings. They believe we are always grasping for money, and, as they never see us pray, consider that we have no God.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, Esq. of Ipswich.

(Continued from vol. XVIII. p. 471.)

1823. Jan. 7. Met Mr. Basil Montagu at the Golden Lion. Instantly at home and acquainted,—expressed the gratification he felt in paying his debt of gratitude to me for my *admirable pamphlet** on the new system of morals, a work of which he had never since lost sight, and which lay at the bottom of one of his favourite projects—a reform of our criminal code. His manners and address most conciliating and agreeable, his turn of mind acute and metaphysical. Acquainted intimately with Mackintosh and Parr ; the former often mentioning me ; the latter struck with illness at his house. The Lord Chancellor possessing a most feeling mind—not oppressed by the weight of business—having time to deliberate—still perfectly sound—untouched by age. The accumulations of the science of law such, he thought, as must ultimately drive enlarged and liberal minds from its study. Had abandoned the use of all spirituous liquors for 18 years ; Mackintosh had done the same. Often taken by his father (Lord Sandwich, I conceive) to the House of Lords, when a boy, and there caught his taste for the law.

May 3. Admiral Page brought the Rev. Mr. Halliday to view my paintings : evidently surprised by the extent and choice of the collection,

* This Pamphlet was much praised in Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon. See Notes, p. 74, 86, &c.—Ep.

though they had visited the finest in France and Italy. Halliday enchanted with the Magdalen, the expression of which he thought transcended all that he had ever seen.

May 11. Began *Gilpin's Forest Scenery*. Debased by miserable pedantry and a sort of clerical affectation. Priestley, who knew him well, says he always used to dine in his cassock; but he had an admirable taste for picturesque scenery of every description. Under the sameness of Italian skies, the beauties of a setting sun, he says, are hardly known: from what I witnessed in the South of France, I suspect he is entirely wrong. However, I have never seen in this country such a breadth and glow of effulgence, and vivid brilliancy of varied tincture, in the Western hemisphere, as at Vienne and Narbonne. Gilpin observes truly, that the first transcript of our feelings on witnessing any striking spectacle is mere rhapsody. The describer imagines he can convey those feelings by warm expressions, whereas nothing but the scene itself can excite them, and he must endeavour to effect this—it is but a loose idea which verbal description at best can convey—by the employment of plain, appropriate, and intelligible terms. Utility, he complains, is always counteracting beauty. Gilpin's preparations and digressions are ridiculously disproportionate to the main subject, but they are the most entertaining part of the book.

June 7. Looked into *Mathias's Gray*. His translations appear very stiff and constrained, and breathe little of the spirit of original poetry; but his little dissertations and notes, written, apparently, for his own private use, as records of his researches, evince extraordinary accuracy and extent of information, and a perseverance of research which has been rivalled only by Gibbon. Read Mathias's P. S. to Gray's Works. Ambitiously and bombastically written, but conveying some interesting notices of Gray's sentiments on various subjects, through N. Nicholls. I suspect and trust that Mathias has transferred some of his narrow intolerance to Gray, for they are most unworthy of his genius.

June 10. Began the third volume of *Sharon Turner's History of England*. He is a most worthy being; but his mind, never strong, nor originally well cultivated, seems to have been debilitated and impaired by disease, and there is so much of maudlin sentiment in his composition, that I cannot proceed.*—In Lingard, to whom I turned, I am sorry to observe the historian, the more he advances, become more and more the partisan.—Saw, this morning, an exquisite small bronze, by Fiamingo, of Henry the Fourth on horseback, once the Empress Josephine's.—Mr. Mitford dined here: gave pine-apple, burgundy, moselle, claret. He told me that young West (the painter's son) informed him that Sir Joshua Reynolds never kept a register of the various processes which he pursued in colouring, so that when an experiment succeeded in point of durability, he could not repeat it. The elder West, he said, had some good specimens of the old masters, and was a consummate judge. M. mentioned that Sir Philip Francis always contended, that Raphael's picture did not represent the Transfiguration, but the Ascension. An absurd paradox!—Clarke, in the last volume of his *Travels*, mentions that the linen of a family at Christiana, in Norway, is sent yearly to London to be washed! Incredible!

* The public opinion has been more favourable and, we think, much more just to Mr. Sharon Turner's historical labours than Mr. Green was; and we are sure that, had he carefully read Mr. Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, and examined his researches in the antiquities of English history, he would, as other persons have done, have acknowledged their value.—ED.

Sept. 13. Purchased, of Mrs. Frost, a slight sketch in oil of Gainsborough's; very characteristic of his manner; and also poor Frost's copy of one of the two Wilsons, formerly Governor Singleton's, then Mr. Edge's; by far the finest of the two, and which, for grandeur and simplicity of design, raises him on a level with Claude or Poussin; placed it on the staircase; decisively proving, I think, by juxtaposition, that the portrait-landscape of Lord Leicester and his friends is by Wilson: the same hand in the trees and sky very manifest.*

Sept. 16. Read Philips's Recollections of Curran. In *Addison* it was natural, and credible; but one is amazed to hear that *Burke* (yet I have learnt it from other quarters,) was accustomed to wear out the patience of his printer by reiterated corrections; what fell from him on all occasions appearing to be perfectly spontaneous.

Sept. 17. Curran's talents appear brilliant and sociable in the highest possible degree; but accompanied with a certain national rankness and coarseness which, amid smiles, and tears, and raptures, make me shudder to the backbone,—the quintessence of an Irishman. It is remarkable that he considered H. Tooke,—a man with a taste so entirely different,—as possessing greater conversational powers than any character he ever met with. With all Curran's fascination, I rejoice to quit him.†

Sept. 26. Mr. Johnson, the picture dealer, called and viewed my pictures. The portrait over my door, certainly by Antonio More, and worth 100*l.* The three over the bureau, by Martin de Vos. The Woman near the window, by Vander Helst. The Rembrandt in the breakfast room, unquestionable and fine. The Wilson *do.* The Hobbima, exquisite and unrivalled. The Piper in the dining room, certainly by Jordaens. The Eliz. teaching St. John, by N. Poussin. The Adoration of the Shepherds by Boroccio. The Magdalen, by Murillo. The Ruysdael, a delicious specimen. The Claude, unquestionable. The Bacchus and his Cortège, the finest specimen he had ever seen of Philippo Lauri. The two Italian Landscapes by Vernet. The female in the dressing-room, from Watteau—a somewhat larger, and most beautiful picture. Moses striking the Rock, by Christ. Swarz.

Oct. 1. Looked into the Fonthill Catalogue.—On the painting of St. Jerome, by P. Veronese, it is observed, that the drawing and colouring of the figures were evidently taken *from life*; a practice of the old masters which effectually prevented their beauties of form and colour from degenerating into affectation and manner, and their sublimity into bombast. A judicious remark!

Oct. 30. Alison's Theory of Taste is certainly in favour of Lord Byron against Bowles's position—"that all images drawn from what is beautiful and sublime in the works of Nature, are more beautiful and sublime than any images drawn from Art, and therefore in themselves more poetical; since the association between the works of art and mental emotion is more immediate than any which can exist between the works of nature and human affections,—but it is a question, after all, not easily defined and settled. Mr. Charlesworth mentioned to me that Robert Hall, the Baptist minister, having a nervous horror of the stone, requested to be

* Sir Joshua Reynolds observes, "that nothing marks a *national* character so decisively as its taste in painting." A painter's observation. EDIT.

† This Life of Curran, by Mr. C. Philips, has received the highest praise from Lord Brougham. EDIT.

admitted to see an operation at St. Thomas's Hospital:—having witnessed the spectacle, he exclaimed, "Having now seen the worst, my mind is at ease," and the charm was dissolved effectually.

Nov. 7. The Edinburgh Reviewer of Jacob's Travels in Spain, laughs at his high praises of Alonzo Cano, an *unknown* painter; but Bryant speaks of him, in the most exalted terms, as one of the most distinguished artists of his country, and regarded as the Michael Angelo of Spain,—and I have seen one or two of his productions of a very estimable character; so dangerous it is to talk without knowledge. In No. 38, they justly and profoundly remark, (under Clarendon on Religious Policy,) that we are too apt to impute to the vices of institutions—the Papal, for instance—what are, in truth, the vices of the age, and would have existed under any institutions that had been formed at the time.

Dec. 2. P. Nursey said that Wilkie told Sir W. Beechey that they were all on the wrong scent for splendour of effect,—that the lights should be brought down and the shadows deepened—this at the British Gallery; an enthusiastic admirer of Rembrandt, spoke in the highest possible terms of the spirit and facility of Wilkie's drawings with a pen—quite miraculous!—Col. D—— mentioned his being present at St. Osyth when Lord Rochfort *bowed out* Beaumarchais, the French Ambassador, who had come down on a visit, with inimitable address.—Gibbon (see Hayley's Memoirs,) said to Mrs. Hayley, "An author is himself the best critic on his own works, if he will allow himself time."—Mason hated Dr. Johnson, and called him, not much to his credit, a *bear on stilts*!—Adjusted my accounts, find that I have given away nearer a *fourth* than fifth of my annual expenditure.

1824. Jan. 24. Eustace computes the cost of building St. Peter's at Rome at twelve millions. It would demand three times as much to erect such a structure in any other capital. The interior and exterior cupola (vulg. dome) of solid masonry, diverge below and unite again at the top. The basso relievos and statues, prodigally scattered over the exterior of the Casino of the Villa Borghese, he observes, if disposed with taste and judgment, would adorn the three largest palaces in Europe.

Feb. 3. Payne Knight, in his review of Northcote's Sir Joshua Reynolds, commends the Christ in the Garden (brought over by the Duke of Wellington) as the most splendid and luminous of all pictures. All that the art has ever produced of real excellence, he thinks, has been displayed in the smaller pictures of Coreggio. The Resurrection of Lazarus was, he thinks, before the glue at the back, on transferring it from panel to canvas, had duskified its colouring, altogether superior to any that the art has hitherto produced.†

Feb. 18. Had a long chat with Mr. ———. Mr. Nassau's aristocratical courtesy keeping all, even his own brother, at a distance;—the highest deference constantly paid him by men of the first distinction. His household warmly attached to him, but timidly respectful. His library cost him 9,000*l.*;‡ entertained a secret wish that it should be annexed to the

* This encomium is justified by the prices which the drawings of Mr. Wilkie recently brought at the public sale at Christie's; see our Magazine for June last, p. 637.—EDIT.

† In Rees's Cyclopædia (art. Painting) "Titian's St. Peter Martyr is considered, upon the whole, as perhaps the most perfect picture that was ever produced."—EDIT.

‡ Mr. Nassau's library was sold, in 1824, by Evans, and produced 8,500*l.* See some account of it in Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, vol. vi. p. 338.—EDIT.

Bodleian : never met Lord Rochford at his table more than twice, always ceremoniously treated. Lord R. when stretched in sickness upon his bed in town, amidst the tattered and faded remains of ancient grandeur, said to —— “Here you see me! yet, when young and dancing with princesses, I had a most aspiring and ambitious mind.” He was highly gratified by the Duke of Hamilton’s acknowledgment of him abroad.

March 5. Dined at Christ Church to meet Sir T. L. ——d. He spoke with much warmth of his picture of a lady in Cirencester, by Lucas de Heere, noticed by Walpole, writing a letter of remonstrance to Henry VIII. ; a portrait within, in small, of her husband, who was sacrificed to Henry’s cupidity.—Sate by Judge M. ——d when he tried the woman—a former mistress—for a deliberate murder by pistol, which she had previously practised with much assiduity at Mortimer’s (the gunsmith’s) where she purchased them. M. —— inclining at the trial strongly to the prisoner. While the jury were deliberating, he leaned over and said to Garrow, her counsel, “Is there nothing of insanity in her case?” Garrow affected to have missed the point in his brief, conferred with the Attorney General, and, upon some slight supplemental evidence to that effect, she was brought in guilty, but insane.*

March 13. Looked over *Johnson’s Preface to Shakspeare*. Notwithstanding all Johnson’s sagacity and vigour of discrimination, one wants that presiding spirit of philosophy, that perpetual reference to enlarged views of other subjects, which the disquisitions in the *Edinburgh Review* have habituated us to look for, and without which criticism only perplexes and entangles, however just its particular strictures may be. I never was satisfied with his affirming of Shakspeare, that his characters represent, not the individual, but the species, since nothing can be more truly individual, vital beings, than his characters are,—nothing more remote from abstract personifications. What he means to allege, I presume, is, that they are individualised through the attribution, not of ephemeral modes, but permanent characteristics.

March 15. Looked into Lady Morgan’s *Life of Salvator Rosa* :—her fancies and affectations are quite nauseating. The fiery spirit of Salvator was indignant at being regarded as a *landscape* painter ; but *landscape* was unquestionably his fort.† He sometimes lived in magnificent parade, at others in cynical disdain and seclusion. His passion for the display of his *histrionic* talents as a *fripon*, is a remarkable feature in his character. Some of his landscapes are stated to have had all the warmth and softness of Claude ; his predilection for the works of *Albano* is very extraordinary. The cold, stately and sedate manners and gait of Nich. Poussin were finely contrasted with the fiery and impetuous galantries of Salvator, in their walks on the Pincian Hill at Rome. He was at once, “peintre, poète satyrique, et comedien bouffon.” It is dreadful, at the close, to see the fierce and fiery blade of his mind so completely wearing out in the scabbard : the decline, decay, and extinction of such brilliant powers is hideous ; and his last ghastly smile, when Baldovini, by way of consolation, assured him that the devil in hell had no power over those baptized by the name “*Salvator*,” is terrific. Lady Morgan mentions that the scholar who nearest approached his excellence in aerial perspective,

* A similar story of a judge is told with great effect in one of Mrs. Inchbald’s novels.—EDRR.

† This is a very just remark. Salvator never excelled as a historical painter. We lately saw the *Belisarius* at Rainham, *without* admiration. EDRR.

was Bartolomeo Torigiano; but no one ever saw him paint. She also says, that the Cavaliere Fidenza,* who died lately at Rome, has deceived the most learned cognoscenti with imitations of Salvator. Some of which have found their way into this country. Passeri represents him as talking latterly much of Paul Veronese, and fond of his Venetian school, and having no great leaning towards Raffaele, as hard and dry. He well describes himself in his letters, as all spirit and fire. His taste for Alpine solitude is well expressed in his ninth letter, and his impetuous and indignant spirit in the thirteenth. The eighteenth, exhibiting his sad decline, is quite heartrending.—Found on my return to my house, J * * jun. and W * * t. Showed them some scarce prints. They said my Hobbima was surpassed only by one of Watson Taylor's; and my Claude was quite unrivalled for effect.† Finished a priced catalogue of my pictures, exceeding 1,500*l.* independent of the pictures I had from my father, and those bequeathed me by Lord Chedworth.

May 3. Looked over a collection of Etchings by Mrs. Dawson Turner. Johnson's head, from a drawing by Oz. Humphry (without a wig), though preserving all the features, gives him a character of expression quite different from any representation I have ever seen of him,—forcible and dignified, and bearing the genuine impress of a mighty mind.

May 29. Signor T * * came with Mr. Hare to see my pictures. An acute judge. The following is his judgment. The Sir Antonio More very Titianic. Dr. Silvius fine. The woman's head excellent, but neither by Jansen, nor Vansomer. Enraptured with the Rembrandt in the breakfast room, an unquestionable and magnificent specimen. The Interior capital. Puzzled with "the Piper;" but an admirable picture. Admired highly the Flink and its pendant, the interior by Petershoof, but the figures not his. Struck with his Greek interior; cold, massive, and true to nature. Christ healing the Sick, certainly by P. da Cortona. The Hobbima superlative. He highly admired, for the grandeur of the conception, and its atmospheric effects, the Salvator above. The Bartolomeo a glorious landscape. The Albano much and ill repaired. Christ amidst the Doctors, a noble picture,—very like Rubens. The landscapes not Vernet's, but Bourdon's, unquestionable and fine. The Bassano an exquisite specimen. The expression of the Magdalen divine, the shadows darkened by time, but transparent still. The Ruysdael very pretty and genuine. The Claude pure and exquisite; the effect of air quite inconceivable in it; its fine harmony and splendour overpowering all rivalry, and reducing Wilson to the flatness of a tinted drawing. He took the Guardi for a Canaletto, at a distance! Admired the remnant of the P. Veronese, in the dressing room. Powerfully impressed with the Moses striking the Rock: admired its general multitudinous effect, and splendid yet harmonious colouring; dashed off, he thought, by some great artist, from the first impression. He said mine was a capital private collection,—one of the best he had ever seen.‡

* There was another imitator of Salvator, of the name of *Linkranko*. See Dalway's *Walpole's Painters*. EDIT.

† "My Claude is greatly improved by varnish. In air, transcending any picture I ever saw; the *inch* of space between the boat and the pharos is a *league*, and the deception survives the nicest and most accurate inspection."

‡ This is the last account that will be given of this collection of Pictures, which Mr. Green so highly valued and so much enjoyed. I believe no additions were made to it after this time. The collection is entire, though removed out of the house where it was originally placed, and for the present waiting a fresh arrangement. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Jan. 27.*

THERE are periods and characters exhaustless of interest, because ever teeming with events deeply affecting, by direct or consequent influence, civilized society, not only in its largest scale of contemplation, but in its minutest dependancies; and few if any historical epochs present, I may confidently affirm, claims on our consideration or inquiry, superior to the reigns of Louis XIV. and Napoleon. Both equally assumed to be, and virtually were, the impersonations or types of the State; for the emphatic "L'Etat, c'est moi," of Louis, we find literally repeated and specially adopted by Napoleon. "Je répète encore que véritablement la Chose Publique—L'Etat, c'est moi," are his expressions the 7th of September 1816; and, on the 29th of February before he had asserted—"qu'il eût pu être considéré à lui-seul, comme la véritable constitution de l'Empire." Again, on the 16th of March, same year, in an interview with my near relative, Colonel, now Lieutenant-General, Sir H. S. Keating,* his language was not less forcible, "Je suis la patrie." (See *Las Cases* under those dates, as also *Bignon's history*, tome viii. p. 68, the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1838, p. 482, &c.) Thus, circumstances perfectly insignificant respective to ordinary individuals or monarchs, acquire a paramount importance in relation to such personages, forming, as they do, the absorbing centre of contemporaneous attraction.† Accurate information, therefore, on their characters and habits is proportionally desirable. It is with this impression, that I subjoin, 1st. Some observations, corrective of a very prevalent error in regard to Louis—the *Rhameses* of modern times. And, 2nd. A series of authentic facts illustrative

* He was the first general officer so promoted, after the higher ranks of the army were opened to Catholics in 1817. (My father's grand-nephew.)

† The Royal Library contains no less than 531 engraved portraits of Louis, and 433 of Napoleon, with 300 of Henry IV. The number of engravings in that rich repository altogether is 900,516, of which 1,805 are of Rembrandt. 90,566 are portraits.

of the earlier years and preparatory development of the genius of the Emperor, very recently disclosed to light.

The dawn of "Le Grand Siècle," or reign of the Great King, as, by acknowledged pre-eminence, it is now distinguished, after his release from the chain of Mazarin's habitual ascendancy, was marked by no occurrence of a private nature which has excited more enduring sympathy than the circumstances attending the young monarch's passion for Louise de la Vallière, and this lady's resulting fate and feelings. Nothing connected with her name can fail to command attention, or should be suffered to remain discoloured or fallacious. I, therefore, may with some confidence reckon upon the reader's indulgence, while I indicate and rectify the long-existing misconception, which applies to her the personally-depreciating, and well-known lines, of Madame de Sévigné's profligate kinsman and maligner, *Bussi-Rabut*.

"Que Deodatus est heureux,
De baiser ce bec amoureux,
Qui d'une oreille à l'autre va;
Alléluia!"

But the truth is, as has been demonstrated by M. Bazin and others, that this stanza of a licentious song was written in 1659, more than two years before the future favourite, then not fifteen, had left her native Touraine, or had ever been seen by her royal lover; for it was not until after the marriage of our Henrietta-Anne with Philip of Orleans, which was solemnised the 31st of March, 1661, that Mademoiselle de la Vallière arrived at court as maid of honour to the princess. In consequence of the joyful and unexpected birth of Louis, whose mother had been childless for three and twenty years of wedlock, (1615—1638) he was popularly surnamed "Dieu-donné,"—a God-send,—here Latinised Deodatus; and the lady referred to with so expansive a feature, was Marie Mancini, one of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, afterwards wife of the Roman Prince, Colonna, and Louis' first serious passion.

We learn from recorded, as well as traditional story, that at the close of Lent, and during the solemnities of its last week, in 1659, several young men

—Vivonne, subsequently Duc de Mortemart, and possessor of the wit proverbially attached to that name—Guiche—Manicamp, Cavois, with other courtiers, as we are told by Bussi, (*Mémoires*, tome 1.) assembled at Roissy, a village about twelve miles from Paris, afterwards the rural retreat of the famous Law, and property of the Princes de Carignan, (*Gent. Mag.* for

January 1842, p. 35.) and there, in derision of the sacred ceremonies of the period, committed, it was asserted, the most outrageous acts of impiety, such as I forbear staining these pages with their recital. Bussi, however, while avowing the prevalence, energetically denies the truth of these reports. In vindicating himself to the Queen Mother, Anne of Austria,* he

* In this Magazine for December 1842, p. 591, a verse is produced of the Great Frederick, expressive of his resolution not to survive a continuance of adverse fortune.

“ Je dois en affrontant l'orage,
Penser, *vivre et mourir en-roi.*”

This is nearly a transcript, though unacknowledged, of Anne of Austria's epitaph, which he found in Bouhour's “*Manière de Bien Penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit,*” page 104, a work with which his early correspondence proves his acquaintance.

“ Elle sut mépriser les caprices du sort,
Regarder sans horreur les horreurs de la mort;
Affermir un grand trône, et le quitter sans peine;
Et pour tout dire enfin, *vivre et mourir en Reine.*”

At page 588 of the same article, another line of the royal Poet,—“*Evitez de Bernis la stérile abondance,*” is obviously the echo of Boileau's, “*Fuyez de ces auteurs l'abondance stérile,*” (*Art Poétique*, Chant 1. 59). Other examples might be easily adduced of similar purloining; for, however inventive or copious his military resources may be allowed, his French vocabulary and poetic powers appear very scanty and feeble. Yet, all his literary compositions, embracing above twenty volumes, are in this language; while he neglected and undervalued his own noble idiom. His master in poetry, though with natural faculties of the first order, was scarcely less a plagiarist,—Shakspeare, in particular, was the object at once of his plunder and malignity; but the proofs would overload these columns. “*Hoc habent pessimum animi magnâ fortunâ insolentes, quos læserunt et oderunt.*” (*Seneca de Ira*, lib. ii. cap. 33, copied by Tacitus in *Vitâ Agricolæ*, cap. 42.) An instance, however, from another quarter, and in connection with Frederick, for it occurs in Voltaire's Epistle to him in 1741, will be more apposite. He there writes,

“ Et quoique vous sachiez tout penser et tout faire,
Songez que les boulets ne vous respectent guère;
Et qu'un plomb dans un tube entassé par des sots,
Peut casser d'un seul coup la tête d'un héros.”

The thought declared in these verses is clearly borrowed from those of Voiture addressed to the Grand Condé in 1643, though, doubtless, much embellished by Voltaire in their expression. They were written immediately after Condé's, then Enghulen's, memorable victory of Rocroi, so admirably pourtrayed in Bossuet's funeral oration of the hero, as Voltaire's epistle bears date the 20th April 1741, ten days subsequent to Frederick's first triumph at Molowitz. Voiture's lines are as follow:

“ Que, d'une force sans seconde
La mort sait ses traits élancer,
Et qu'un peu de plomb peut casser
La plus belle tête du monde.”

In Voltaire's *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, article, *Goff*, a long extract is given of Voiture's composition, including this extract; but nowhere does he avow his obligation to this coryphæus of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. An equally evident plagiarism by Voltaire, in his *Zadig*, chapter xx. (or, *L'Hermite*), of Parnell's *Hermit*, is pointed out in the *Gent. Mag.* for April 1837, p. 360, and the original source of the story indicated; but, indeed, “that there is no new thing under the sun,” is peculiarly applicable to poetical productions. (*Ecclesiastes*, ch. i. v. 9; or, in the *Vulgate*, v. 10, “*nihil sub sole novi.*”)

maintains that, as his enemies could not impeach his loyalty or courage, they attacked him on these imputed grounds of sacrilege, of which her Majesty, he says, appeared to have acquitted him, but she added, "qu'il était vrai qu'on m'avait accusé d'être un peu libertin, et même d'avoir écrit quelque chose de ce caractère là," &c. Here the queen obviously alludes to the above-mentioned stanzas, and this conversation occurred in 1659, while the rumour of the scenes, or *débauche*, of Roissy were rife and recent, and when Louise de la Vallière had not yet attained the maturity of womanhood, or ever seen the king. She could not, it is quite manifest, have been the object of Bussi's profane song, each couplet of which was closed, in mocking parody of the church hymns, with the sacred invocation, "Alléluia," a sufficient presumption of the character of these orgies; nor could their author plead the extenuation of youth; for, as he was born in 1618, he had then passed his fortieth year. The Count de Brienne, in his *Mémoires*, page 106, vol. ii. likewise makes allusion to these revels; and Madame de Motteville, (tome x.) in more direct relation of the matter to Marie Mancini, says, "Le peu de beauté de cette nièce de Mazarin fut célébré par un couplet que firent des jeunes débauchés, et qui eut grande vogue." This lady and the Count were contemporaries of the period, but the circumstances were then either unknown to, or overlooked by Louis, until the appearance in 1665, of Bussi's "Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules," (5 tomes, 12mo.) or satirical description of the court, for which he was immured during eighteen months in the Bastille; though Voltaire, in his *Siècle de Louis XIV.* chap. xxiv. says, "La véritable cause était cette chanson, où le roi était trop compromis, et dont alors on renouvela le souvenir pour perdre Bussi." Here again we have authority for the precedence, and by some interval, of the song to the publication of the satirical work, which had, it seems, been sur-

reptitiously printed from a purloined manuscript. But Bussi's imprisonment in 1665, at the moment of Madame de la Vallière's highest favour, gave probable grounds for attributing the cause to her, however founded in error, and irreconcilable with obvious facts, the popular belief on the subject was, and has continued to be.*

The first genuine passion of Louis was certainly that for Marie Mancini, which his mother really, and the Cardinal, like our Chancellor Clarendon on a similar occasion, affectedly, resisted, when the young king appeared disposed to consecrate it by marriage, and raise her to the throne. He yielded, however, to the public outcry and his mother's remonstrances, in shortly after espousing a daughter of Spain, when the disappointed lady became, in 1661, the wife of the Roman Constable Colonna, with whom she was far from happy. Altogether, her subsequent destiny presented a strange and variegated succession of adventures, similar to her sister's, the Duchess of Mazarin, who, from her long residence in England, is better known to us. In Marie's last interview with her royal lover, she upbraided him with his want of energy, "Vous pleurez, vous êtes roi, et je pars!" A very singular and little-known volume, published at Rome in 1670, was of her composition, or, at least, bears her name. "Discorso Astrofisico delle mutazioni de' tempi e di altri accidenti mondani dell' anno 1670." (small quarto.) Her eldersister, Olympia, had previously attracted the transient notice of Louis; but on the transfer of his attentions to Marie, she married the Count (erroneously called *Duke* by the editor of Brienne, tome ii. p. 375,) of Soissons, a prince of Savoy, by whom she was mother of the famous Prince Eugene, the associate of Marlborough in the humiliation of France. The youngest, the most beautiful, and most cherished by her uncle, of the five sisters, was Hortense, Duchess of Mazarin, above mentioned, who brought her husband,

* It is to the birth of her daughter, afterwards Princess de Conti, that male professional attendance on maternal labour, or the *accoucheur* exchanged for the midwife, is usually referred, and the profession practically established.

with the name of Mazarin, imposed as a condition a fortune fully tantamount to three millions sterling; but nothing could be more contrasted than their characters and tempers. She died at Chelsea in 1699; but, long before, in 1675, her *Memoirs*, in the first person, as if by herself, though, in fact, written by St. Réal, were published by the Elzevirs, at Amsterdam, under the impress of Cologne, "chez P. Marteau," with the title of D.M.L.D.M. significative of "Madame la Duchesse de Mazarin," in 12mo.

Still earlier records, however, exist of the monarch's juvenile propensities; and abundant, as may be supposed, was the fuel ministered to the flame; for, while yet a mere boy, the Duchess of Châtillon (shame to the illustrious house of Coligni!) tried to engage his heart, if premature, in the seduction of his person, as the poignant lines of Benserade, quoted by Brienne, too plainly testify.

"Châtillon, gardez vos appas
Pour une autre conquête,
Si vous êtes prête,
Le Roi ne l'est pas;
Avec vous il cause;
Mais, mais, en vérité,
Pour votre beauté,
Il faut bien autre chose,
Qu'une minorité."

This high-born, but mean-principled lady, was the widow of Gaspar de Coligny, duc de Châtillon, and great-grandson of the celebrated victim of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He changed, however, his paternal creed, and died in 1639, leaving a son, whose early demise extinguished the great Admiral's descendants. His widow, here introduced, Angélique de Montmorency, was the daughter of the Count de Boutteville, executed

in 1627, for a fatal duel, and sister to the Marshal Luxembourg, the disciple, perhaps the equal, of his kinsman Condé. She subsequently became the wife of the Duke of Mecklenburgh. Madame de Sevigné, in a letter, dated the 3rd of February, 1695, makes no laudatory mention of this duchess, whose sister, Mademoiselle de Boutteville, was courted by Condé. There exist, doubtless, families of earlier authenticated antiquity than that of Montmorency, of which these ladies and the Marshal were members, (See *Genl. Mag.* for September, 1840, p. 249), and whose illustration is coeval with the Capetian Bourbons; but that illustration has ever since, that is, since the tenth century, shone in undimmed splendour. "If the house of Bourbon were to perish," said Henry IV., "none would more worthily replace it than that of Montmorency." It reckons in its annals six constables, the highest office of the kingdom, eleven marshals, and four high admirals of France; and claims kindred, in some degree, with almost every crowned head in Europe.

Nor was the surname of Dieu-donné, of which I have stated the origin, left unused either in panegyric or ridicule; the former, of course, in multiplied elaborations; but the following example of the latter has all the sting and point of an epigram. It is ascribed to Bussi-Rabutin, whose "*Histoire Abrégée de Louis le Grand*," (1699—12mo.) is, on the other hand, a most fulsome encomium of the same monarch! I derive it from De Brienne's *Mémoires*, vol. ii. p. 304.

"Ce Roi si grand, si fortuné,
Plus sage que César, plus vaillant qu'
Alexandre,
On dit que Dieu nous l'a donné:
Hélas, s'il voulait le reprendre!"*

* Brienne subjoins a sonnet communicated to him, he says, by Boileau, though believed not to be its author. The admirers of Louis may contest its truth, in application to him; but its literary merit entitles it, I think, to attention.

"Ce peuple que jadis Dieu gouverna lui-même,
Trop las de son bonheur, voulut avoir un Roi:
'Eh bien!' dit le Seigneur, 'peuple ingrat et sans foi,
Tu sentiras bientôt le poids du diadème.
Celui que je mettrai dans le pouvoir suprême,
D'un empire absolu voudra régner sur toi;
Ses seules volontés lui serviront de loi,
Et rien n'assouvrira son avarice extrême."

But Bussi was, in every sense, a most profligate being. His profane licentiousness is distinctly stigmatized by Boileau, in his Eighth Satire, written, as Johnson's London, in imitation of the Tenth of Juvenal.

"Pirais, par ma constance, aux affronts
endurci,
Me mettre au rang des Saints qu'a célé-
brés Bussi." V. 41, 42.

He habitually used, it seems, as a prayer-book, a volume, in which were described the numerous *cornuted* husbands of the court, under the semblance of saints, those unfortunate *ἑσολοιδες*, as they are metaphorically designated by Theophrastus, whose honour, in the feeble custody of their consorts, unguarded by virtue, fell, like a defenceless citadel, too easy a prey to the seductive powers of aggression that assailed it; while the example of the sovereign, and triumphant ascendancy of his victims, overshadowed the hideousness of vice, and

gave to depravity all the allurements of splendour.

"..... Exeat aulâ
Qui volet esse pius."

Lucan viii. 493.

Probably, the only serious, though eventually unsuccessful, resistance encountered by Louis, in his licentious pursuits, was that of Louise de la Vallière; for the long-distant instance of Madame de Maintenon offers no fair parallel. Rulers seldom experience much difficulty in these conquests; and to none did they prove of easier achievement than to him. He needed not the formal authorisation of a law, similar to that meditated, we are told, by Cæsar, which should place at his command such, and as many, wives as he might desire, "*liberorum quærendorum causâ*." (Suetonius, cap. 51.) This we find confirmed by Dio-Cassius, or rather, Xiphilinus, who writes, (Lib. xliv. 7.) "*Ἀμλεῖ καὶ γυναιξίν, ὅποιας καὶ ὄσους ἂν θελήσῃ*

Il cherchera partout mille nouveaux moyens
Pour te ravir l'honneur, la liberté, les biens;
Tu te plaindras en vain de tant de violence.
Ce peuple en vit l'effet, il en fut étonné.
Ainsi règne aujourd' hui, par les vœux de la France,
Ce monarque absolu qu'on nomme DIEUDONNE."

This sonnet would, at least, as well suit the character, and be much more apposite to the position and fortunes of Napoleon. It is generally ascribed to the poet Hesnault, better known as the author of the famous "Sonnet de l'Avorton," written on the crime or *miscarriage*, as reported, of one of the queen's maids of honour, usually supposed, though certainly in error, to be Mademoiselle de Guerchi; for the event referred to by Hesnault occurred some years previous to this lady's *misfortune*. Voltaire also fell into this mistake. ("Siècle de Louis XIV. *Anecdotes*.") The sonnet is a tissue of antitheses, but, as a specimen of the taste which gave it celebrity, I may quote it.

"Toi, qui meurs avant que de naître,
Assemblage confus de l'être et du néant,
Triste Avorton, informe enfant,
Rebut du néant et de l'être.
Toi, que l'amour fit par un crime,
Et que l'honneur défait par un crime à son tour,
Funeste ouvrage de l'amour,
De l'honneur funeste victime.
Donnes fin aux remords par qui tu t'es vengé,
Et du fond du néant, où je t'ai replongé,
N'entretiens point l'horreur dont ma faute est suivie:
Deux tyrans opposés ont décidé ton sort;
L'amour, malgré l'honneur, t'a fait donner la vie,
L'honneur, malgré l'amour, t'a fait donner la mort."

The Jesuit Bouhours, "*Manière de bien Penser*," &c. p. 371, has criticised this composition, which La Place (*Picciés Curieuses*, v. 162,) attributes, unauthorisedly, to St. Evremont. Bayle has devoted an article to Hesnault; and a reference to the sonnet has, I believe, been made by some of our British essayists.

συνείναι οἱ ἐβόλησάν τινες ἐπιτρέψασαι." The Dictator's fatal end prevented the promulgation of this law (*lex*, it is observed, not *rogatio*); but his successor, Augustus, (Dio-Cassius, lib. 48.) authoritatively, took from her husband, Tiberius Nero, Livia Drusilla, though then pregnant of Drusus, the father of Germanicus—"quam dilexit," says Suetonius, "et probavit unice." He, doubtless, participated the belief, as expressed in a Christian poet—

"... Nunquam melius... cedere tædas,
..... quam quam prægnans nova nupta
jugatur."

Prudentius in Symmachum, v. 260.

The first Roman, however, who avowed the possession of two wives at a time, according to Plutarch, was Marc Antony; but polygamy had ever been repelled by the jurisprudence and practice of Rome, imperial or republican, and not less so by Greece; for the asserted bigamy of Socrates with

Myrto and Xantippe is now believed to be a falsehood. (See Plutarch, in *Vitâ Aristidis*, ed. Bryant, vol. ii. p. 326, and the *Lectiones Atticæ* of J. Luzac.)

In the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1840, page 22, an extract is introduced from St. Simon's Memoirs, stating the origin of the name of Beauharnais, on the occasion of the death of Madame de Miramion, widow of J. J. de Beauharnais, Seigneur de Miramion, whose father had exchanged his previous unseemly patronymic for this sonorous appellative. The lady, after the loss of her husband, though very young, only eighteen, beautiful and rich, devoted her long widowhood of forty-eight years to acts of piety and beneficence. She had rejected numerous suitors, and, amongst others, Bussi-Rabutin, who, under the protection of "le Grand Condé,"—a heroic act not omitted, I hope, by his recent biographer, Lord Mahon,* contrived

* The notice of this work in the recent Quarterly Review, No. 141, is ample in space and attractive in narration; but I may venture to assert, that it contains little of moment that has not been anticipated, under various heads, in the columns of this Magazine. I must also observe, that several inaccuracies have escaped the writer, when relying on his own stock of knowledge, and moving independently of his guide; for Lord Mahon's narrative, whenever directly referred to, appears historically correct. To his lordship, surely, cannot be imputed the anachronism at page 114, where it is affirmed that, at the last moments of Louis XIII. "the little Dauphin, now seven years old, exclaimed, with childish exultation, "Je suis Louis Quatorze." for, on his father's death, the 14th May 1643, the Dauphin, born the 5th September 1638, was still under five years of age. And at page 121, the Duke of Orleans, born the 25th April, 1608, (*le jour de St. Marc*, as stated in his Memoirs,) is called *old Gaston* in 1646, when only 38, his lordship's own age! See *Mémoires de feu M. le Duc d'Orléans, &c.* 1682, 12mo. anonymous, but written by Etienne Algay de Martignac. *Cardinal de Retz* (pp. 147, 153, 155, &c.) is written *du Retz*, and *lettre de cachet*, (p. 163) *du cachet*; an error which I am willing to assign to the press; but that excuse will hardly apply to the interposed *de*, in the name of Bussi-Rabutin, also at p. 163. Rabutin de Bussi might, not improperly, though not usually, be said; for the title was (Rabutin) Comte de Bussi; but *Bussi de Rabutin* is a complete misnomer, or inversion of the proper names. As well might a Frenchman say, Lord Wardour of Arundel, Lord Walden de Howard, Mr. Wilson of Croker, or transpose any other noble or eminent name. That of Bussi appertained to several families—Bussi-Brach, Bussi Le Clerc, Bussi d'Ambroise, &c. which it was necessary to discriminate, and equally so, this junior branch of the Rabutins from the elder, Rabutins-Chantal, to which belonged Madame de Sévigné. Apparently insignificant as these aberrations may be to a foreign ear, to the native they betray an imperfect acquaintance with the persons and usages of the time and country, as the not-uncommon Sir Peel, Sir Graham, &c. instead of Sir Robert, Sir James, in French writers, similarly evince an ignorance of our customs. At page 113, Mazarin is stated to have originally been a domestic—if understood as a menial, it is incorrect, but if meant in the sense and relation that so many now noble families stood, in their origin, to Wolsey, it is quite true; for Richelieu was still more powerful than our Cardinal, while the expression should have been less ambiguous. (See *Gent. Mag.* for September, 1840, p. 251.) Nor is the praise (p. 106,) given to Horace Walpole's French Style, as "of admirable purity, even by the admission of native critics," exact; for the merit assigned to it was by no means its purity, but the strength infused into it by a tincture of *foreign idiom*,

and accomplished her abduction. But even this unprincipled man was awed by the dignity of her resistance into an abandonment of further violence; and, thenceforward, all her faculties of will and deed were consecrated to the moral improvement and personal relief

of her fellow-beings. She was truly an admirable woman, as her *Life* (Paris, 1707) by her cousin, the Abbé de Choisy (Gent. Mag. April, 1842, p. 379) demonstrates. Madame de Sévigné, in her letter of 29th March, 1696, only three weeks preceding her

or English energy, compared with Madame Dudeffant's feebler diction—"La langue Française, (says Voltaire,) est une geuse fière, à qui il faut faire l'aumône malgré elle;" but it now accepts what it then fastidiously rejected or ungraciously received.

In the quotations from the noble author several faults occur, which, I am quite sure, could not have been committed by him, particularly at pages 158 and 160; for the transcripts from his lordship's volume generally, are perfectly correct in language; but they are too few to warrant any decided opinion on his style, though, from early education, habitual use of the tongue, and long establishment in the country, I may not be wholly unauthorised to pronounce one. I shall, however, observe, that his models appear rather chosen from the classical than the romantic school, from the purer and more chastened sources of the preceding centuries—than the more glowing and irregular system of modern composition. Still he will find, as a critic has remarked on such attempts, "que la langue Française est un instrument qui se laisse difficilement manier par un étranger." This article of the Review would afford various other grounds of animadversion, were I not apprehensive of prolonging the notice of it beyond due limits; for the subject certainly was little familiar to the writer.

Nor are our neighbours less aberrant in their conception of our language or literature. In the "Revue des Deux Mondes," a journal on a parallel rank with the Edinburgh or Quarterly Reviews, the special contributor for our English politics is M. Duvergier de Hauranne, whom we find, in the number for November last, page 612, quoting an expression of Mr. Joseph Sturge—"the selfish aristocracy and rampant church of England," which he gives in the original, and translates, "l'aristocratie égoïste, et l'église servile d'Angleterre." The ungracious epithet, by which Mr. Sturge characterizes the Church of England, could hardly be rendered in a sense more inverse to its meaning; but, as in French, the word *rampant* signifies *creeping*, the writer sought no further, and applied the English in synonymous acceptance. In heraldry, too, the term bears quite a different construction from its French version by M. de Hauranne. Yet this gentleman, an old deputy, is considered the first political writer in France on British affairs, though I may refer to the Gent. Mag. for November, 1841, p. 488, for a blunder of his, in confounding Lord Stanley with his father, the Earl of Derby, in character and person, and that, too, after having passed some days with these noblemen, who so little resemble each other in feature or manner, at Lathom House. He is the son of one of the principal merchants at Rouen, also a deputy, and my neighbour, for some years, in the "rue neuve des Mathurins," at Paris, where he died about 1832.

In the same periodical, M. Philarète Charles, to whom, especially, are committed the essays on English literature, at pages 638, 639, &c. represents the poet Burns as anterior to Cowper, ("suivi par Cowper.") and Barry Cornwall as the genuine name of the fictitious Procter! According to him, again, the Ballantynes of Edinburgh, when on the point of ruin by overtrading, were rescued and sustained by Scott. This is not their story. But, far less pardonable, in another article, at page 612, the Constable of France, Du Guesclin, it is stated, "prêchait. . . surtout la haine de l'Anglais,"—"not," adds the reviewer of the warrior's life, "qu'il a fait, et qui vivra autant que la France." Heaven forbid that such language should provoke a vindictive reciprocity! But these are no unfair specimens of the talent or liberality of the leading Parisian review; and further evidence could be easily adduced of similar tenor. Yet, while I fear that our transgressions in French literature are often quite as glaring, our national antipathy is less inflamed by our public writers, and old prejudices less embittered, because unaggravated, as with our rivals, by the rankling impatience of national pride to wash away the humiliation of defeat in the blood of their victors. But their Conqueror still survives.

"Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite, nunquam
Res equidem Trojæ victas aut regna fatebor."

Æneid, lib. viii. 470.

own death, in communicating that of Madame de Miramion to the Abbé de Coulanges, emphatically concludes, "Pour Madame de Miramion, cette mère de l'Eglise, ce sera une perte publique." Her only child, a daughter, married into another family; but her husband's brother was the progenitor of the fortunate Beauharnais, who have mingled their blood with so many of the sovereign houses of Europe; though, as Gibbon exhorted the ducal and lordly Spencers to consider the name of their poetic kinsman, the author of the *Faerie Queen*, as the brightest jewel of their coronet, so well may this prosperous race feel a legitimate pride in the association of Madame de Miramion's truly ennobling memory with their plebeian origin. No virtue, however, could redeem in St. Simon's estimation this inherent stain; and, indeed, numerous additional proofs of the novelty of the family's noblesse, have occurred to me since the article referred to was written. But it contains an error, which I am bound to rectify. At page 24 the historian Bignon is quoted as confounding Charles d'Hozier, the genealogist, with Bouvet de l'Hozier, (it should be *de Lozier*,) while he properly distinguishes them. Both, however, were engaged in the conspiracy of 1804, against Bonaparte, for which they, with seven others, though convicted, were granted their lives; when Georges, the Vendean Chief, forfeited his, and Pichegru fell a sacrifice, either to his own sensitive, or the Corsican's vengeful feelings, most probably to the former. And I equally believe Bonaparte innocent of any direct part in the death of Captain Wright, the following year, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of M. Henoult, his fellow-prisoner in the Temple. The unfortunate Wright was a native of Cork, born here in 1769. (See *Gent. Mag.* for October 1842, p. 365.)

Having, at the close of a note in page 593 of this Magazine for December last, intimated the intention of correcting some misconceptions in respect to Madame de la Vallière and Bussi-Rabutin, I have here endeavoured to fulfil the implied engagement. But before I allow myself to conclude this portion of my present

address, I cannot forbear pointing the reader's attention to the contrast exhibited by the seductive, unhappily too seductive, delineation transmitted to us of the French Court, caricatured by our own, at that period, in vulgar and vicious imitation, with the frigid, repulsive picture presented in Madame D'Arblay's narrative of royal life, under our austere George the Third, and his consort, the virtuous, unattractive, Charlotte.

"..... The bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change
more fierce,
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice."
Paradise Lost, i. 598—600.

It is, indeed, much to be regretted, that so important an advantage should have been passively surrendered, without an emulative effort to enliven the abode of morality, and, for the torpor and frivolousness of an ultra-Spanish ceremonial, to substitute the graces and charms of purified social intercourse. In the instance adverted to, on the contrary, we see evaporate the spirit and powers of youth, and its elastic vivacity, chained in fetters of vapid forms, ultimately sink in languor and inaction; its time consumed and its talents dissolved; for greatly inferior, surely, will be found the gifted lady's subsequent writings to those which preceded her splendid servitude. Even a palace, immersed in solemn dulness, soon loses the enchantment with which popular illusion complacently invests all royal associations, and becomes one of "dim night," as expressed by the dying Romeo.

Yours, &c. J. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Feb. 13th.

THE Bill of Mortality for the metropolis, which appears in your current number, exhibits the burials from Dec. 27 to Jan. 24 as amounting to 827; a view of the state of public health which would be highly gratifying if true, but produced, I am afraid, by the accidental substitution of one week's return for the result of four.

Since the commencement of your time-honoured Magazine, a brief summary of the bills of mortality has been considered worthy of a place in your

pages, but various circumstances have combined to render that statement so inaccurate and defective, that I am induced to believe it has long ceased to be a matter of interest or utility to your readers. The weekly bills, from which your abstract is taken, are prepared and published by the Company of Parish Clerks. They were originated about the beginning of the 17th century, when the frequent recurrence of the plague in London, and its devastating effects on the inhabitants, led to the establishment of these notices as a warning to the court, and to others, to leave the town whenever that pestilence became more than usually fatal.* They reported the number of christenings and burials in each week, with the respective ages of persons deceased, and the causes of death, which were ascertained by females called searchers, whose duty it was to examine all dead bodies, and report to the parish clerks of what disease they died.

The somewhat obsolete names of these diseases seriously injured the reputation of the bills; but they have become every year more defective, by the discontinuance, on the part of some of the larger parishes, to furnish the returns; indeed, of the entire body of parish clerks, I believe scarcely two-thirds now make their reports to the Company. In addition, the great and increasing number of interments in cemeteries and private burial grounds, which are never entered in the parochial registers, do not, of course, find their way into the public bills, although the deaths may have occurred in the parishes they include. Thus incomplete, it is obvious they are of very little use, and upon their testimony it would be idle to attempt to form an estimate of the sanitary condition of the metropolis.

* It is said that by far the greater part of mankind were swept away by this Indian pestilence, which ravaged Asia, Africa, and Europe, in succession. In London above 20,000 persons died of the plague in 1563, above 15,000 in 1592, and in 1603 more than 36,000. It was extremely fatal in 1625, when above 35,000 died of it, and the last great plague of 1665 destroyed 68,596 persons. After the conflagration of the whole city in 1666, the plague languished, and finally disappears from the Bills of Mortality in 1679.

To remedy this defect, a Table of Mortality has been recently issued from the Office of the Registrar General of Births, &c. compiled from weekly returns obtained from the Metropolitan Registrars of the *deaths* registered in each district, without reference to the place of burial. These tables are of undoubted efficiency, and as they include all the parishes within the boundaries of the old Bills of Mortality, I would venture to suggest that a monthly abstract prepared from them would be much more acceptable to your readers than the present imperfect and fallacious account. The importance of accurate information as to the health of a population amounting to nearly two millions, the largest, perhaps, that is anywhere congregated in so small a space, will, I imagine, be universally admitted.

Before laying down my pen, I am tempted somewhat abruptly to remark, that the subject of the hereditary transmission of avocation incidentally referred to by your erudite correspondent J. R. in his last communication, (p. 149) is one of considerable curiosity and interest. In the Church, the Army, and the Navy, we have numerous instances of an uninterrupted pursuit of the same profession through several generations, and our commercial interests afford examples of ancient descent, which will almost bear a comparison with the genealogy of some noble families. The house of Childs and Co. cited by J. R. is known to possess documents proving its existence as a bank in 1663, and as the founder, Sir Josiah Child, probably blended the banker with the merchant some years before, your correspondent correctly dates it from the Commonwealth. In stating, however, that no individual of the founder's family has for many years been connected with it, J. R. has overlooked the fact, that at the present time the largest share in the bank is held by the Countess of Jersey, as heiress to her maternal grandfather, Robert Child, esq. of Osterley Park, co. Middlesex, a direct descendant of the founder.† The books of Messrs. Hoares of Fleet

† Within a few years back, two of our richest bankers were peeresses, the late Duchess of St. Alban's as chief partner in the house of Coutts and Co. and Lady Jersey.

Street go back to 1680, those of Snow and Co. to 1685, and it may be mentioned that the firm of Stone, Martins, and Stone claim to represent the house

of Sir Thomas Gresham, the munificent founder of the Royal Exchange.
Yours, &c. J. T. H.

ON COLLARS OF THE ROYAL LIVERY. No. VII.

THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

"It was a custom in the Roman army, that whenever a soldier had particularly distinguished himself in the field, and could bring witnesses of his gallantry, he might press his claim to the reward of a torquis in these words: *Imperator torque me dona*. The torquis thus claimed was rarely refused." (Rev. J. B. Deane, F.S.A. on Torques, in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 4, 9.)

The use of Collars as personal decorations, in testimony of military service, is perfectly familiar from modern practice. It has an ancient parallel in the custom of the Roman armies, which had their bands of Torquati—originally those, there is reason to suppose, who had won such collars from their fallen enemies. It is certain that the barbarous chieftains of Germany and Gaul were decorated with heavy collars of solid gold, some of which are still occasionally exhumed both on the continent, and in our own islands, particularly in Ireland.

It was in a somewhat different spirit that the Collars of Livery were worn. They were emblems of feudal allegiance, rather than badges of merit.

Still, as a distinction not descending below a defined grade in rank, and connected with that main test of nobility, the right of bearing coat-armure, they were to a certain extent badges of honour; and as such we find them mentioned on occasion of one of the most memorable military triumphs in English history, the victory of Agincourt.

It is related by Juvenal des Ursins, that, before the battle, King Henry addressed his army, and granted to all those of his retinue (*compagnie*), who were not already noble, that they should enjoy such privileges as the nobility of England enjoyed, and have liberty, in token thereof, to wear a Collar of Esses of his livery.

"Le Roy d'Angleterre . . . accorda que tous ceux de sa compagnie, qui n'estoient nobles, il les ennoblirait, et leur en donneroit lettres, et vouloit que deslors ils jouissent de telles franchises comme les Nobles d'Angleterre; et afin qu'on les cogneust, il leur donna congé de

porter un collier de lettres S. de son ordre."

The historian of Agincourt has treated this statement as too improbable to be credited. He has thrown it into a note as follows:

"Des Ursins, p. 316, pretends to give Henry's speech on the occasion, in which, after exhorting them to keep up their spirits and rely on Providence, and the justice of their cause, he is made to promise that such of his soldiers as were not noble, should be ennobled, and, that they might be known, he gave them permission to wear collars of S.S. of his livery. The improbability of this circumstance is too obvious to entitle it to any credit." (Hist. of the Battle of Agincourt, by Sir Harris Nicolas, 2nd edit. 1832, p. 98.)

Had this censure been applied to Shakspeare's poetical version of the same speech,

"For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; he he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition.—"

it would certainly have been difficult to dispute its justice, or to regard the promises put into the King's mouth otherwise than as a very exaggerated fiction. But a more considerate investigation will probably lead to the conclusion, that the incident related by Des Ursins, not merely is sober prose, but has almost as close an approach to accuracy as could be expected from a foreigner. As he is writing the history of his own times, it must be conceded that, however he might mistake occurrences, or the usages of foreign nations, he is not likely to imagine an incident inconsistent with the general practices and sentiments of his age. If his statement be improbable in its details, it can scarcely be entirely unfounded.

In the composition of the speech itself, Des Ursins assumed, no doubt, the usual historical license, and it may be further admitted that the other incidents are French instead of English,—the letters of nobility are French, and so is the *permission* to wear the Livery Collar.* Still, though the King's promises are attired in a French dress, they are not in themselves absurd or improbable; a French king, in the like situation, might very probably have done exactly what Des Ursins says: which, in his words, have neither the extravagance of Shakspeare's nor of Sir Harris Nicolas's translation. The words "such of his soldiers as were not noble," may appear to be literally justified by the general terms "tous ceux de sa compagnie qui n'estoient nobles," yet Des Ursins probably never had in his mind to reckon among the King's companions every common soldier, "be he ne'er so vile," but only the leaders and captains, who were likely to aspire to the rank of armigeri, and the distinction of coat-armour.†

But, further, Des Ursins appears to have founded his account upon a report which had reached him of a favour granted by King Henry to his victorious army, not before, but within two years after the battle. This is subsequently noticed by Sir Harris Nicolas (p. 169).

On the musters made in 1417, various sheriffs were directed to require

all persons to prove their right to the coate-armures they wore; but those "who had borne arms with the King at the battle of Agincourt," were specially excepted, and allowed to pass without further question.‡ This record affords ground for presuming that, as King Henry sanctioned the arbitrary assumption of coat-armour (answering to the French "letters of nobility") after the battle, he might well have promised equivalent privilege before it; or, at least, it shows, in support of Des Ursins, that the victors of Agincourt were rewarded very much in the way he states.

Nicholas Upton, who wrote his essay *de militari officio* within a quarter of a century of the battle of Agincourt, also justifies the representation of Des Ursins by mentioning the Collar of Esses as one mark of nobility.

"In Anglia autem, quando Dominus rex aliquem nobilitat, solet una cum feodo, ut prædicatum est, liberatam suam nobilitato coadunare: *Quæ liberata est unum Collarium cum literis S de auro vel argento fabricatum.*" Upton, *de milit. officio*, p. 33.

I have already mentioned that the degree of nobility which the Livery Collar was deemed to confer, was that of Esquire, and which is still its power in the case of the Heralds, but this will be further illustrated from another source.

J. G. N.

* See the French licenses of this nature cited in No. II. March 1842, p. 253.

† In one of the accounts of the Frenchmen slain at Agincourt in this enumeration: "There were alaine in all of the French part to the number of ten thousand men, whereof were princes and noblemen bearing banners, 126; to these of knights, esquires, and gentlemen, so manie as made up the number of 8,400 (of the which 500 were dubbed knights the night before the battell); so as of the meaner sort not above 1600." (Holinshed.) This account, if correct, would tend to show the very large proportion of the lesser nobility which entered into the composition of the French army: and though the various other accounts, which Sir Harris Nicolas has collected (without the above, in his History of the battle, p. 133.) have so much discrepancy that it is difficult to come to a conclusion, still, the calculation of the Cotton. MS. Cleop. C. rv. seems, in round numbers, to be nearly correct, viz. 3 Dukes, 5 Earls, 100 Barons, 2,000 coat-armours, and 10,000 altogether. (Monstrelet alone, of the French authorities, admits that 10,000 were killed; others say from 3,000 to 4,600. Holinshed says that the Comte de Charolois buried about 5,800 upon the field.) Supposing the composition of the English army to have resembled the French, we may estimate from this to how many "de sa compagnie" King Henry's grant of "nobility" might apply.

‡ Rymer, ix. 457.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION OF RELIGIOUS
HOUSES, No. II.

“ Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors,
And to green meadows changed the swampy shores ?
Thinned the rank woods ; and for the cheerful grange
Made room where wolf and bear were used to range ?
Who taught, and showed by deeds, that gentler chains
Should bind the vassal to his lord's domains ?
The thoughtful monks—

Wordsworth's Poem on S. Bees.

WILLIAM de Warren's charter afforded us an account of the establishment of a Religious House under very propitious circumstances. By the piety of their founder the monks were at once placed in a fitting abode, sufficiently endowed with the necessaries and conveniences of life, and thus enabled to devote themselves, without distraction, to the religious duties and exercises of their state. My present translation turns to us the other side of the picture. It tells us of a little band of monks leaving their parent cloister to settle in a border county; of their soon seeing their new abode laid desolate by the ravages of an invading army; of their flying back for refuge to the gate of the abbey they had quitted, but refused admittance there; of their wandering forth again, not knowing where to lay their heads; of their encountering many difficulties and delays before a suitable spot for their habitation could be found for them; and when finally settled there, of their being obliged to labour with their hands in clearing the ground and bringing it into cultivation, in order to obtain for themselves means of subsistence. As a future charter will better illustrate the motives which induced colonies of monks thus to quit their mother convent for new settlements, it is to the last feature of this picture that I will confine my introductory notice of the present translation.

LABOUR, we are told,* is the first word of the Benedictine rule; the Benedictines it was who gave to our ancestors, accustomed to associate toil only with slavery, the first example of labour performed by freemen, and by none was their example more zealously followed than by the Cistercians, the

order in which the inmates of Byland Abbey were enrolled. Indeed, these labours were not only voluntarily chosen, but necessary. In assigning to a new colony of monks a place of settlement, some spot was generally fixed upon which had hitherto been uncultivated, or had been ravaged by an enemy; which was so overgrown by thickets or flooded by water, as to be unprofitable to its owner. But I will proceed with this description in better words than my own. The diligent historian of Innocent the Third † has thus worked up the ancient notices of these labours of the monks, as he finds them scattered through the charters and documents of the middle ages.

“ With their own hands they cleared the forest, and, in places where the wolf had made his lair, erected the peaceful habitations of man. They turned aside the desolating stream, and by embankments forced the flooded waters back into their channel, and thus rich meadows smiled where shortly before the owl's cry and the mournful croak of the frog had alone been heard. Nay, their love of solitude, and their ardent desire to subjugate in all ways the passions of human nature, led them, of their own accord, to seek out spots which were even unhealthy, and to render them by tillage not merely healthy, but productive. And if England,” the historian continues, quoting the authority of Mr. Hallam, “ so early as the eleventh century was better cultivated than many other countries, if it could boast of more fruitful arable and meadow land, she owed her obligation for this to the labours of the monks, who had early found in that country a friendly home.”

Such is a foreigner's testimony to the benefits conferred by the labours of monks in our own beloved country, and it is confirmed by her great living

* *Mores Catholici*, x. 301.

† Hurter, iii. 561.

poet in the beautiful lines which I have prefixed as a motto to this paper.

Let me return to the continent to borrow one other little picture of monastic toil, and then I will no longer detain the reader from my extracts from Abbot Philip's narrative. Speaking of Herluin, founder of Bec, and of his first monks, William of Jumièges says,

" You would have seen them, after the office of the church, going into the fields to spend the day in agricultural labours ; the abbot carrying the seeds on his head, and holding tools in his hand ; some clearing the ground, others carrying manure on their shoulders, some spreading it on the ground ; no one eating his bread in idleness, all returning to the church at the hour of the divine office, and then sitting down to a meal of oaten bread and herbs with salt and water."*

BYLAND ABBEY IN YORKSHIRE.

The History of the Foundation of the House of Byland, written by Philip, third Abbot of the aforesaid house, as he heard it from his predecessor, Abbot Roger, and other seniors of this house.

" By the disobedience of our first parents, man's memory is so greatly obscured and clouded, that, unless the actions and events of this earthly life are expressly committed to writing, the power of oblivion soon prevails, and causes them altogether to pass and fade away as though they had never been. Wherefore we have thought it fitting, by a short history, to make known to our successors the cause, form, and manner, or the process of foundation of our house of Byland, as we have frequently heard it from older persons, who were fully informed thereof by Master Roger, our predecessor of pious memory, and many others who came from Calder."

After this preface the history proceeds to relate how, in the year 1134, twelve monks went forth from the Abbey of Furnes, and settled at Calder, under their abbot Gerold, where they continued for the space of four years, and were just beginning to build, when their new abode was utterly laid waste in a hostile invasion of the country by David, king of Scotland. Upon this they fled for refuge to their mother abbey of Furnes ; but, on arriving at the gate, were met by the abbot and convent, who had heard

of their approach, and who, from fear (it would seem) of some dissensions likely to ensue, denied them entrance. Turning sorrowfully away from their own home they determined to seek the advice and counsel of Archbishop Thurstan, and set out on foot towards York, having nothing with them but their clothing and a few books, which were carried in a wain drawn by oxen. When this little company were approaching the town of Thirsk, they were met (the history tells us)

" by the seneschal of the Lady Gundrea, relict of Nigel de Albany, and mother of Roger de Mowbray, a youth then under the wardship of King Stephen, but soon to receive possession of his lands. This seneschal, much admiring their deportment, diligently enquired from the abbot, how he and his monks had come into such grievous trouble, and learning the cause thereof, devoutly entreated them to dine that day at the table of his mistress, who was then lodging at the castle of Thirsk, the town close at hand. To this request the abbot acceded, confidently trusting his own and his monks' necessity to the will of God. But the seneschal went on before to the castle to give his mistress notice of their approach, and how in her name he had from motives of piety invited them to dinner. Now when Abbot Gerold and his monks arrived thither, with their wain following them, and the said lady, who was sitting in an upper chamber, saw secretly through the window their miserable plight, she was moved by pious compassion and burst into tears. Their arrival, however, made her glad, and being much edified by their demeanour and simplicity, she kept them all with her, and caused their necessities to be bountifully supplied, strictly forbidding their departure and faithfully engaging to provide for them, within a short time, both a place of abode and means of subsistence. And since the abbot and his convent could not travel with the said lady from manor to manor through the country, nor was it meet that they should do so, she sent them to her uncle, Master Robert de Alney, a Norman, who had been a monk of Whitby, and was then living as a hermit at Hode as aforesaid. There she caused them to be well and honorably maintained until her son Roger de Mowbray came to his lands from the wardship of King Stephen."

Of this their sojourn at Hode the history gives an account, and then proceeds :—

* *Mores Catholicici*, x. 302.

" Four years being thus passed at

Hode, and many persons admitted to conversion there, Abbot Roger besought the Lady Gundrea to mention to the Lord Roger de Mowbray, her son, that the situation of Hode was too confined for building an abbey there, and that he should provide another and a more convenient site for his monks, whose numbers and possessions daily increased. Certain veteran soldiers discharged from the court and family of the said Lord Roger had been converted to them, and had brought with them no little temporal wealth, and by their assistance a grange had been built at Wilden. Among these soldiers there were two of great name and prudence, Landric de Agys, and Henry de Wasprey, and a third also, not inferior in prudence, Henry Bugge, who had charge of the works at the abbey, and as time went on they obtained many benefits for their house. For as soon as they entered this our new abode, it was reported throughout the province that we had lately received the support of many noble and well-born men, and thus the devotion of all who heard it was inclined towards us.

“But the Lady Gundrea hearing and entertaining the petition of Abbot Roger, and giving diligent heed to the sudden and unexpected conversion of the soldiers, began to show them more abundant grace and favour. Wherefore she requested Lord Roger her son, to permit her to bestow upon the monks out of her own dowry the vill of Byland on the Moor. To this supplication of his mother's the said Roger devoutly and graciously acceded in the year of our Lord 1143, about the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and he himself gave to the said monks the said vill and all its appurtenances.

“This donation being perfected, Abbot Roger and his monks, in obedience to the admonition and precept of Roger de Mowbray, removed from Hode to a certain place in the neighbourhood of Byland, upon the stream called the Rye, and there they built for themselves a small cell where their tiled building is now erected, not far from the abbey, which that noble person, Walter d'Essec, Lord of Helmsley, a short time, that is, thirteen years before, had piously built, and which is now called Rievaulx. And so Abbot Roger and his monks remained upon the Rye five years. The intention and purpose of Roger de Mowbray had been that the abbey should, if possible, be built on the south bank of the river Rye, in order that we might receive in all respects the same advantages and easements from the water which the monks of Rievaulx enjoy

on the north bank. But the situation of the place rendered this impossible; the two houses were too near each other to allow of it, for at every hour of the day and night the one convent could hear the bells of the other, and this was unseemly and could not in any way long be borne.”

The history now turns aside to detail several minor events which took place, and some territorial changes and additions to the property of the convent. These are not sufficiently important to merit our attention, excepting only one passage, which I will translate, as giving us an interesting example of the care which the Religious Houses evinced for the “spiritual wants” (as our phrase now runs) of those who became dependent upon them in their character of proprietors of the soil. If churches were chiefly built, as we may gratefully acknowledge, by the piety of the great thanes and lay nobility of our land, this instance will prove that, where opportunity offered, ecclesiastics were not less forward in this good work; and their personal co-operation in it, and minute care for little matters relating to the ornament of God's house, adds much life and reality to the narrative.

“Afterwards Abbot Roger, considering within himself the divers perils and the fatigue which his parishioners underwent, in coming from Scalton to the mother church of Byland, as well for the purpose of hearing the divine office, as in order to partake of the sacraments of the Church, went to the Lord Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, formerly Abbot of Fountains, in the first year of his pontificate, that is to say in 1146, to make his humble supplication and request. This was that he would grant leave to him and his convent to build a chapel in the vill of Scalton, which is within the limits of the parish church of Byland; grounding his petition principally upon the aforesaid perils, and for the benefit of the heirs and tenants of his pious benefactor, Lord Hugh Malbys. In this chapel, the men of the said vill of Scalton were only to hear the divine office, and to receive the sacraments of the church, perpetual reservation being made to the mother church of Byland of the right of sepulture of the parishioners in Scalton, which right is to this day carefully observed. Having obtained a licence, the said Abbot R. and his monks diligently and devoutly erected at their own expense a chapel in the middle of the vill of Scalton. The

chapel being built and finished, and as befits the house of God decently furnished with books, vestments, a font, and other necessary ornaments, Abbot Roger gave commandment to Landric de Agys, his cellarer, that with all haste and reverence he should cause to be conveyed in a wain, the lesser bell of the said mother church of Byland, to her said daughter of Scaltou. This Landric duly performed, and everything, as has been said, being duly and honorably provided, the said Abbot Roger conferred the chapel on a certain clerk called Richard. And he, on the presentation of Abbot Roger, was canonically instituted by the said Lord Archbishop Henry, and he had and kept charge of it for 54 years, without any interruption either of years or times, namely, for eight years in the reign of King Stephen, and throughout the whole reign of King Henry, son of the Empress Matilda, and throughout the whole reign of King Richard, son of the said King Henry; and the said Kings, Henry and Richard, have by their charters confirmed Byland with its appurtenances."

After this account, we shall be better prepared to afford ready credence to the next passage of the history which I will translate. From this passage it appears, that Robert de Mowbray was desirous of granting to the convent the right of patronage or advowson of several churches, with the view of their ultimately obtaining the appropriation of them to their own use. It may be worth while just to point out what would have been the difference between these two acts. With the former we are all familiar—it would merely have transferred the right of nominating the incumbents of these benefices to the monks, leaving the right of receiving the tithes and profits annexed thereto untouched. The latter on the contrary would have affected the right to these revenues, and vested them in the convent, imposing on them however the obligation of performing either personally or by deputy the spiritual duties of the benefice. We shall see, however, that Abbot Roger was too disinterested to accept this grant; he had observed the evils which frequently ensued from appropriations, and therefore, at the risk of offending their patron, he withheld himself from accepting his bounty. Such an instance as this ought to make us cautious how we believe the sweeping invectives against religious houses, in which our writers indulge

when treating of appropriations. That they finally led to the great impoverishment of the Church, and that this injury, by the dissolution of the monasteries, and the transfer of so many impropriated tithes into lay hands, has become well nigh irremediable, we are now painfully experiencing; there is scarcely one populous town the condition of which does not bring it home to us. But this termination, resulting from events which could not be foreseen, does not justify an indiscriminate censure of the motives of those with whom the misfortune originated.

"But Roger de Mowbray, seeing that many had come together to serve God, and that the spot where the monks abode in the vicinity of Byland, could not, as has been said above, be made convenient for the construction of an abbey, and that the vicinity of Rievaulx made it altogether unfitting; on his return from the East country, added to his gift an extension of their bounds, and in the year 1147 gave them for the site of their abbey two carucates of waste land, according to the measurement of Hugh Malbys his steward, lying in the vicinity of Cuckwald, beneath the hill of Blackhow. Moreover, Lord Thomas de Colevyle quit-claimed and gave to God and the monks all the land which is between the pool of their mill and Thorpe. He gave also all Bersclyve and Bertoft, and the appurtenances of the vill of Cuckwald, lying to the north towards Whitaker, to do therewith whatsoever they would for ever.

"The said Roger Mowbray likewise granted to Abbot Roger and the monks the right of patronage of the churches of Thirsk, Hovingham, and Kirkly Moor-side, together with many other possessions. But the said Abbot Roger, being a man of scrupulous conscience for the care of souls, refused to accept these gifts, protesting and declaring that they were already amply and sufficiently endowed. This refusal much displeased Lord Roger de Mowbray; for his intention had been, that the Abbot and monks, having obtained the right of patronage of these churches, might in process of time more easily have obtained their appropriation to their own use. And it was said that on the occasion of this refusal, the right of patronage of the said churches was given, at the instance and petition of the said Sampson de Alhany, Roger Mowbray's cousin, to the aforesaid canons of Hode, who are now called of Newburgh, among whom the said Sampson devoted himself to God, and took on him the habit of a canon regular. He obtained also from the Arch-

bishop of York, and the Bishop of Lincoln, that the said canons of Hode should have peaceful possession, during the life of Sampson himself, of all the churches which the said Sampson held before his entrance into religion.

"Now when the aforesaid monks had sojourned, as has been said, four years with their abbot Gerold, at Hode, and five years afterwards with abbot Roger, upon the Rye, in the vicinity of Byland, they began diligently to *clear the ground*,* on the western side, within and near to Middleburgh, and to build below the moor in the said region of Cukwald, and they straightway removed into the said territory of Cukwald, where they diligently erected and built a small stone church, a cloister, and other houses and offices, as is still plainly to be seen in the same place, and from that time they abode there in holy religion during thirty years. During which time many nobles, as well from those regions as from Westmoreland, devoutly offered large donations in frank almoigne to the said abbot Roger, and his monks, as will appear below."

MR. URBAN,

WE generally attribute ferocity of manners to barbaric nations, and the possession of the stern and severer virtues to people in the rude and early stages of social combination: we suppose, as they become civilised, that they also grow refined in manners, and are more susceptible of the tender emotions and softer influences which grow up under the protection of mild laws and improved education. Now, as each strong and powerful passion is manifested in some way that distinguishes it from others; so the feeling, and whatever else may be allied

* *Assartare*.—The special meaning of this word is to clear *forest* land, to root up *trees*. I may add here that the care of the monks, in the opposite direction of preserving timber trees was no less beneficial. It is recorded, in commendation of Alexander, the first abbot of Kirkstall, that, for the sake of his successors, he was so careful of the extensive woods which God's favor had bestowed upon him, that he never cut any wood for building materials from thence, but obtained it all from a distance.

"Ampla nemora, quæ favente Deo adquisierat, ita diligenter adquisivit posteris futura, ut nil unquam ad edificandum inde sumeret, sed aliunde omnia comparavit." Monast. i. 856.

5

to it in gentleness of character, of compassion or pity for others, and sorrow for our own calamities, is supposed to be outwardly shown by "*tears*," the natural channel of relief to the afflicted heart,

Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.

This outward manifestation of grief is, I should think, generally believed to be indicative of a mind that has little strength or mastery over its feelings. It is seen in children, in females commonly, but so rarely in those of the other sex, that the poet (Wordsworth) mentions it as a very remarkable circumstance to see

"—a man full grown
Weep in the public road alone."

And yet, in those days in which the heroic virtues were in fullest vigour, and active courage and passive endurance of pain were the twin paths of glory, tears often flowed from below the helmet's shade, and the bosom that throbbed with sympathy beneath its iron hauberk, was not ashamed to exhibit to others the effects of its emotion. The son of Anchises was among the bravest of the brave, and stood with the foremost in the fields of victory; yet the poet who selected him for his hero, has not been afraid of describing the overflowing tenderness of his nature, and how easily he was moved to tears "*Demisit lacrimas*;" and similar expressions; as "*lacrymis obortis*," &c. were characteristic not only of the nature of Æneas, but of others of his brave companions in arms, and would seem to form a peculiar habit of mind susceptible of strong passions of opposite kinds, which no artificial refinement endeavoured to conceal. Thus the Indian savages, "the stoics of the woods," men of such iron frames and impassive nerves, that they can bear torture without shrinking, are described in the violent excitements of discourse to give way to repeated effusions of tears; which would seem to shew that *tears* ought to be considered as one of the natural outlets of strong passion of various kinds, and not as the proof of a weak and womanish disposition. We must, then, I think, account for such displays of feeling being so unusual as almost

to be unknown, in times of increased civilization, as in our own, which were common in olden days, from this cause; that any strong and violent exhibition of feeling is considered inconsistent with that gentleness, equanimity, and elegance of manners, that are now required in society. Of all marks of inward emotion, *tears* would be among the strongest, and would therefore be most subject to the ridicule of those who did not participate in the powerful causes from which they sprung. Good education may also be presumed so to strengthen the moral powers of the mind, as to give it greater command in the suppression of its feelings, and general mastery over itself in those great emergencies which "shake terribly the frame of man." What, however, has led me particularly into these reflections at the present time, has arisen from accidentally having turned to the debates in Parliament during the time of James and Charles, and seen, with some degree of surprise (considering that the two centuries that have since passed, have made no remarkable change in our modes of thinking or acting,) how often senatorial eloquence was assisted, or at least accompanied, by *tears*, and how easily men of all parties and characters alike felt this "dew of nature" steal into their eyes. What would be thought in the present day if the Times or Morning Post informed us that "Here Sir Robert Peel was obliged to sit down for some minutes, while his sobs and tears showed how deeply he was moved?" "Here the Speaker was so affected by Mr. Wakley's statement as to cry audibly." "As Lord Palmerston continued addressing the House, large tears were seen by many members silently stealing down Sir Robert Inglis's cheeks," while "Lord John Russell threw himself back on the bench, and, covering his face with his handkerchief, gave way to a hearty cry." "Mr. Milner Gibson roared like a child."—Now this, Mr. Urban, might read rather strangely at first, but is not without example in the reported debates of earlier times. In those for instance in the reign of Charles the First, on the Petition of Rights, we read, "Here the Speaker started up from the chair, and

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apprehending Sir John Elliot intended to fall upon the Duke, said, *with tears in his eyes*, There is a command laid upon me to interrupt any that should go about to lay an aspersion on the Ministers of State." "Sir Robert Philips spoke, and mingled his words with weeping." "Sir Edward Coke, overcome with passion, seeing the desolation that was likely to ensue, was forced to sit down, when he began to speak, through the abundance of tears." "Yea, the Speaker in his speech could not refrain from weeping and shedding of tears; besides a great many, whose great griefs made them dumb and silent." "The House was now in open disorder—the Speaker weepingly implored them to 'let him go.'" When King Charles signed the warrant for the execution of Lord Stafford, "his reasons he did not express without tears." During the quarrell of the House of Commons and the army, "Cromwell spoke with great vehemence, and with many tears," and the author of "Killing no Murder" says, "he conquered most by prayers and tears." Again, "Cromwell shed tears in describing Charles's interview with his children at Caversham." Again, "when intelligence was received from the mutinous regiments, Cromwell wept bitterly." Once more, "Cromwell said to them, (Goodwin and others,) with many tears, that he would rather have taken a shepherd's staff, than the Protectorship." But Cromwell seemed to possess the tears of the crocodile, as well as his fangs. By following the course of the debates in Rushworth and the Parliamentary History, innumerable other examples might be found; but what I have given is sufficient to shew how deeply those men of inflexible wills and undaunted courage both to suffer and to do, must have been moved in the commencement of their great struggle; how dark and big with woe was this cloud that hung over the House, how deep was the source from which their sorrows overflowed, and how soon those waters of grief that rose in their eyes were exchanged for showers of blood that burst from their hearts.

I am not sure that this habit of assisting eloquence with weeping, was not brought into fashion by the fan-

tical preachers, whether Presbyterians, or of other sects, and then spread through other classes of society.

Yours, &c. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *Stamford, Feb. 16.*

I SEND you a transcript of a remarkable letter of Oliver Cromwell, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and engaged in the subjugation of Tipperary in the year 1649. The original is in the possession of Mrs. Tryon, of this place, and has been handed down to that lady from her great-grandmother, Mrs. Judith Smith, of Liddington, in Rutland, who was the eldest daughter of Sir Euseby Pelsant, alias Buswell, of Clipston, in Northamptonshire, and Cadeby, in Leicestershire, by his first wife, Margaret Twisden, of Wye, in Kent.

Its conclusion, in particular, may be pointed out as characteristic of the writer; and, perhaps, still more the postscript, with its decisive and pe-remptory termination.

“S^r,

“It hath pleased God to be verie gracious to us hitherto in the possessing of Cashell, Fethard, & Ragh-hill Castle, wthout any blood. Callan cost us at least 4. or 5. men, but we are poss^{ed} of it also, & of div^{se} other places of good importance. We are in the verie bowells of Tipp^{ary}, and hope will lye advantageously (by the blessing of God,) for further attempts. Many places take upp o^r men; wherefore I must needs be earnest wth you to spare us what you can. If you can send two Companies more of yo^r Regiment to Mayallo, do it; if not, one att the least, that so my Lord Broghill may spare us 2. or 3. of Coll. Ewers to meete him wth the rest of his Regiment at Fermoy. Give Collonell Ewers what assistance you can in the businesse I have sent to him about. Salute all my Friends wth you. My service to S^r Will^m Fenton. Pray for us. I rest

“Yo^r verie loving Friend,

“O. CROMWELL.

“*Fethard, 9th of Feb. 1649.*

“S^r if you thinke that we draw you to low in men whilst we are in acc^{on}, I p^{sume} you are in no danger; however, I desire you would make this use of it, to ridd the Towne of Corke of suspicious & ill-affected p^{sons} as

fast as you can; & herein deale wth effect.”

(Directed,) For Collonell Phaire, Govern^r of Corke, these.
haast-haast.

O. CROMWELL.

Endorsed, The Lo. Leu^t Letter to mee the ninth of Feb^r. 1649, about sending men.

L. P.

Mallo pasest.*

This Colonel Phaire is mentioned in Smith's History of Cork, and frequently in the historical records of his own time. In 1648 Lord Inchiquin imprisoned him and Sir William and Captain Fenton, who were afterwards exchanged for Lord Inchiquin's son, then a prisoner in the Tower of London.

In 1649 the Kentish regiment is mentioned as forming for Ireland, under Colonel Phaire, (Perfect Diurnal, April 16 to 23,) and shortly after it was ready to march for Ireland. (Perfect Occurrences, May 25 to June 1.)

In 1654 Col. Phaire, then Governor of Cork, together with Col. Saunders, Governor of Kinsale, declared for the Parliament against the army (see Ludlow); and in 1656 Henry Cromwell informed Thurloe, (see IV. 501.) that the meetings of the Quakers were attended by Col. Phaire, Major Wallis, and most of the chief officers; some soldiers and a cornet of his own troop having turned Quakers, which last had wrote to him in that style; and Major Hodder, then Governor of Kinsale, kept one of them to preach to the soldiers.

There is an anecdote of Cromwell having commended to him the bearer of a letter as a fit subject for the gallows, which Mr. Magner suspecting, gave it to a puritanical officer for delivery, which so surprised Col. Phaire, that he ventured to postpone the execution until he communicated with Cromwell, and thus Magner's trick was discovered.

Some exploit of Col. Phaire gained him the popular soubriquet of “Field-fare,” the name of a bird, and it has been supposed that this name originated from his preaching in the open air near the lough of Cork. It is

* “Mallo pasest” is in another handwriting, as if by an inferior officer.

believed that he became a Quaker with most of the soldiers of his regiment. His descendants still remain in the south of Ireland; and, I am informed that about thirty years ago there was a firm of paper-makers in the North Main Street, Cork, William and Thomas Phaire, or Thomas and William.

Yours, &c. W. H.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 21.

IN the concluding section of the "Inquiry into the true history of King Arthur," published in your Magazine for August last, your Correspondent seems to doubt whether the real "place of Arthur's sepulture has ever been discovered." I beg, therefore, to inform him that the historians of Britany all assert this celebrated hero to have died, and to have been regularly buried, there, and that they identify him with our "Arturius fortis," the friend of Merlin, contemporary with Gildas, and founder of the kingdom of Domnonia, and of the fraternity of the "Taul Rond," &c. &c.

They likewise state that his place of sepulture is an island on the coast of Britany, which has, from the most

remote antiquity, been constantly denominated Avalon, at which place, (and not at Tindagel Castle,) he was, probably, also born—the popular feeling of his times deeming it of much importance that "persons of distinction" should be interred near their native spot. They contend, moreover, that the Avalonia of England was anciently called Ynswytryn, and it is not unlikely that our Cornwall may have occasionally been mistaken for the "Cornubia" of Britany.

They also state that, when in Britany, Arthur usually resided at Gael, in the middle of the forest of Breccilien, from which circumstance some derive his name "Arthwr," meaning in Celtic languages either "strong man," or "strong bear." But at what precise period this warrior came to our country, who were his parents, whether St. David was his uncle, and what were the events of his early life, together with the proof or disproof of the identity above alluded to,—I hope this hint may induce your learned correspondent further to investigate.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

ON TIMBER HOUSES. No. III.

(With a View of the House of Walter Coney, at Lynn Regis, Norfolk.)

WE now present our readers with a view of the very handsome and curious house of Walter Coney, which was referred to in our first article upon this subject.*

This house, which was destroyed in 1816, stood in King's Lynn, at the corner of the High Street, and near St. Margaret's Church, fronting east and west. It was built about the middle of the fifteenth century by Walter Coney, an eminent burgess of the town. An ancient family of this name was seated at Walpole and Westacre, in Norfolk, and some of its descendants existed gentlemen of estate and repute down to a very recent period.†

* See Timber Houses, No. I. in Aug. 1841; No. II. in April 1842.

† The representation of the Walpole branch is said to be now vested in two brothers of the name of Coney, who gain their livelihood by the exhibition of some well-trained Newfoundland dogs, at one of the minor theatres in London.

Walter Coney flourished as one of the principal merchants of Lynn from about the year 1440, over a space of nearly forty years, having so far enjoyed the confidence of his fellow townsmen, that he was constituted alderman of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, one of the most influential societies of the town, which office he continued to execute for a period of fourteen years. He was four times Mayor of Lynn, serving in that capacity in the years 1460, 1466, 1474, and 1478. During his mayoralty in 1474, King Edward IV. "came to Lynn, with other states, and pardoned Roberte Gregory, and his company, through the intreating of women;" and in the same year, the said King "took the sea at Linn, the 29th day of September, with many other gentlemen, and sailed into Flanders, and came again the 9th day of March, the same year;" lastly Coney was Mayor in 1478, when "he mayde the roofe

of the body of Saint Margaret's Church, the Crosse Syld, and the Trinitie Chapel." He was also representative in Parliament for the borough. He died in 1478, and was interred in the Trinity Chapel, on the north side of Saint Margaret's Church, which he had built, and where still remains his very handsome monument, (a plate of which has lately been published in a work entitled the Antiquities of Lynn,) the inscription of which is thus given in Mackerell's History of Lynn :

Hic jacet Walterus Coney, Mercator huius Ville Lenne quatuor Major et Aldermanus Civitatis Mercatorie Sancte Trinitatis infra Villam predictam continuo per quatuordecim annos et amplius qui obiit penultimo die Mensis Septembris Anno D'ni M ccc lxxv. Cuius Anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

Walter Coney's arms : Sable, three conies, sejant argent, were erected in

St. Margaret's church, with this inscription :

Insignia Gualteri Coney burgenfis et aldermanus Civitatis mercatorie Sancte Trinitatis huius Burgi.

In the year 1485, Sept. the 29th, it is recorded in the Congregation Book of this borough, that the executor of Walter Coney granted 20*l.* to the making of a pinnacle to the great steeple of St. Margaret's Church. This spire was blown down 8th Sept. 1741.

When Mackerell wrote his History of Lynn, early in the last century, there was to be seen in an upper window of Coney's house four escutcheons.

The first was the arms of the town, azure, three dragon's heads erect, erased, pierced through the mouth with three cross-crosselets, fitchée, or.

2. A merchant's mark. These two coats are here represented.



3. Argent, a cross gules. (The guild of next importance to the Trinity was that of St. George.)

4. Argent, a chevron gules. And under the windows, next the street, were his own arms, as before blazoned, carved and coloured.

In another, which appears in the engraving, and which still exists affixed to the front of a warehouse in Church Street, were the arms of the town, with a remarkable difference in chief, apparently intended to represent the holy wafer or host. The dragon's heads of the arms of Lynn, are derived, it may be remarked, from the customary symbol of St. Margaret, the patroness of the town. This shield is supported by angels, and on either side is a demi-angel holding a shield charged with St. George's cross.

The very handsomely carved corner-posts were, when the house was pulled down, presented to Daniel Gurney,

esq. of Runcton. The second specimen of this architectural feature, engraved at the side of the view, is from an ancient house in Ipswich.

With regard to the general construction of Walter Coney's house, we may repeat what was stated on a former occasion, that no regularity or uniformity of design was considered necessary by its architect. The gable-ends and windows were of different sizes, and did not range precisely over each other, or with the arches and brackets below. The joists and beams were of unequal bulk, and placed as chanced to be most convenient in the construction of the floors. In short, utility was the main object; a solid and useful structure the result proposed; not the fulfilment of a contract, not the imitation of an earlier style, not the masquerade of an external façade either superior to, or unaccordant with, the construction of which it formed part. The house it-

self was framed upon principles of utility and durability, and the portions admitting of ornament, were, at the same time, adorned with no sparing hand; but no parts were incongruously clapt on, in pretended ornament, where

they did not actually and appropriately belong to the construction. How different is this system to that of the æra of false pediments, and mock gables, empty inches, and black shields!

THE VERSAILLES GALLERIES OF PORTRAITS. No. I.

ONE of the most important parts of the collection of pictures formed by Louis Philippe at Versailles is the series of Portraits, most of them painted by artists who were contemporaries of the personages they represent. This extensive series is contained almost entirely in the third or upper story of the palace. It is in excellent condition, arranged as well as circumstances would admit; and, though still divided into two separate series, (the latter of which is not yet catalogued because it is not completed,) is sufficiently interesting from its great size to demand an especially careful visit. The crowds of idlers who throng the lower rooms of the palace, where they find cheap food for their vulgar curiosity in the series "*victoires des Français*," seldom mount in great numbers to the apartments where the portraits cover the walls, and this fortunate circumstance allows the antiquary and the connoisseur to examine these, the real treasures of the collection, at perfect leisure. Unfortunately, however, many of the rooms where the portraits are arranged are dark, and all are lighted by windows from the side, so that in many cases it is impossible to obtain a good view of the canvasses: still enough may be made out to show their great value. The antiquary will not be sorry, perhaps, to read a few notes concerning some of the most remarkable pictures among them.

In the catalogue, which is to be purchased on entering the palace, the rooms, in which the largest and most precious part of the portraits is kept, are numbered from 141 upwards:—the northernmost room bearing this number; and the others lead successively towards the south, along the garden front of the northern wing, and then return northwards along the court-side of the same division of the building. The total number of portraits in this portion of the northern wing is about 1,300, and when the other por-

tions are completed the palace will probably contain about *four* times that number.

Beginning therefore with the portraits in room No. 141, at the head of the great staircase of the northern wing, we shall take the catalogue in our hands and proceed.

The first portrait of note is No. 1568, one of St. Bernard, painted by Andreas Sacchi, about 1650. We do not know what authority the painter found for the Saint's head, but it is rather a weak performance in point of art, though probably a genuine picture. It is small and dark.

Near it is No. 1570, a portrait of an almost equally celebrated man, Simon de Montfort, infamous for his cruelties towards the Albigeois, in the 13th century. This picture is, however, only a copy by a modern artist, from another the authority of which may be doubtful, and it is therefore interesting for the sake of tradition more than anything else.

The same may be said of No. 1572, a copy of a portrait of St. Louis, mentioned by Montfaucon, tom. ii. p. 155, and the original of which is preserved in the collection of the Palais Royal at Paris. This original is itself only second-hand, the *real original* having been a picture on pannel, kept in the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, and long ago, we believe, destroyed. From the costume of the sainted King being of the time of Louis XII. there is no doubt of this *real original* being itself only traditional; and we quote it as a curious instance of the difficulty which may be experienced in tracing the authenticity of any *early* portraits. We are inclined to place faith in the tradition of a likeness, when that tradition is not over-strained, and in fact, the face of St. Louis is not doubtful; but such cases as these may make us hesitate before we pronounce decidedly on any work of art of very remote epochs. We may add that on the picture in the

Palais Royal are the following words:

“*Pourtrait de Saint Louoy peint en laage de 13 ans en 1226, et dont l'original se garde en la Sainte Chapelle de Paris.*”

No. 1574 is an ancient picture of William II. Count of Holland, King of the Romans, born A.D. 1227, died A.D. 1256: the authenticity of which is of course only traditional.

There is a small and interesting portrait, No. 1576, of St. Louis of Sicily, Bishop of Toulouse. This prelate was the second son of Charles II. *the lame*, King of Naples, and of Maria, sister and heiress of Ladislaus IV. King of Hungary. He was born at Nocera in A.D. 1275, and died A.D. 1298, at the Castle of Brignoles in Provence. His cession of his rights to the crown of Naples to his brother Robert is well-known; and the feeble tone of mind, which this act would indicate, is well expressed by the feminine delicacy of his features. As a picture this is a valuable specimen of the early Italian schools; the episcopal robes are painted with great care and delicacy, and the colouring is of the richest tone. We cannot conjecture the artist; but it is certainly worthy of close examination. As a likeness it must be classed among the works of tradition.

In the same room, No. 141, which is one of the largest in the collection, there are placed numerous pictures, coming from the former gallery of the Sorbonne. They are not of any great intrinsic value as works of art; but, from their preserving the traditionary likenesses of many eminent men, and the contemporary portraits of others, they are of a certain degree of interest. The portraits, for instance, of Albertus Magnus (No. 1577), of Dante (No. 1581), of Boccaccio (No. 1596), and of several others, all of them more or less traditionary, are worthy of a place in the collection, which contains a large series of the great men of Europe, of all nations. Others which we shall come upon hereafter are of higher interest from their being probably contemporaneous with the types they represent.

No. 1578 is a small and good portrait of Jeanne de Navarre, Queen to Philip the Fair of France, and mother of Louis X., Philip V., and Charles

IV. She was foundress of the famous College of Navarre, one of the most considerable in the ancient university of Paris, and the buildings of which (partly of mediæval structure, such as the hall and chapel, still standing.) are now occupied by the *Ecole Polytechnique*.

Another old and highly interesting picture is No. 1582, Isabelle de France, daughter of Jeanne de Navarre, and consort of the unfortunate Edward II. of England. Her features, like those of her mother, are noble and agreeable. She died A.D. 1357, and was buried in a convent of Cordeliers in London.

A portrait of the illustrious Duguesclin, Constable of France, is to be found in No. 1592. It is an old picture, but the traits are not sufficiently in accordance with the received features of that warrior to enable us to decide the credit to which it is entitled.

Near it is a very curious picture, which, however, is only a modern copy of the original, preserved in the Montpensier Collection at the Chateau d'Eu. It represents Margaret, Countess of the Tyrol, surnamed *Maultasche*, or the sack-mouthed. This appellation, if the portrait be authentic, was not misapplied, and indeed the whole of the features are hardly human. Making allowance for the difference of complexion, which, in the case of the Countess, was of a copper colour, her appearance is as nearly that of an orang-outan as can be conceived. This lady was a personage of no small consequence:—She was daughter and heiress of Henry, Duke of Carinthia, Count of the Tyrol and King of Bohemia. Her mother was Anne, daughter of Wenceslaus II. King of Bohemia and Poland. She was born A.D. 1316, and was married first to John Margrave of Moravia, and secondly, after a divorce, to Louis I. of Bavaria, Margrave of Brandenburg. She died in 1369, having, after the death of her son, transferred the county of the Tyrol to the house of Austria.

Near to this representation of one of the greatest anomalies of physiognomy, is placed a portrait (No. 1601) of one who was endowed with all that beauty could do to grace the female form: Isabeau de Bavière, Consort of Charles VI. of France. Her history

is too well known to need any allusion; but we cannot avoid observing that, probably, this queen has been too much calumniated, and that the evils of the reign are not so much attributable to her influence as has been sometimes asserted. If this picture be correct (it is a faithful modern copy of one in the Louvre,) Isabeau must have been one of those beautiful and voluptuous women, to match whom with an idiotic husband was an experiment that could not fail of producing unfortunate results. She wears, in this picture, the peculiar high head-dress, *à la Hennin*, which she was the first to introduce into France.

Louis, Duke of Orleans, who was the favourite brother-in-law, and the favoured lover of Isabeau, is portrayed in a small original picture, No. 1603, close by her side. His features are very agreeable, and there is an air of sprightly wit on his countenance which perfectly corresponds to what we know of his literary and political character. We would refer our reader to Michelet's History of France for an able sketch of the character of this unfortunate Duke, and, indeed, of his times in general.

No. 1606 is a very valuable portrait of Jean-sans-peur, Duke of Burgundy, whose history is so intimately mixed up with that of the personages just named. It is marked merely as an "old picture" in the catalogue, but it is one of the best in the collection.

Two ancient portraits and a modern one of Philip the Good of Burgundy, eldest son of Jean-sans-peur, are appropriately placed in this room, near the picture of his father. They are both of close resemblance to the MSS. illustrations, which have preserved to us the features of that eminent prince, and that which is numbered 1614 is of peculiar beauty as to colour and drawing.

Close to the latter is No. 1615, a highly curious but small modern copy of an old picture representing Philip the Good holding the First Chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke is placed under a canopy on a throne, dressed in the grand costume of the order, and round him are 24 knights, all in the grand habit. Round the picture are inscribed the names,

armorial bearings, devices, and *cris-de-guerre* of each knight. According to the Catalogue, there is good reason to believe that the original picture is strictly contemporaneous.

At the northern end of the room, is a large and highly valuable picture, of the family of Jean Jouvenel des Ursins; which, whether considered as an object of art, or as a most elaborate contemporaneous record of the costumes of the epoch, (the first half of the 15th century,) constitutes one of the principal treasures of the Versailles collection.

Jean Jouvenel des Ursins was the second son of Pierre Jouvenel, of Assenay. He married 20th June, 1396, Michelle, daughter of Michel de Vitri, Seigneur of Goupillières, &c. Jean Jouvenel became conseiller au Chatelet at Paris, in 1380, and retained the office until 1404, when he was made King's Advocate in the Parliament. He had previously been appointed *Prévôt des Marchands*, in 1388, and afterwards in 1413 he was made Chancellor to Louis the Dauphin, son of Charles VI. When the Parliament was held at Poitiers, Jean Jouvenel was its President, and he died in that city at an advanced age, April 1, 1431. The city of Paris was so grateful for the many eminent services rendered by him, while *Prévôt des Marchands*, that it gave to him and his descendants a residence in the Ile de la Cité, called the Hotel des Ursins, only recently pulled down.

The family had a chapel in the cathedral church of Notre Dame at Paris, commonly called the Chapelle des Ursins, and in the middle of it was a monument, upon which were stone statues, (kneeling,) of Jean Jouvenel, and Michelle de Vitre his wife. These statues, removed at the Revolution, are now placed in the middle of the room, No. 141, where the picture we are describing, and which was once hung on the wall of the chapel just mentioned, is also kept.

The picture represents Jean Jouvenel, and Michelle, kneeling before two *pesks*, and behind them their eleven children, all in the order of their birth. The back-ground of this picture is a rich hanging of cloth of gold, separating these personages from a large

hall, with a vaulted roof. We may remark at once, that the whole is in admirable preservation, that the colours are very fresh, and the execution of the picture of no common degree of excellence. We shall now borrow the words of Montfaucon :

"The father and mother are represented in this picture with their eleven sons and daughters ranged in the order of their age and birth, with inscriptions beneath each indicating their name and condition in life. The father is kneeling with his sword by his side, and wearing a surcoat charged with his armorial bearings: having a book open before him on one side, and his casque on the other. His wife is also kneeling behind him, dressed as a religious sister (the origin of widows' weeds and caps)."

The inscription beneath these two is as follows :

"These are the representations of noble persons, Mesire Jehan Juvenel des Ursins, Chevalier and Baron de Trainel, counsellor to the king, and of Dame Michelle de Vitri his wife, and of their children."

The first of these children is the bishop, with his pastoral crook, mitred and coped. His inscription is,

"Reverend Father in God, Mesire Jehan Juvenel des Ursins, Doctor in Laws and Decretals,* in his time Bishop and Count of Beauvais, afterwards Bishop and Duke of Laon, Peer of France, Counsellor to the King."

"He was afterwards made Archbishop of Rheims, on the resignation of that see by his younger brother James. This resignation was confirmed at Rome. This James was the youngest of the children, and is here the last of the band. Next comes a lady clad as a religious sister, (the widow's dress) nearly the same as her mother. Underneath here is read :

'Jehanne Juvenel des Ursins, who was conjoined by marriage with the noble man Maistre Nichola, Brulart, Counsellor to the King.'

"The next is a military man clothed in armour with his emblazoned surcoat: underneath is read :

'Messire Loys Juvenel des Ursins, Chevalier, Counsellor and Chamberlain to the King, and Bailly of Troyes.'

"Next come two ladies dressed the same as each other:† the first has this inscription :

* Doctor of Civil and Canon Law. This personage wrote a History of his own times.

† They wear the tall conical head-

'Dame Jehanne Juvenel des Ursins, who was conjoined by marriage with Pierre de Chailli'.

"The second has :

'Damoiselle Eude Juvenel des Ursins, who was conjoined by marriage to Denis des Mares, Escuyer, Seigneur of Doue :

"He who follows is Denis Juvenel des Ursins, Escuyer, Eschanson of Monseigneur Loys, Delphin of Viennois and Duke of Guienne.

"The religious sister who follows, has this inscription :

'Seur Marie Juvenel des Ursins, Religieuse à Poissy.'

"Afterwards comes the Chancellor: he is clothed with his emblazoned surcoat, on his knees before an oratory, (*oratoire*—prayer-desk), having a book open before him, and near it his casque. The inscription is :

'Messire Guillaume Juvenel des Ursins, Seigneur and Baron of Trainel, in his time Counsellor to the King, Bailly of Sens, afterwards Chancellor of France :'

"The one following is Pierre Juvenel des Ursins, Escuyer. The last but one (*penultieme*) is Michel Juvenel des Ursins, Escuyer and Seigneur of La Chappelle in Brie. The last of all was Archbishop of Rheims, and he is here seen with his crook, mitred and coped. The inscription runs thus :

'Very Reverend Father in God, Messire Jacques Juvenel des Ursins, Archbishop and Duke of Reins, Premier Peer of France, Counsellor to the King, and President of the Chamber of Accounts.'"

Such is the account left us of this curious picture, as it existed before the Revolution, and we find it corresponding exactly to its present condition. The features of the family were handsome, and the members of it look like what history tells them to have been, good and loyal gentlemen, amiable and virtuous ladies. The value of this picture as an authority in prints of costume, &c. need not be pointed out: no one should visit Versailles without carefully examining it, and from the circumstance of its being of large dimensions, (about 6 feet by 4 feet), it will immediately strike the eye of a stranger on entering this part of the gallery.

H. L. J.

(To be continued.)

dress, called the *Hennin*, (before mentioned,) introduced by Isabeau de Baviere.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Ecclesiastical History of M. L' Abbé Fleury. From the second Ecumenical Council to the end of the Fourth Century. Translated, with Notes, and an Essay on the Miracles of the period.

A GOOD Ecclesiastical History is one of the greatest of all the *desiderata* in our national literature. The very principles of the Church of England seem to throw her members upon the line of *inquiry*, and that, too, in a region singularly hard to explore without the assistance of an experienced and trustworthy guide. The Church of England makes no pretension to infallibility. Dogmatic statements, binding decrees, peremptory rules, these, whether rightly or wrongly, (a question not to the present point,) are, as a matter of fact, no part of her system, but rather alien to her genius. Her standard of appeal, in matters of doctrine and discipline, is Holy Scripture, as interpreted by the voice of the Ancient Church. Now, in these days of praiseworthy curiosity, and especially on all subjects of a religious and ecclesiastical nature, persons are naturally and rightly desirous of knowing what actually was the general line of teaching and practice in former ages of Christianity; an inquiry which our own Church, as is evident, far from discouraging, even challenges. And such curiosity is further stimulated by the fact, that the religious views of the Ancient Church have been very variously represented, according, if one may judge, to the wishes, or at least unconscious bias, of different theologians. The Catholic Church in communion with the see of Rome finds in the general voice of Antiquity a clear witness to her actual system of belief and worship, not, indeed, in all its details, but in the leading principles to which those details admit of being referred. On the other hand, it is well known that the English Reformers professed to discover, in the very same authorities which the Catholic Church has always pleaded in her own behalf, the sanction of those material, and, as

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many consider them, radical changes to which they and their foreign coadjutors in the same work were instrumental. In the midst of these conflicting testimonies, earnest and reasonable Christians of our own communion are anxious for the opportunity of forming an independent judgment upon matters of such very solemn importance: yet the means of prosecuting such an investigation are, it need hardly be said, exceedingly little within the reach even of most clergymen, and still less of religious laymen. The writings of the great Ecclesiastical Doctors are both voluminous, and, from the language and style in which they are composed, difficult of access to the ordinary reader. Moreover, a merely partial or superficial study of them is more likely far to perplex and mislead than to assist the inquirer. Much gratitude is accordingly due to the learned persons at Oxford and elsewhere who have published, and are still engaged in publishing, translations of the chief patristic writings in a convenient form and at a moderate expense. Still, however, a learned, accurate, connected, and impartial history of the Christian Church, is a requisite by itself. No private and independent study of ancient ecclesiastical documents will ever supply the place of trustworthy guidance in the work towards which so many are now prompted, of forming some distinct idea of the general tone and spirit of the Church both in the earlier and later stages of its progress. For though the present argument turns principally upon the question of the *earlier* ages of Christianity, no suspicion must be entertained of a wish to contrast those ages with the times which followed them, as if fraught with any exclusive or even especial interest to the Christian student. The history of the Church from first to last is a phenomenon which may well excite wonder, even where it fails to command awe. What other system, power, or empire, can be named, whose annals reach over so

vast a period? What so insignificant in its beginnings, so immense in its developments? What that comes before us with such a bold assertion of Divine authority, which lays claim to so many supernatural interpositions in its favour, and whose past triumphs and actual position seem to offer, even at first sight, so startling a confirmation of its august pretensions?

Yet English divines and literati have as yet done comparatively little towards enabling the less learned or less disengaged of their countrymen to regard this wonderful fact in all its bearings. The history of the Church, indeed, so far as it falls upon the line of the later Roman annals, has been treated with an abundance of learning and ability by the celebrated author of the "Decline and Fall;" but, whatever may be the value, in a Christian point of view, of Gibbon's work as the testimony of an adversary, it is plainly no substitute for what is here recommended,—a complete, consecutive, and religious history of the Church. Nor is Mr. Milman's undertaking, honourable as it is to his talents and industry, and beyond question the nearest approach, as far as it has yet proceeded, to the work here supposed, calculated to supply the deficiency in question. At all events, the comparative obscurity, after some years existence, of a work so eminent in merits of a certain kind, and upon a subject of such general interest at the present moment, as the "History of Christianity," appears to shew that the Christian public of England is very unwilling to accept even high literary excellence, learning singularly varied and unaccompanied by a particle of pedantry, philosophical reflection in union with great playfulness of fancy, and power of composition especially calculated to recommend any subject upon which it is exercised, as a compensation for scrupulous reverence towards the written Word, and a concurrence with received modes of interpreting its sacred contents.

The only remaining work in our language which pretends to the character of an ecclesiastical history is Milner's "Church of Christ;" a book far too superficial, discursive, and full of unauthorised theories, to deserve the name. In saying this, it is far

from being intended to undervalue Milner's work, which no one can read without much interest, and no one can quit without feelings of deep respect for its amiable author. But it is no disparagement to any writer to deny him the praise of a successful historian of the Church. Rather, in the absence of any quarter among ourselves in which such praise could be bestowed without wearing the appearance of satire, we may well feel grateful to those who have endeavoured, even in a popular and *sketchy* way, like Milner, to convey an idea of the wonders which the Gospel has wrought upon the face of the earth, and yet more upon the hearts of its most consistent professors.

In this dearth of native contributions to one important branch of literature, theological students have been driven upon foreign countries to satisfy their need. And thus, while the Calvinistic party in our Church has always espoused Milner, the celebrated work of Mosheim has hitherto been the text-book with what is called the more orthodox school. Mosheim's book is the direct opposite to Milner's. With far more of learning than Milner, his work exhibits far less of the *appearance* of piety and thoughtfulness. Where Milner is discursive, he is painfully matter-of-fact; and even Milner's erroneous theories, maintained, at least, with ingenuity, are a relief by comparison with his utter want of ethical tone.

The translation of Fleury, which has given rise to these remarks, is an attempt to supply, likewise from a continental source, this great and acknowledged vacuum in the ecclesiastical literature of our own country. Fleury, unlike Gibbon, is a Christian, and a religious man; and whereas Mr. Milman almost *seems* to speak without due reverence of some of the *Scripture* miracles, Fleury receives, not them only, but the miracles of the Church in addition. Scepticism, at least, or irreligion, cannot be imputed to him, even by an enemy; and undoubtedly the line of *credulity* (as it may be called) falls in better with the present and growing temper of the Church of England than that of *doubt*, though it is not questioned that something of a medium between these extremes would be still

more in accordance with the popular feeling. But Fleury, besides being a religious man and a churchman, was evidently a profound and successful student of patristic theology. Such, then, are his qualifications as an ecclesiastical historian, and they must be acknowledged to be of primary importance. On the other hand, a critic might be tempted to complain of a certain *dryness* about his book, which ill suits with the lofty and attractive character of his subject-matter. It is full of facts, almost to overflowing; and when we consider that it extends to more than a dozen closely printed volumes, it may seem unreasonable to complain that these facts are insufficiently diversified by collateral observations. And yet we must feel that Fleury's work (so far like Mosheim's, from which, however, it is honourably distinguished in other respects) is too much of the nature of a vast memorandum-book. This, however, while operating to its prejudice as a popular work, will not diminish its value in the estimate of those who are less in quest of a *view*, than of materials to form one of their own.

And so it is, that very many passages of ecclesiastical history, even in that limited portion of it which the volume under review comprises, are in themselves of so very deep and absorbing an interest, that little more is required of the historian than to leave them as he finds them. Space will not allow the proof of this statement, except by one or two specimens. The history of St. Ambrose and the Arian Empress Justina has been detailed by Gibbon in his usual brilliant but flip-pant style; but those who have been at once impressed by the facts which he has been compelled to disclose, and dissatisfied with his mode of exhibiting them, will not, perhaps, grudge the bestowal of a few minutes upon the account which a religious writer and a Catholic has given of the same transaction.

"As the feast of Easter approached, in the year 385, she sent to St. Ambrose, in the name of the Emperor, her son, to ask a church of him, where the Arians, who attended her, might meet together. At first she demanded the Portian Basilica, which was without the walls of the city, and at this day bears the name of St.

Victor; afterwards she asked for the New Basilica, which was larger, and within the walls. There were sent first to St. Ambrose certain of the *Comites consistoriani*, who were councillors of state, requiring him to deliver up the Basilica to them, and to prevent the people from making any disturbance. He replied to them, that a Bishop could not give up the temple of God. This happened on the Friday before Palm Sunday. The next day, being Saturday, the Prætorian Præfect came into the church, where St. Ambrose was attended by the people, and endeavoured to persuade him to yield up at least the Portian Basilica. The people were clamorous against the proposal, and the præfect retired to report how matters stood, to the emperor.

"The Sunday following, after the lessons of the Holy Scripture, and the sermon, the catechumens being dismissed, St. Ambrose was explaining the Creed to some Competentes in the baptistery of the Basilica. The Competentes were, as has been before said, the chosen catechumens, who were prepared during the whole of Lent, in order to receive baptism at Easter. Whilst St. Ambrose was employed in this function, he was informed that there were certain Decani sent from the palace to put up the imperial hangings in the Portian Basilica, and that, upon this news, a part of the people were repairing thither. These Decani were a kind of officers of the court; and the hangings were tokens to shew that a house or any other place was confiscated to the Emperor. St. Ambrose, hearing this, did not discontinue what he was about, but began Mass, that is to say, the Oblation. While he was offering up the Holy Sacrifice, a second message came, that the people had seized an Arian Priest, named Castulus, as he was passing through the street. 'On this news (says St. Ambrose, writing to his sister,) I could not keep from shedding many bitter tears, and while I made oblation, I prayed God's protection, that no blood might be shed in the Church's quarrel; or, if so, that it might be mine, and that, not for my people only, but for the ungodly.' At the same time he despatched a number of his clergy to the spot, who had influence enough to rescue the Arian priest from his danger.

"The court looked upon this resistance of the people as seditious, and immediately laid considerable fines upon the whole body of the tradesmen of the city. Several were thrown into prison during the holy week, at which time it was the custom to release prisoners, according to the laws of the last emperors, as also by a decree of

Valentinian himself, made that same year, 385, on the twenty-third of February. They indeed who were guilty of high treason were excepted by those laws, as were also some others. In three days' time, these tradesmen were fined two hundred pounds' weight in gold, and they said that they were ready to give as much again, on condition that they might retain their faith. The prisons were filled with tradesmen; all the officers of the household, secretaries, agents of the emperor, and dependent officers who served under various counts, were kept within doors, and were forbidden to appear in public, under the pretence that they should have no part in the sedition. Men of higher rank were menaced with severe consequences, unless the Basilica were surrendered. In short, the persecution was so violent, that, had an opening been afforded, nothing could be expected but the utmost cruelty.

"At length, a fresh interview was sought with St. Ambrose, of which the following is his own description:—'I had a meeting with the counts and tribunes, who urged me to give up the Basilica without delay, on the ground that the emperor was but acting on his undoubted rights, as possessing sovereign power over all things. I made answer that, if he asked me for what was *my own*—for instance, my estate, my money, or the like, I would make no opposition; though, to tell the truth, all that was mine was the property of the poor; but that he had no sovereignty over things sacred. If my patrimony is demanded, seize upon it; my person, here I am. Would you take to prison or to death; I go with pleasure. Far be it for me to intrench myself within the circle of a multitude, or to clasp the altar in supplication for my life; rather I will be a sacrifice for the altar's sake.'" Pp. 89—91.

This narrative certainly sets forth the "Church of the Fathers" in a very engaging, as well as a very striking light; as the champion of Divine Truth, the combatant with the powers of the world, the enemy of tyrannical oppression, the friend of the poor, and the guide of the popular voice.

The "Penance of Theodosius," is another passage in ecclesiastical history which, like that just quoted, seems to throw light upon the words, "He shall refrain the spirit of princes, and is wonderful among the kings of the earth."

"When St. Ambrose returned to Milan, he refused to admit the Emperor Theo-

dosius into the church. When the emperor represented to him that David had committed adultery and murder, St. Ambrose answered him immediately, 'As you have imitated his crime, imitate his amendment.' Theodosius yielded to the voice of the Church. He retired home, where he remained suspended from Church communion for eight months.

"When the Feast of Our Saviour's Nativity was come, he remained shut up in his palace shedding tears. Ruffinus, the master of the offices, who was most intimate with the emperor, came to him, and desired to know the reason. The emperor, redoubling his tears and sighs, said to him: 'I weep, when I consider that the Temple of God is opened to slaves and beggars, and shut against me; and so, therefore, is Heaven too.'

"Ruffinus entreated St. Ambrose, telling him that the emperor was coming, [when the Saint] fired with Divine zeal, said, 'I forewarn you, Ruffinus, I will hinder him from advancing into the sacred vestibule: if he will change his royal power into tyranny, joyfully will I too submit to the sword.' Ruffinus having heard these words, sent to inform the emperor, and advise him to stay in the palace. The emperor received the information in the midst of the marketplace, and said, 'I will go and receive the contumely which I have deserved.'

"When he came to the enclosure of the holy place, he did not go into the church, but went to the Bishop, who was sitting in the Auditory,* and besought him importunately to give him absolution. St. Ambrose said, 'that in coming as he did, he acted as a tyrant; that he had done madly against God Himself, and that he was treading His laws under foot.' 'I respect them,' replied the emperor; 'I have no wish to enter the sacred vestibule unlawfully; but I beseech you to free me from these bonds, and not shut the door against me, which the Lord hath opened to all those who repent.' 'What repentance,' said St. Ambrose, 'have you then shewn after so great an offence?†' 'It is for you,' answered the

* The Auditory was the place where the Bishop, with his Presbyters, used to receive the salutations of the faithful as they went to the church.

† The offence, it will be remembered, consisted in the treacherous slaughter, by order of the emperor, of 7000 Thessalonians, who had risen upon the commander of the imperial forces. Theodosius repented after giving the order, and sent to countermand it, but too late.

emperor, 'to prescribe what I ought to do.' Upon which St. Ambrose ordered him to do public penance . . . and moreover required him to pass a law that no person should be put to death within thirty days after sentence was passed. The emperor accepted both these conditions. . . . Then St. Ambrose immediately took off the excommunication, and permitted him to come into the church. However, the emperor did not pray either standing or kneeling; but, having stripped off his imperial robes, which he did not resume during the whole course of his penance, he remained prostrate on the pavement, repeating these words of David: *My soul cleaveth to the dust. O quicken Thou me according to Thy word.* As he uttered this, he tore his hair, struck his forehead, and watered the pavement with his tears, imploring mercy. The people seeing him thus humbled, prayed and wept with him, and he retained his concern for this sin all the rest of his life." pp. 178—180.

These extracts will serve to give the reader an idea of the merits of the present translation, which are not inconsiderable. It is moreover enriched by some very learned notes, turning simply upon matters of fact, as distinct from controversial questions; the object of which seems to be that of drawing attention to certain principles and usages of the ancient Church, which are sometimes confidently, but, as it appears, untruly, described as theories or inventions of later times.

The translation is prefaced by a long and elaborate essay on ecclesiastical (as distinguished from *scriptural*) miracles; which may be confidently recommended as one of the most masterly pieces of reasoning which has appeared since the days of Bishop Butler. The editor of Fleury, and consequently the writer of this dissertation, is shewn by the initials at the end of the Advertisement prefixed to the work, to be the Rev. J. H. Newman, Fellow of Oriel College.

Etruria Celtica.—*Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated, &c.* By Sir William Betham, *Ulster King of Arms, &c. &c.*

(Continued from p. 49.)

AMONG the most prominent and interesting of various topics which Sir William Betham's volumes embrace,

are the celebrated Round Towers: those mysterious edifices on which so many conjectures have been lavished, and that have given rise to some of the wildest ideas on the object of their construction, which the ever-creative imaginations of antiquaries could devise. Among these we may especially notice the opinion of the late Mr. O'Brien, that they were commemorative of Phallic rites, which conjecture our author observes,

"Propounded in Mr. O'Brien's '*abominable book*,' as it is styled by the writer in the Quarterly Review, is entirely grounded on the solitary circumstance of the Irish word *bot*, signifying the phallus. His (O'Brien's) ignorance of the localities, as well as the doctrines of Buddhism, was extreme; he talks of Persian Buddhists, whereas it does not appear that the name of Budh was even known in that country."

Sir William appears to be compelled, in charity to the craft of antiquarian seers, to conclude that poor O'Brien was mad, and vindicates the Buddhists from his aspersions.

"His book throughout exhibits evidence of crazed intellect; Buddhism is not the worship of the phallus, nor in any degree obscene. . . . The Buddhist preached purity of morals, and good-will to man. Buddhism still prevails throughout the island of Ceylon and in the Burman empire; a more corrupted system also exists in China and Thibet. It once prevailed over the whole of the north of India and the western peninsula; but was driven out by the Brahmins and the followers of the abominations of Siva." Vol. II. p. 192.

We are happy to concur with Sir W. Betham in dismissing entirely the idea that the round towers had any connexion with the Phallica.

Mr. George Petrie, in an essay addressed to the Royal Irish Academy, declares that the Round Towers were *belfries*, and that they were also the strongholds or keeps for the jewels and treasure of the religious houses near which they are ever we believe found to be constructed. Mr. Petrie further shewed from passages in the Irish Chronicles, the period at which two or three of these round towers were *actually built*; and this would fortify the opinion that the antiquity of these structures, undoubtedly considerable, has yet been much overrated.

Sir W. Betham finds in them a

remarkable similarity with the lofty dagobas of the East.

“The dagobas of India and the new granges of Ireland, bear a strong analogy of character, but the topes or round towers of India and Ireland are nearly identical in structure, and reliques have been found deposited in both. It is more difficult to believe that they did not originate in the same motive than the contrary.” p. 196.

Sir William Betham of course points at their sepulchral character. He finds in the tumuli heaped on sepulchral turrets in Etruria, in the Nuraghi of Isili in Sardinia, and in the *Piles* in France, a perfect analogy of construction with the round towers of Ireland, and considers their common origin to be Phœnician; nay the topes of Afghanistan are nearly of the same character with the remarkable Etruscan monument called the Cucumella, in the plains of Canino, which partakes of the nature of the round tower as well as the tumulus. Micali thus describes the Cucumella: “The square tower is built solid, and is, at present, 45 Roman palms high, (about 33 English feet,) of irregular construction, without mortar. The round tower beside it is hollow and conical, and built with larger and more regular stones. The sepulchre below is well built of large oblong squared stones, having a passage from the base, with an elevation of a sixth (*sic*), and the steps near it cut out of the rock.”

These coincidences are certainly remarkable, but they are not more so than that cromlechs (those well known structures, the arrangement of which is a rude huge stone placed on several other pillar stones as supporters,) should be found in Europe, Asia, America, in short in every quarter of the world; this is one strong argument of an identity of origin for the whole human race; for mankind, however dispersed, would carry with them, and retain, some few customs derived from their earliest progenitors. Stones, placed in groups, or singly, ranged in lines, in circles, or superimposed on others, were the first means which presented themselves to commemorate any person, ceremony, or event, whether a burial, a sacrifice, or a victory. This the Bible, in numerous passages, clearly records. As to cromlechs, Sir W. Be-

tham considers them to be purely sepulchral; he dismisses the ordinary etymology *crom lech*, a crooked or uneven stone, and says that *crom leach* means the narrow unfrequented grave, from the Irish *cro* narrow, *om* unfrequented, *leach* grave. But surely this is much more forced than the plain derivations of the Welsh lexicographers, *crom*, crooked, bowed, bent; *lech*, a broad flat stone, לוך luach, tabula. Now the incumbent stones of cromlechs are frequently placed somewhat higher at one end than the other, and thus bend or incline. That cromlech stones were invariably sepulchral, we disbelieve. The remarkable stone called Arthur's stone, in Cefn Bryn, South Wales, is of the cromlech order. It has never been heaped and concealed over with smaller stones; it has, indeed, a vallum of these round it in amphitheatrical arrangement, and immediately under it is—no grave, but a spring of water! Surely this was a sacred altar, and at the same time, perhaps, a trophy of some memorable act.

It is a very sweeping assertion, indeed, to maintain, that *all cromlechs* were originally covered with earth and small stones, and *concealed* under tumuli, p. 173. It leaves the druid priesthood no altars, and allows no memorial of their existence but grave-stones. As to the idea of human sacrifices made by the Celts, it is merely an inference from the well-known fact, that they were practised by their priesthood—and if these sacrifices were made, there were certain localities and structures appropriated to them. But to return to the Round Towers. Our author's matter of fact details relative to them are exceedingly valuable, and cannot be perused but with the deepest interest. We shall therefore proceed to give a compressed view of what is now known concerning them from actual explorations, and our readers will not be displeased with the view and section of the tower of Ardmore, which forms one of the numerous interesting illustrations of Sir W. Betham's volumes.

Our author thinks, “that the opinions and tenets of the Buddhist faith supply the strongest evidence that the towers of India and those of Ireland originated with the same

opinions, and were erected for the same purpose. In papers published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, he attempted to shew that the Ptolemaic maritime geographical nomenclature of the Indian seas, were significant of the local character and peculiarities of each place in the Irish language. This was to him a matter of surprise, but at that time he did not contemplate that the tenets of the Buddhist faith, (the faith, be it remembered, which preceded the Brahmins in India), the most ancient faith of all India, and still of the island of Ceylon, the ancient Trapobana, and the greater part of the further peninsula of India and China, should be found in perfect accordance with that of the Celtic Druids. Such, however, is the fact as far as we know of the latter, and the remains of that people in our island also coincide."

The author then proceeds conjecturally to identify Buddhism with the Druidism of the Celtæ, and to shew that the worship of Baal or the sun was common to them both.

"The sun, moon, and planets, were the Baalim which the ancient Hebrews adored. Of Manasseh it is said, that he built the high places of Baal, that he worshipped all the host of heaven, and served them. . . . In the countries occupied by the Druids and the Buddhists are found buildings and tumuli of singular and extraordinary construction, so exactly similar to each other, and so very peculiar and striking, that a common cause for their construction in each country almost forces itself on the mind; it is scarcely possible that effects so very peculiar could have originated from different causes.

"The Indian towers, like the Irish, are circular; they are both solitary buildings, with an entrance elevated from 8 to 12 feet from the ground; they each have small apertures for the admission of light at regular distances from the elevation, with four apertures near the top, at the four cardinal points, and each are covered with a round or conical top. The Buddhist writings declare, that they were built over the bones or reliques of their saints, or to commemorate some act of their incarnate Buddha. In the tower of Timahoe, an urn was found which contained human bones."

The above coincidences are certainly, in our opinion, sufficient to excite consideration, although we cannot esteem it remarkable that, if different nations built round towers, it may be at dif-

ferent periods, they should all be furnished with a door, loop-holes to admit light, and a covering at the top.

The following is a brief abstract of the result of the examination of the round towers of Ardmore, Cashel, Cloyne, Roscrea, Drumboe, Maghera, and Trummery, in Ireland, and of Abernethy and Brechin, in Scotland, as reported by the author.* Cashel tower, on the north of the cathedral, examined Sept. 4, 1841. The door twelve feet above the base; the interior filled with loose stones, earth, and human bones, to the depth of two feet; under these the original stone floor of the edifice, 5ft. 9in. below the door. The workmen penetrated below this to the rock on which the tower was erected; small fragments of charcoal were found at the base of the tower. It had evidently been examined before, and the relics shew it had been used as a tomb. Cloyne tower, near the cathedral of Cloyne, county of Cork, had a solid floor of broken lime-stone, laid in gravel, under which a bed of fine black earth, in which were three human skeletons, two lying side by side, and a third below. Roscrea tower, Tipperary, had been examined before; it was found full of human bones at 15 feet from the door-way. Drumboe tower, at the depth of 7 feet, produced a skeleton *in situ*, placed N. W. by W. wanting both feet from the knees, and the right arm; mixed with the earth were found pieces of charcoal, also bones of animals, and a few horns.

The tower of Maghera, or rather the remaining stump of the structure, had been before examined; bones, earth, and mould, were found mixed together. The round tower of Abernethy, in Fifeshire, was explored in 1821, by the Rev. A. Small, and others; it has floors accessible by ladders, and a bell in it. The tradition of the county was, that a king of the Picts was interred in it. The tale was true in substance, if not to the letter, for an abundance of human bones were

* We must not omit to remind our readers that in our Magazine for Feb. 1838, they will find a very interesting article on the Round Towers of Ireland, by Mr. M'Skimin, with a plate of the tower of Antrim, &c.

found under some stone flags at the bottom of the structure. Mr. Small pronounced it a royal mausoleum. The explorations at the round tower of Brechin, detailed in a letter from D. Black, esq. of Brechin, added nothing satisfactory to the fully sufficient mass of evidence which the other towers had produced as to their sepulchral uses; however, portions of human bones were found mingled with those of sheep and oxen, and fragments of pottery; these relics Mr. Black plausibly conjectures were the contributions of jack-daws in various ages, and had been carried to the top of the tower, whence they fell, for building their nests, and feeding their young. The tower of Trummery, in the county of Antrim, is said to have been examined, and at the lower part a staircase leading to a sepulchral chamber was discovered. In the latter several skeletons were deposited. We now close these details with the account of the tower of Ardmore, which we purposely reserved for this place as it forms the subject of the lithographic illustration, which has been kindly submitted to our use.

The tower of Ardmore, in the county of Waterford, stands on the coast near the entrance of Youghal Bay; it is above 100 feet in height, 45 in circumference, 15 in diameter, divided by projecting bands into four stories at unequal distances; the door is 15 feet from the ground; the projecting bands are a remarkable feature, and assimilate it in appearance with the Indian towers of Boglipoor. Relative to an excavation made in the summer of 1841 at this tower, Sir W. Betham quotes the following correspondence.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Odell, concerning the excavation at the Tower of Ardmore:—

“It must be fresh in your memory that, in the former excavation, I had to sink through a mass of very large stones, so closely packed together, that it was not easy to remove them, but without any mortar, except where they approached or joined the wall of the tower. This description, however, applies to the two or three lower courses of the stones, for the upper were not so close. Your letter, however, and a little of my own curiosity, determined me on sinking deeper. To work, therefore, I went yesterday, and

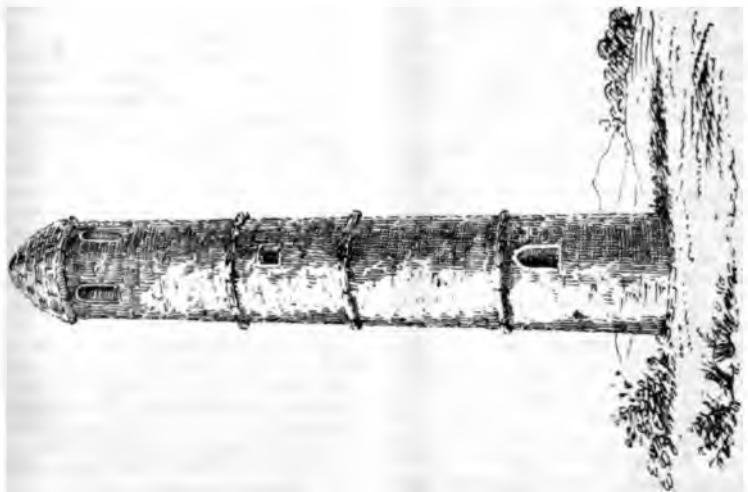
came at once upon regular courses of immense unhewn stones, so packed and joined in with the surrounding work, as apparently to have formed part of the original structure. These stones were so close, that it was almost impossible to get a crow-bar between them, and they were removed with great difficulty. At length we got up the last of them, and found they had been lying on a bed of mortar, quite level and smooth. This mortar was exactly level with the external base of the tower, and I naturally concluded we had arrived at a *ne plus ultra*; but, to my great surprise, the crow-bar went through into soft mould. So down we still went, the stones standing round like the sides of a wall, and about a foot lower down, across the centre of the tower, and lying east and west, we found a HUMAN SKELETON!!! But pray come and see things yourself.”

Extract of a letter from Mr. Hackett:—

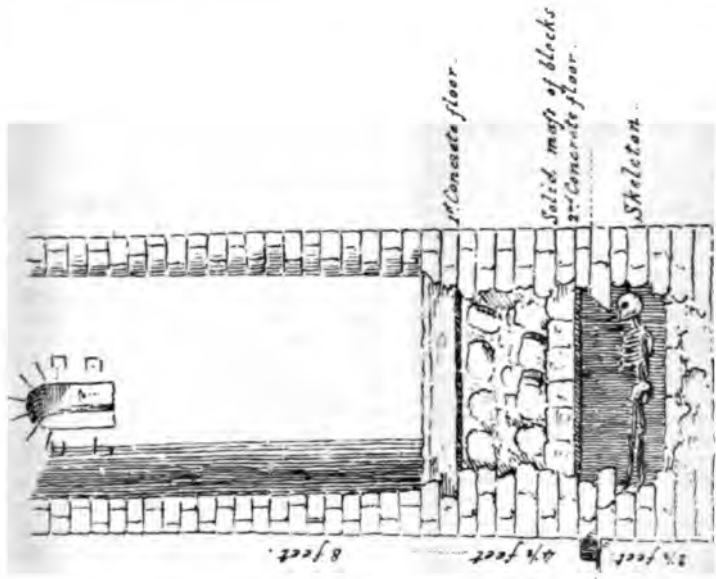
Middleton, 29th July, 1841.

“Let me now relate our proceedings since I wrote. Windele, Abell, and Keleher, joined me, and we met Mr. Odell at Ardmore; and, on descending, we found every thing at the bottom of the tower as described in Mr. Odell's letter, except that the bones had been collected in a basket, the head and feet not having been extracted from the foundation, where they were so embedded, that they could not be extracted. Mr. Odell's letter described the labour in reaching the bottom; let me now describe what appears to have been the manner in which the builders of the tower proceeded. They first went about ten feet, or more, below the surface, and there laid their foundation of large rocks; about four feet from the bottom they laid the body across, the head and feet resting on the rocks at the opposite side, the body lying on a bed of mould, four or five feet diameter; they then continued to carry up the foundation, the ends irregularly serrated, so as to overlay the head on one side, and the feet on the other, they then covered the body with about two feet of mould, which they covered with a floor of mortar; over this, they wedged in, with such force as to render them impervious to ordinary labour, large blocks forming a compact mass of unhewn stones, and above them another layer of similar stones, but not so compact; over this were indications of another mortar floor, which, being only visible at the edges, indicated a former attempt at exploration. Only about one course or two of large blocks





*Tower at Ardmore,
County of Waterford.*



*Section of the Sepulchral portion
of Ardmore Tower.*

were laid higher than the outside plinth; above these was a loose mass of small stones, five or six feet deep, of the same kind of stones as the substratum of blocks, all of which are different from the stone of which the tower was built. I am thus minute in the description, because it has been suggested that, as the skeleton was found lying east and west, as the bodies do in the surrounding cemetery, the tower had been built over a grave unknown to the builders. This induced me to examine it with more care, and I took with me an intelligent mason, who agreed with me that this tower was certainly intended as a sepulchre, for the whole was carefully and artificially prepared for that purpose; first, laying down a concrete floor, then four successive layers of mason's work, and finally, above these, a second floor of concrete; all this would not be accidentally built over a body previously deposited, for the last floor and the walls rest on the solid rock.

"On the 29th of July I received a letter from my friend, John Windele, of Cork, esq. confirming Mr. Hackett's statements; and on the 18th of August following, one from Mr. Odell, stating that he had discovered a second skeleton, so embedded in the solid work of the tower, he had 'not been able to extract it, but that it can be got out without, in the slightest degree, interfering with or endangering the foundation, which rests, as I had anticipated, upon the rock.' This last circumstance clearly demonstrates the suggestion of the tower having been built over a previous grave to be erroneous.

"In a subsequent letter, dated 17th August, 1841, Mr. Hackett sent me drawings of a section of the tower, with floors, masses of stone, and the mould, with the body *in situ*, and also of the several grotesque sculptures in the interior of the tower." Vol. II. p. 214.

The passage marked in italics in Mr. Hackett's letter, which asserts that the tower of Ardmore was not built over a *previous* sepulchral deposit, is a very important confirmation of the opinion we are disposed to adopt relative to these edifices. That they were almost always adjacent to some monastic establishment has been before observed. They were popularly designated by the Irish as *clogteac*, i. e. campanilla or belfries, and we are little inclined to believe that this appellation is a corruption of *leactard* "monuments of the dead." But to the purpose of bell towers they were

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not solely nor perhaps invariably appropriated; they were the habitations as well as the tombs of that order of Ascetics, known as Anachorets or Anchorites, who were devoted to their solitary dwellings with peculiar solemnity, and whose sanctity was held in the highest estimation in the superstitious ages of the Church. There is an office in the Romish formularies *de Anachorita recludendo*, and the whole order of Anachorets and Eremites had their rise in a desire to live the mortified life of which an example was set by the precursor of Christ, the Apostle St. John. The insulated tower was perhaps an improvement on the lofty pillar of Simeon Stylites, and more suited to the climate in which the Hibernian ascetics dwelt.* The Syrian Anachoret, chained to a pillar sixty feet in height from the ground, resisted, says the historian,

"the heat of thirty summers, and the cold of as many winters. Habit and exercise instructed him to maintain his dangerous situation without fear or giddiness, and successively to assume the different postures of devotion; he sometimes prayed in an erect attitude with his out-stretched arms in the figure of a cross; but his most familiar practice was that of bending his meagre skeleton from the forehead to the feet; and a curious spectator, after numbering twelve hundred and forty-four repetitions, at length desisted from the endless account."†

The race of these miserable devotees did not become extinct with the existence of this eminent example of mortified and useless vitality. Almost every great monastery had the appendage of a neighbouring anachoret; in Ireland their dwellings were the round towers. Whether these towers had their rise in any earlier pagan superstitions, cannot we think easily be determined. There they led a life of penitence and mortification, perhaps tolled a bell at the canonical

* There can be little doubt of the appropriation of these edifices to purposes connected with Christianity. Many of them bear the symbols of the cross, and representations of the passion. See our Vol. IX. in the plate for Feb. 1838.

† Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, &c. chap. 37.

hours, and thus called on the country at large to join with them in simultaneous prayer. The learned author of the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities* has this passage on the subject here discussed.

"The *Mandræ*, or early monasteries of Ireland, are composed of rude Cyclopæan masonry, without cement, being mere superterraneous caverns. An exception appears in those singular monuments the *Cloghads*, which are ascribed to the ninth century. They are tall, slender, round towers, annexed to various Irish churches, and have been severally deemed belfries, habitations of Anchorets, minarets, and residences of the worshippers of fire. Col. Montmorency Morris says, that the founders of these towers were the primitive Cenobites or bishops, the builders and architects being those monks and pilgrims who from Greece and Rome preceded or accompanied our early missionaries, in the 5th and 6th centuries. They were inaccessible to every one but the keeper, and are always found at or near monasteries, the monks settling near them, not only on the account mentioned, but for that of placing in them their valuables. They have a resemblance to a Roman Pharos, though not so massy, and we find long afterwards 'a toure to be upon day light a redy bekyn, wheryn shall be light geyvyng by night, to be kept by a *hermit*.' Rot. Parl. Hen. VI."*

The sacred tenant of one of these towers being dead, his body was deposited in the lower portion of the building, and in the course of time to his remains were added those of his successor. This will account for the finding of more than one body occasionally within these buildings. The practice is in accordance with that of the primitive ages; at the church of Piran Sabuloc in Cornwall the reliques of its founder, St. Piran, were found under the altar.

We have said so much on the subject of these towers, that little space is left for animadversion on the other topics treated on in Sir W. Betham's volumes,—the mythology of the Etruscans—the Cabiri, from whom our author considers our modern free-masonry to be directly derived, &c. His ingenious essay on

the ring money of the Celtæ, now incorporated in the present work, was very copiously noticed by the writer of this Review, in the *Gent. Mag.* for April, 1837, p. 371. Under the head of the Geography of Italy, Etruria, &c. our author labours to reduce the classic names of places by the monosyllabic system into Irish roots; one example will suffice—*Liguria*. This country is now called Piedmont—the name *Liguria*, the writer affirms, implies obviously the rocky coast,—*lias*, rocky,—*ur*, coast,—*ia*, country. The supposed compound here is evidently forced, and the stubborn *g* in the middle of the word opposes an insuperable obstacle to the etymology suggested. We suspect that there are few names in any language which might not by such process be resolvable into the Ibero-Celtic! In shewing that the Etruscans adopted the Roman mode of writing numerals, a great error is made in the observation that the same manner of keeping accounts was employed, "till within the last five hundred years," vol. I. p. 369. Now it is well known to every one in the least conversant with the subject, that the keeping accounts in Roman numerals was of frequent practice so late as the reign of Elizabeth; nor was it altogether abandoned at a still lower period. Enough has been said of Sir William Betham's labours, as collected in these volumes, to shew that they contain matter of the most attractive nature to the antiquary and philologist. His deductions in the endeavour to establish a favourite theory often appear to want the support of proof and conviction, yet they are the suggestions of a bold, ardent, and ingenious intellect. A number of facts are brought under the consideration of the reader, and subjects are proposed, the discussion of which by the learned may ultimately lead to very important decisions. We are glad to see the volumes before us so richly illustrated with fac-similes of Etruscan inscriptions, drawings of buildings, coins, arms, musical instruments, &c. Many of the latter articles found in Ireland bear evident proof of a classic origin. The bronze relique called an Etrusco-Phœnician *naulical compass*, is, however, surely nothing but the

* See Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, under *Architecture of the Britons*, &c. vol. I. p. 87.

head of a divinity on a lamp; and the surrounding ornamental points represent so many salient rays of glory. The maritime character of the Etruscans is, indeed, every where indicated by the dolphins, anchors, cockle-shells, beaks of ships, &c. impressed on their coins. That they were acquainted with the mariner's compass is another matter; it is not likely that the property of the magnet, if discovered by the ancients, would have in the course of succeeding ages been forgotten, or that it would have remained without the slightest incidental notice of the Greek and Roman writers. If the hypothetical assertions of the author should be received with doubt and incredulity by his readers, the curious matter which he has detailed will ensure for his volumes a place in the libraries of the learned.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, Vol. I. Part I. An Account of the Church of Ottery St. Mary, 4to. 1843.

WE rejoice at the rapid growth of the many local societies now in course of formation, with the common object of preserving and illustrating our national ecclesiastical architecture and antiquities, a branch of study, of all that relate to the fine arts, possessing the highest degree of utility, connected as it so closely is with the sacred interests of religion and the Church. We may be too sanguine in our views, but without alluding to particular details, which might appear an assumption of the spirit of prophecy, we anticipate from the spirit with which the subject has been taken up equally by clergy and laity, the most happy results to the cause of true religion, and through that to the country at large; and rejoice in witnessing the successful prosecution of inquiries, which have for their end far nobler and more important objects than the mere development of a correct taste, or the establishment of a disputed point of antiquarian research.

The Exeter Society has evinced good taste and sound judgment in taking perhaps the most striking church in the diocese, next to the cathedral, for the subject of its first literary essay. We thank them for a valuable accession to our antiquarian and historical

information, and, if we appear to be critical, we are sure it will only be regarded as the voice of a fellow labourer in the good cause, pointing attention to a subject which has been overlooked, and which if attended to will increase the general utility of their labours.

The history of the church is satisfactorily elucidated, correcting errors into which Bishop Gibson and Risdon had fallen. The earliest notice of the parish is in a charter of St. Edward the Confessor, whereby he granted "quendam villam nomine Ottregium," to "the Holy Mother of God and ever Virgin Mary of the city of Rouen, for the salvation and redemption of the donor's soul, and that the Virgin might be an intercessor for his sins with our Lord Jesus Christ; whom she begat incarnate of the Holy Spirit." Now, although there is no mention in Domesday or other ancient records of a church there, we cannot agree with the author that the chapter utterly disregarded the spiritual charge of their tenants, for there is little doubt that their grange at Ottery was accompanied by a church or chapel dedicated to the Virgin patroness of Rouen, and from which the village probably derived its name, for, as far as we know, conventual granges were always accompanied with their house of worship, humble perhaps in dimensions, but often beautiful in their architecture.

The history of the present church commences with the year 1260, in the December of which, Walter Bronescourt, Bishop of Exeter, performed the dedication of the church of "St. Mary de Ottery," being (at least in great part) the present structure, which was undoubtedly erected at that period, though subsequently augmented and improved by the munificent John de Grandison, Bishop of Exeter.

At the time of the spoliation of the splendid foundation of Bishop Grandison, forty members of the college, nineteen being priests, daily and nightly assisted at the sacred offices in their proper habits; and the grand church, parochial as well as collegiate, and four chapels, were allotted to the spiritual wants of the parishioners. After that disastrous period, though some portions of the possessions of the

college were restored by Henry, two priests and one church were deemed sufficient to meet the altered views of religion. The endowment of the new benefice was vested in a lay corporation, very similar to that which governs the once splendid Church of St. Mary-Overy, Southwark, and the result in both cases has been much litigation and trouble.

In an architectural point of view the church is a structure of no common interest.* The cathedral of Exeter, it is well known, is flanked by two massive towers, which, by a bold expedient, have been converted into transepts. In the present church this peculiar feature of the cathedral has been imitated; but the towers have from their foundation been used for transepts; being it is believed the only instance of such an arrangement in England, although in parish churches a single tower is often met with forming one of two transepts. Groined throughout with stone, and rich in every variety of the pointed style, the church is one well worthy of holding the first rank in the Transactions of the Society.

"The genuine effect of the exterior is that of boldness and simplicity rather than richness; the grouping of the towers with the projecting chapels and porches, and the variety of style shown by the lancet windows of the aisles and transepts, by the singular windows of the clerestory, and by the perpendicular work of the north chapel, impart a picturesque character, which is so often found in the structures of the Middle Ages, and so rarely in the uniformity of modern architecture."

The bosses of the ceiling of the nave are rich in heraldry, sculpture, and painting, and those of the chancel are decorated with statues representing the Blessed Virgin, attended by female saints, in no wise inferior to those impersonations of purity and loveliness which we meet with in the sculptures of this age, wherever fanatical violence has allowed them to exist.

The ancient fittings-up of the church still remain, the stalls with the founders' arms over them, misereres hidden in corners and among pews, and the

rood screen cut up to form the fronts of two galleries; these pews, the usual "wooden deformities," as they are properly styled by the author, fill up the interior, concealing the ancient work, and hiding and mutilating the canopies of ancient tombs. But a brighter day appears to be dawning on this fabric. The litigations, now terminated by a satisfactory award, and the restoration of the corporate funds to their legitimate purposes, seem to promise

"that the church with its dependencies will be restored in time to much of its pristine splendour; that we shall see the internal walls and pillars cleared of their white-washed bedaubments; the Lady Chapel, and that on the north side of the chancel, thrown open and restored; the whole church new seated with open benches, and the pavement throughout fresh laid with good stone or encaustic tiles."

And as an earnest of what may be anticipated, we find "the liberality and good taste of some of the more wealthy residents of the parish have already commenced a system of restoration in repairing the stone work of the piers and arches, in opening the niches over them in the nave, and renewing the elaborate reredos or altar-screen," the restoration of which has been conducted by Mr. Blore.

The ancient reredos was a structure of great beauty; the design showing the usual symbolical threefold divisions, throughout its decorative portions, which we have always met with in this beautiful class of structures. The projecting canopies had been chiselled plain, probably by order of Queen Elizabeth's commissioners, and plastered over. On the removal of this covering the old work was found to have been originally richly painted and gilt, and outlines of images might be seen in the niches; and the altar-table, "which had originally been let into the wall by a groove in the stone work, was removed." On the frieze a series of shields with armorial bearings had been painted, which have been carved in stone in the new work, but which, nevertheless, ought to have been coloured.

There are some peculiarities in the architecture and arrangements worthy of notice. The Lady Chapel has a magnificent screen and gallery at the

* See a view of the Church of St. Mary Ottery, by W. Alexander, esq. F.S.A. in *Gent. Mag.* for April 1819.

west-end, which was doubtless a roof-loft peculiar to that chapel.

"Around the walls of the church, both externally and internally, are distributed quatrefoils with the representation of the Virgin Mary bearing a cross. These we believe are marks of the episcopal consecration of the church, and are fixed wherever the bishop in his progress touched the walls with the holy chrism during that ceremony."

This was the opinion of the late intelligent antiquary, Mr. Gage Roke-wode, but the subject is still open to inquiry.

From the Register of Baptisms the following extracts are made :

"1730, Jan. 22. Isaac, son of John and Elizabeth Hurd. He was afterwards Sir Isaac Hurd, Garter Principal King at Arms. We believe he always spelt his name *Heard*."

"1750, June 6. Joanna, daughter of William and Hannah Southcott. She was the celebrated (notorious) impostor, Joanna Southcott."

"1772, Dec. 30. Samuel-Taylor, son of John and Ann Coleridge, the vicar, born Oct. 21 last, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

The church is rich in heraldic decorations; but what we regard as a serious omission in a work of this kind, is that in no one instance the blazon of the armorial bearing is annexed to the notice of its existence. We constantly hear of the arms of various families and individuals noticed, as those of Grandisson, Montacute, &c. but the reader is left in the dark as to the description of such arms. Although Mr. Pulman, Richmond herald, has furnished the work with genealogical notices of the families to whom the nine shields on the altar-screen belong, the reader is thrown on his own heraldic knowledge to ascertain what the armorial bearings were. In all antiquarian works, more especially those which treat on churches, the value of this decoration cannot be too highly appreciated; many a benefactor has no other record, and many a link has been supplied by the existence of such a memorial; but without adding the technical blazon it is of little use to say, Here the arms of this family exist, or There is a coat of arms; and the omission is the more to be regretted from the scarcity of shields of the period: when we observe the general

care and accuracy with which the work has been written, the omission appears the more striking.

The following heraldic notice from a MS. in the College of Arms, and a passing allusion to the Montacute arms, are the only instances of heraldic information given.

"These arms, viz. 'Paly of six argent and azure on a bend gules, three eaglets or,' were the original bearings of Grandisson. They were, however, adopted by the Cadet branches of the family, according to the practice of those days, of which there are numerous examples, with some variation of the changes: Thus Otho de Grandisson (whose obit was kept at Ottery), the uncle of the founder, bore on the bend *three escallops* in lieu of the eaglets; Sir Otho de Grandisson, brother of the founder, bore *three buckles* in lieu of the eaglets; and the Bishop of Exeter, in allusion to his episcopal dignity, bore a *mitre* in lieu of one of the eaglets." P. 40.

We have extended our notice of this work so greatly, that we have only room to notice shortly a few other particulars.

The engravings, ably executed in outline by J. Le Keux, show the principal features of the edifice, exterior as well as interior, with details. The drawings were made by J. Hayward, esq. architect, and presented by him as a gift to the Society. The architecture of the edifice and the details are shown with great accuracy. Three beautiful woodcuts by O. Jowett represent the seals of the college and of the founder. It is observable that the arms upon the latter seal show three eaglets on the bend and no mitre; in this respect appearing to shake the accuracy of the MS. in the College of Arms; although it is true the assumption of the mitre might have been afterwards made. The other woodcut shows the font.

The Society acknowledges the friendly assistance of the Rev. George Oliver of Exeter, and of John Gidley, esq. for several of the documents collected in the Appendix, which form a very valuable portion of his work. The architectural description is by Mr. Hayward; and for a part of the history of the church, and the arrangement of the documents, the Society is indebted to J. G. Coleridge, esq. of Ottery.

We cannot finish our review more

appropriately than with the concluding sentence of the historical account; and truly do we regret that the words may be so generally applied to a great number of our ecclesiastical edifices, besides the church of St. Mary Ottery.

“ In closing our account of the history of this venerable and time-honoured structure, we are mournfully excited to a comparison of its present with its ancient state; of the splendid possessions conferred by the noble founder of the college, and its subsequent benefactors, with its present impoverished condition. We think of the time when the praises of God were day and night poured forth within its sacred walls, and when the spiritual and temporal wants of all within the influence of those who worshipped there, were supplied by their care and bounty; and we would earnestly pray for more of that devout spirit of love for God and religion, which actuated the founders of this ancient church, and led them to sacrifice self to the honour of his Holy Name.”

A Statement of the Condition and Circumstances of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, made by the Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D. F.S.A. F.R.S. Dean, on Jan. 4 and 21 at Diocesan and County Meetings, held at Hereford and Ludlow.

Report of a Survey of the Dilapidated Portions of Hereford Cathedral in the year 1841. By the Rev. Robert Willis, M.A. Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge.

WE observe with great satisfaction that an advertisement has appeared for a contract for the repairs of the great tower of this cathedral, the condition of which, as detailed in these publications, was so alarming, that we might rather have expected, by this time, to have read of the total destruction of the edifice, if the Dean's timely and zealous appeal had not been liberally responded to. It is pleasing to see that the substantial restoration of a most important part of the church has been undertaken, and that there is now a confident anticipation that the noble edifice will not experience a second calamity like that which led to the ruin of the nave, and the consequent innovation upon the original architecture, by the ignorance and presumption of the architect, a calamity

greater, perhaps, than even the fall of the tower.

Still, there is much more to be effected to ensure the stability of the cathedral, and to render it appropriate for the holy purposes for which it is designed; and although we have delayed the notice of the work later than we ought to have done, it is satisfactory to know that it is not too late, and that those to whom it is addressed have still much to do on their parts before the grand work undertaken by the dean and chapter can be accomplished.

We rejoice to see clergymen stepping forth in the character of guardians of the fabric of the sacred edifices committed to their care. It reminds us of those past times, when the mitred prelates and abbots, equally with the parochial pastor, felt it was a sacred duty to render the material fabric in which they exercised their mediatorial functions, commensurate in beauty and dignity with the sacred offices they were appointed to celebrate within its walls.

In these days of affected spirituality it is the happiness of the cathedral church of Hereford to be governed by a dean who has not learned to despise the sacred walls in which the dwelling of God has been placed; “and there continued in his blessing and his mercy twice or even thrice as long a period as was vouchsafed to Solomon's more visibly, but not more vitally, distinguished temple;” but which at length appeared to be yielding to the ravages of time, exercised on a fabric not so firmly constructed as the generality of ancient churches.

So soon as the attention of the dean was called to the dilapidated and even dangerous state of the fabric, no time was lost in assembling the clergy and laity of the diocese, and, with the zeal and energy of the churchmen of old, the dean urges the claims of the cathedral, not only “as the most splendid monument of masonic skill in the district, and that of an age which is reckoned by centuries, but as the ‘venerable and still beautiful mother-church of the whole diocese, which ought to be both the pattern and the pride of her handmaids, her fellow helpers in the work of the ministry, and of all who derive spiritual benefit

from those, her daughters, who are located in each surrounding parish.’”

When we turn from the warm and eloquent advocacy of the claims of the structure on public attention to the mere business part of the address, we are amazed, on reading the detail of the state of the building, that an edifice so dilapidated and neglected, so destitute of substantial repairs, and on which so much care had been bestowed to conceal the reality of its condition, should not long since have fallen into a heap of ruins.

When we read that on clearing away the white-wash and plaster, so ably characterized by Dean Merewether as “the plague spot, the spreading plague, which mars the beauty of our ecclesiastical fabrics,” cracks of four inches wide in the soffites of the main arches appeared; that the external and internal ashlars were unconnected; that the core of the wall had no connection with the ashlar; and that the bulging of the walls had created a visible appearance of danger; it is plain that defects existed which called for immediate and expensive remedies, and would necessarily require an extended outlay of money.

We cannot follow the dean through the whole of the long catalogue of defects and decays that occupy the greater part of his report, or the very absurd expedients which different jobbers have devised for supporting the structure, all of which only helped to disfigure and injure what they ought to have supported, and only masked the injury which they ought to have remedied; a brief extract will more effectually shew the nature of the dean’s plans. “The object, I trust, will be to effect a sound and complete restoration of the architectural features of each part; this principle, I earnestly hope, will be the polar star which will guide us in all we have to do. Restoration is the grand object to be achieved, not mending nor patching.”

The remedies for the evils pointed out, are, first, a series of substantial repairs to counteract the decays and cracks which have arisen from the effects of time, and secondly, such alterations as are necessary to render the character of the building solemn and appropriate. Among these latter is the removal of the wretched altar-

screen and the equally wretched painted window above, a composition which forms, it will be recollected, the subject of one of Mr. Pugin’s most forcible contrasts. The restoration of the ancient architecture naturally follows, and the reconstruction of an appropriate window of early character, in lieu of the modern one; the choir is to be paved with encaustic tiles; pews discarded; the organ not to be placed as before between the choir and nave, but erected in one of the transepts.

To effect all these desirable objects, including the restoration of the Lady Chapel, a sum less than 18,000*l.* is required; but as the funds of the chapter are very limited, and what can be done by this body will be given with no sparing hand, further assistance is required, and we have the highest confidence that the dean’s eloquent and touching appeal will not only be the means of supplying the deficiency, but will enable him to carry out his plans to the fullest extent. The sum subscribed by the bishop, and the clergy, and officers of the cathedral, alone amounted to 4,771*l.*, and it is pleasing to see the spirit in which all have joined to aid the good work, from the diocesan to the chanters.

There are persons ever ready to raise a captious objection, however grand a design may be. We could scarcely read with a serious countenance the complaint of one of such objectors. It was said that the alarming condition of the Lady Chapel “arose from the dean’s rashness in removing the earth from the base of the building some five or six years ago.” Justly may the dean say, “that it is hardly necessary to refute such an erroneous surmise, although it may serve to shew how generally unworthy of attention any such mere fancies must be.” He then states that the Lady Chapel and its crypt had become dry since the removal of the earth, having previously been damp. The Cambridge Camden Society has laboured to point out the injuries arising from the accumulation of earth on the outside of churches; and we believe there are few who have visited any number of ancient churches, who will not feel assured that nothing is more injurious to the stability of the structure, or dangerous to the health of the congregation, than this accumulation

of earth. We have lately seen churches in which four feet of earth have been removed from the walls, and the good effects have been unquestionable.

An Appendix contains some valuable antiquarian information, including an Essay on the monument of one of the Bohun family in the Lady Chapel; a bull of Pope John XXII. 1319, confirmed by the Bishops of Salisbury and Hereford, which was the foundation of the present fabric fund; a list of documents relating to the fabric; and a series of obituaries of benefactors, from the calendar of an ancient missal, "secundum usum Herefordensem."

The dimensions of the church are accurately given, and the work contains a very long list of testimonials to the ability of Mr. Cottingham, whose professional skill as an engineer and architect have been called into requisition to effect the repairs; but, without detracting the least from the merits of any member of the architectural profession, we feel the greater satisfaction when an enlightened clergyman, imbued with just feelings, and possessing knowledge of what a church ought to be, takes a leading part in the superintendence of a work of this kind.

The engravings shew the Lady Chapel exhumed and restored, the dangerous state of the former eastern wall, a singular pointed arch discovered at the entrance of the Lady Chapel, a contrast between the old altar-screen with its niches and urns, the paltry window above, and the sham curtain over it, with the splendid Norman arch disclosed by its removal; and some other plates shew the frightful cracks which existed in the masonry, as well as the inefficient mode in which, at a former period, their progress was attempted to be resisted.

The Rev. Professor Willis has made an accurate and minute survey of the dilapidated portions of the cathedral, which he has embodied in his report made in the year 1841. The valuable information conveyed by this gentleman is highly satisfactory, as it shews that the greater part of the settlements in the building which appear so alarming are of great antiquity, and may even have taken place very soon after the building was founded, and that there is no fear of their going further; and it is further satisfactorily ascer-

tained that the cathedral rests on a solid bed of gravel, of great depth, forming an unexceptionable foundation.

It seems therefore to be satisfactorily established by Mr. Willis, that the ancient settlement in the masonry of the tower had taken place before the year 1300; thus a weight of anxiety for the ultimate stability of the cathedral is removed, and all that remains to be done is to keep up the stability of the pile, and to repair the unavoidable decays of time.

A peculiar description of masonry in the interior of the tower, aptly termed by the professor "gigantic stone gratings," which he considers was adopted for the sake of lightness, is a remarkable feature in the construction of the cathedral, and is deserving the attention of the architect.

We cannot do justice to Mr. Willis's report by an abridgment, so that we shall not further notice its contents than by alluding to one of the most bungling attempts at reparation which was, perhaps, ever attempted. In the early part of the last century an expedient was resorted to for propping up the main arches of the tower, which would have disgraced a working mason or a bricklayer,—a sort of prop, widened at the top by means of two segments of arches, was placed below the soffites of the arches of the great tower. This piece of clumsy masonry is thus characterized by Prof. Willis: "It is impossible to conceive a more injudicious or useless work than it presents; in fact the masonry is so absurdly arranged, that it is unable to support itself. The mass has settled in two parts upon its two segmental arches, straightening them, and descending and abandoning the arch it was intended to support." In addition it gave an unsightly appearance to the tower, besides creating an idea of danger in the eyes of the spectator. This masonry is to be entirely removed, much to the improvement of the interior of the church.

This report is pleasing, as it serves to remove doubts of the stability of the church, and on that account gives encouragement to the friends of the restoration to proceed in their good work, to which every ecclesiastical antiquary and sound churchman will add his prayer, that it may be speedily and successfully accomplished.

The History and Topography of Wye.
By W. S. Morris. 8vo. pp. x. 197.
Eight plates.

WYE is a small town in Kent, on the river Stour, between Canterbury and Ashford, and has been supposed to have been once permeated by the high road from the metropolis to Dover. Leland called it "a pratie market tounelet;" but its market is held no longer. It has, it is evident, declined, not increased, in importance; but this rather improves than diminishes its claims upon the historian. The manor, which had been held in demesne by the Saxon kings, was given by the Conqueror to the abbey which he founded in commemoration of his great victory; and the monks of Battle subsequently claimed sac and soc, and all the forfeitures justly due to the crown, from the twenty-two hundreds of Kent, which had been of old appertinent to this manor, that is, as Lambarde tells us, the whole of the lathe of Scray. Even when again granted out by Queen Elizabeth, subsequently to the dissolution of monasteries, it was called the Royal Manor of Wye, and the title is still retained in legal documents.

The manor-house must have been one worthy of such an estate, as there are records of several of our kings having sojourned there on their progresses, and Lambarde even states that Edward the Second spent here the whole Christmas which occurred between the funeral of his father and his own coronation. It is most probable that the abbot of Battle maintained here a mansion fit for his own occasional residence; but no particular account of it is preserved. Respecting another and doubtless contemporary manor-house in the parish, called Aldons, we find this remarkable particular:

P. 39. "In proof of the antiquity of the old house, I may mention that, when it was taken down a few years since, on removing the pavement of the kitchen, a circular fire-place was found in the centre, dug in the clay (of which the original floor consisted), having in it wood ashes between two and three feet in depth. This fire-place was without any chimney, the smoke having been allowed egress through the rafters (which were much blackened,) and through lattice doors, provided for the same purpose, in the roof

of the building, which consisted only of one story."

The article of chimneys was one of the three things which were "marvellously altered" in the 16th century. There were oldmen yet dwelling in the village where Harrison remained, (which, we take it, was in Kent,) in whose young days there were not above two or three chimneys, if so many, in most uplandish towns of the realm, (the religious houses and manor-places excepted,) but each one made his fire against a reredosse in the midst of his hall. (Description of England.)

Of the several manors and mansions in the parish of Wye, our author's accounts are mainly derived from Hasted. The only other respect in which the place is specially remarkable, is the nativity of John Kempe, Archbishop and Cardinal, who, with his nephew Thomas, Bishop of London, werescions of the knightly house of Kempe, of Olantigh, in this parish. The Archbishop founded here a college, with a grammar school annexed. The latter was revived by Edward the Sixth, and the college buildings still exist, the present school-room being formed from the ancient chapel. Of these institutions our historian gives a full account, including the statutes, which were not before published. The Rev. Philip Parsons, whose name is enrolled among the series of Kentish topographers, was for half a century perpetual curate of Wye, and master of the grammar school. In his old age, and since, the school, like many others of the same class, fell to entire decay; but it has "once more risen to its ancient rank and standing, through the indefatigable exertions of the present head-master, the Rev. Robert Billing, M.A.;" though we are sorry to observe that an exhibition to Lincoln college, Oxford, bequeathed by Sir George Wheler in 1724, has not yet been recovered.

In most respects Mr. Morris's work is compiled from the sources of approved use in topographical works,*

* A little further inquiry, however, would no doubt have procured him access both to the MSS. in the Duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe, mentioned in p. 31, and to the records in the archiepiscop

including an account of the barrow-digging upon Wye downs, and a botanical catalogue. His plates are very fairly executed. He gives views of Wye bridge; Olantigh house, a great square building, inlaid, by way of ornament, with a sunken tetrastyle portico (the taste of John Sawbridge, esq. an alderman of London); of the church; the sepulchral brasses of a lady and her two husbands; * the interior of the college, now disfigured by some heavy brick cloisters, in the place of those erected by the founder; its exterior, with the school-house; and a plate of the college seal, tokens, &c. The last is an unintentional but most complete exposure of the defects of the machine engraving brought forward by Collas and Bates: for in the centre of the plate the seal of Wye college is given by that method, an

almost unintelligible and illegible mass, and above is the same seal moderately well drawn and engraved. It is evident that this plan is not suited to the minute parts of either seals or medals. In this respect it has much disappointed us; for, had it been so, it would have been very eligible as the faithful reflector of characteristics which escape the observance of an inexperienced draughtsman; as, in the present instance, the two saints, Gregory and Martin, the one a pope and the other a bishop, have both in the original their right hands raised in the posture of benediction, which is not made apparent in the engraving.

Altogether the book is highly creditable to its author; but it would be contrary to our rule in such cases, if we passed without censure its want of an index.

Examples of Encaustic Tiles. Part III.

—It has given us great pleasure to receive this continuation of a work so useful for practical purposes and interesting to the antiquary. The revival and cultivation of the pointed style is certain to entail with it a revival of its accompanying ornaments. The materials which Mr. J. G. Nichols, has accumulated, in the

copal registers at Lambeth, of which the titles are stated in p. 56. Respecting Hollar's print of the monumental column to Mrs. Eliz. Cole, for which he is at a loss in p. 78, he would have found in J. R. Smith's *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, p. 332, that it was the frontispiece to a funeral sermon preached and published by Samuel Bernard, D.D. 4to. 1652.

* A tasteful, though unpretending, work of art, and as well reduced on the copper. One of the gentlemen it represents, if we may believe the sepulchral poet, had *personal* claims to so fair a memorial.

John' Andrew justus, Thomas Palmereq' venustus,

Exempti seculo clauduntur marmore duro;
Consors et similem imitatur Alicia cladem,
Ut vivant Christo non immemore, te precor,
esto.

There appears to have flourished in the college of Wye some Latin poet of a more facile style than was usual at the period. Here is another specimen.

Qui jacet hic claro decoratus honore sepulchri,
Supplex querit opem, lector amice, tuum;
Tu votis Summum precibusque precare Tonantem,

Possit ut æternæ lucis adire locum.

specimens of encaustic tiles exhibited in this work, cannot but highly improve the appearance of the interior of our churches. Nothing forms so pleasing and rich a flooring as the reduplication of elegant patterns. The editor has given us a beautiful example from the Chapter House at Westminster in plate No. 50 of his work, where four tiles are happily represented in juxta-position, forming together a rich cross-fleury with gracefully flowing arabesque borders. The placing the tiles together, where it is needful to show the combined effect intended, is just the improvement we have desired, and we trust will be followed up by the judicious editor to some extent. No. 52 might have been treated in this way with great advantage. Wherever this repetition of the parts of the whole of a pattern has not been given, the expedient for gaining the general effect of the tiles in combination, is to place a piece of square, but unframed, looking-glass against the edge of the pattern represented in the print, when the corresponding counterpart may be seen, together with the part delineated. The tile from the Priory of Lewes, representing a knight on horseback, wearing his close tilting helmet and couching his lance, is a very curious and early example of these tessellations. The figure is a good deal defaced by age; it wears the ancient pryck spur; the top of the shield held before the body can just be distinguished. The date of the tile is about the reign of Richard I. The two tiles in combination, (which may be made four by the method we have mentioned,) from the

Hospital of St. Cross, bearing the motto "Have mercy, have mynde," are excellent examples from, we believe, a very rich repository; the wall tiles from the church of Great Malvern are curious and uncommon specimens of encaustic tiles being made to substitute embroidered tapestry, for effect. Of these separate examples have been given, and they are judiciously brought into combination as an ornamental border to the letter-press description.

Oriental Cylinders. No. I. By A. Cullimore.—In this publication are represented forty-one Babylonian or Persepolitan cylinders, drawn from casts made by Mr. Doubleday from these objects in different collections. Much discussion has been raised about the meaning and application of these amulets, and the interpretation of their inscriptions; but the works yet published on the subject, as those of Rich, Onseley, Landseer, Tournefort, Tassie, and others, do not contain so many engravings all together as are found in this number. A work of this nature has long been required, as it is only by bringing together all the varieties of cylinders that anything can be made out of them. No two of these gems are duplicates. The majority have inscriptions in the Babylonian cuneiform, but some in the Persepolitan character, one of which, from Mr. Salt's collection in the Museum, contains the name of Darius, who is represented transfixing with his arrows a lion. Many of the subjects are astrological, the constellations and some zodiacal signs occurring on them; but a great deal has yet to be done towards elucidating these amulets, and the present work will diffuse far and wide a knowledge of the different emblems found on them. It is intended to comprise all the cylinders known or published.

Döderlein's Hand-book of Latin Synonymes. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. H. Arnold, B.A.—Mr. Arnold has made some valuable additions to our school literature by his translations from the works of the most popular German critics. The small volume from which the "Hand-book" before us is taken, is an abridgment of the same author's larger work on this subject, which was published about twelve years since in six vols. It however contains all that is essential to the purposes for which it is intended; and we trust it will soon make its way into our academies, where it will be an useful assistant in the art of Latin composition.

Materials for Translation into Latin:

by Augustus Grotefend; translated from the German by the Rev. H. H. Arnold, B.A. Edited by the Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A. &c.—A very useful work on Latin prose composition, with notes, and excursions from the German by the lamented Augustus Grotefend.

The Natural Principles and Analogy of the Harmony of Form. By D. R. Hay, Decorative Painter to the Queen. Edinburgh.—This is an application of the harmonic proportions of music to architecture, shewing that the harmonic symmetry of beautiful forms, as of buildings, is the result of the harmonic proportions to each other of their chief lines; or that when the chief lines of a building or other form bear to each other those proportions of the parts of the monochord, or the velocities of their vibrations, which sound the notes of a common musical chord, the harmony of the form is perceived by the mind through the eye, as that of the notes is through the ear. We are fearful that some of our readers who may never have turned their minds to the mysteries of harmony, and the known identity of the laws of sound and colour, to us a strong proof of the truth of the undulatory theory of light, may smile to see in some of Mr. Hay's plates, the melody of ancient public buildings given in musical notes, and may take his theory to be a fanciful one; but we give it our most hearty commendation, believing it to be the master principle of beauty, which the Greeks so well understood, and applied so happily in their best works of art.

We have now in our folio some architectural designs which we drew in trial of the principle of harmonic proportion, for we are not architects, and can therefore recommend it on good grounds, though we did not get our dimensions from the inscription of geometrical figures like Mr. Hay, but by the interpolation or addition of a new term, (x), in an algebraic harmonic proportion.

Mr. Hay seems to be a little inaccurate where he states (p. 15.) that the circle, ellipsis, and volute, are all the varieties of which the curved line is capable, since there are innumerable other curves, algebraic and transcendental, as essentially different from those three, as they are from each other; and we think he is rather obscure (in p. 19.) where he says, without affording his readers any thing like a proof of it, that the periphery of an equilateral triangle is to the circumference of a circle in which it is inscribed, as the third note is to the tonic, or as 4 to 5, since this is only approximately true, for, if it could be shown to be absolutely so,

no less a problem than that of the rectification, and consequently the quadrature, of the circle would be solved, and we think that he would do well to give, in a second edition, a definition with numerical examples of harmonic proportion, and a table of harmonic numbers.

Phonography; or the writing of sounds. By V. D. De Stains, Graduate of the University of Paris.—This work is divided into two parts, *logography*, or universal writing of speech, and *musicography*, or symbolical writing of music; the first of which offers a new set of phonetic characters as a substitute for our degenerated logographic system, and the second a reformation of our musical notation; a short-hand form of each system being joined to it.

As the best opinion of a system of this kind is that conceived from a trial of it, which we have not made, it would be as unjust in us to condemn it, as it would be rash to praise it wholly; and therefore we will barely say that we think the logographic characters rather ingeniously contrived, though it is no recommendation of them that they run so wide in crooked scrawls above and below the reading line; and that the musicography, unless it should partially fail in cases where the tonic changes frequently in modulations, seems to give the pitch much better than the length of the note.

We think that the chapter on the analysis of speech is excellent, and we will allow the author to rail at the anomalies of our spelling-book; but when he says that "in Spain and Italy, where all letters are pronounced in an almost invariable manner, there are but few mad people; in France we find a greater number, owing to the great quantity of mute letters; and in England, where the spelling-book is the most complicated, there are more insane people than in any other part of the civilized world;" we are almost inclined to think that too much orthographical learning has made *him* mad.

Mr. De Stains, although friendly to the learning of modern languages, yet seemingly forgetting that mankind have an historical as well as a geographical extension, asks us (in p. 4,) "why does a reasonable being (one who has not spelt himself mad!) consecrate so much of his youthful years to the study of the classics?" a question which, as we have not room to answer it at length, we shall leave our classical readers to answer for themselves; though Mr. De Stains seems to have enriched his own mind from the lore of some ancient authorities which have never fallen into our hands, as (in p. 18,) he speaks

of an original language which was lost by our disgraced father at his fall, and gives us to understand (p. 36.) that the confusion of tongues happened at the building of the pyramids.

The Sacred Scriptures in Hebrew and English. By the Rev. D. A. De Sola, Minister of the congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, J. L. Lendenthal, Reader and Secretary to the new Synagogue, and Morris J. Raphael. 8vo. part I.—The Hebrew text, in excellent type, with a new English translation and critical and explanatory notes; most valuable to the Hebrew Bible student, and not less so, in our opinion, as coming from the hands of Hebrew gentlemen; for, however they may differ from us in their interpretation of some of the prophecies, yet, as like Timothy they have known the Hebrew scriptures from childhood, their critical exertions must be worthy of all attention.

The note to Genesis XV. 15, in favour of the doctrine of the seventh article of our church, brings to our minds a contradiction of it in a book commonly given along with it to candidates for holy orders, *Grotius*; for while the article says that "they are not to be heard which feign that the old fathers did look only for transitory promises," Grotius says "Moses nihil promisit supra hujus vite bona."

Roman Forgeries and Falsifications; or, an Examination of Counterfeit and Corrupted Records, with especial reference to Popery. By the Rev. R. Gibbings, M.A. Part 1. 8vo. pp. xxv. 141.—The Dublin University Magazine, alluding to Dr. Thomas James, "the well-known exposé of Roman corruptions, and the mysteries of the Index Expurgatorius," says, "We can name one of our University, who inherits the zeal, the diligence, the learning, and the projects of James, . . . the reverend Richard Gibbings, whose profound and recondite researches in one of the most curious and neglected parts of learning, have already given an earnest of what he might be expected to effect, did the arrangements of Trinity College allow any means of providing for those who . . . prefer ecclesiastical literature to mathematics." (Feb. 1841, p. 173.) Since this paragraph, which comes opportunely for our purpose, was written, Mr. Gibbings has received preferment; as he says in the preface, "through the kindness of the heads of my college, it is now my lot to undertake the important duties of a parish;" but the writer meant, that some arrangement should have been made within the college, which would have

enabled him to prosecute his studies. The volume before us was composed at his new residence under the disadvantage of residing "in a remote part of Ireland, and at a great distance from any public library," which accounts for the quotations being much fewer than the references. The subjects discussed in this first part of the projected work, are the Epistle of Abgarus, the Letters of the Virgin to Ignatius, to the Florentines, to the Messinese, and to Glaucoplutus, the Apostolical Canons and Constitutions, and the Decree of the Council of Antioch on Image-Worship. We think the word *Roman* in the title, might have been advantageously omitted, as the following words, *with especial reference to Popery*, are quite sufficient and more precise. For instance, the Epistle of Abgarus, as given in Eusebius, supposing it to be spurious, is certainly not a *Roman forgery*, nor is it admitted by all Romanists, for Erasmus, Du Pin, and Ceillier, reject it; but the subject was probably included on account of the handkerchief, said to have been presented by our Lord, to King Abgarus, and preserved at Rome. The work exhibits great learning, and a large assemblage of references, which make it an excellent manual for the student to take with him into a library; and there is candour about it, which affords a good practical lesson, along with the copious information it contains. It deserves encouragement, as an Appendix to our various Ecclesiastical Histories.

A Treatise on the Origin of Expiatory Sacrifice. By G. S. Faber, B.D. 8vo. pp. xxviii. 297. (New Edition.)—We remember the controversy, about the origin of Expiatory Sacrifice, begun by Mr. Davison, and followed up by Professor Nicol, Mr. Faber, and others, whose names we cannot so readily specify. Mr. Davison contended for its Mosaic origin, (in which he has been partly followed by the late Mr. Conybeare), while Mr. Faber maintains it to be patriarchal, or rather Adamic. The question turns mainly on Genesis, iv. 7., where Mr. Davison renders the word חַיִּיתָה *Chaitath*, (translated simply *sin* in our version), by *punishment of sin*, and Mr. Faber, after Lightfoot and Archbishop Magee, by *sin-offering*. Indeed the book is chiefly a lengthened exegesis of that text. Mr. Faber argues ably, and certainly any other rendering is clogged with grammatical difficulty. So decidedly did Dr. Nicol, the Hebrew Professor at Oxford, adopt that view, that in a sermon preached before the University, he remarked, "If it be objected that this interpretation is

only an atom in the scale, we may answer, that it is *an atom against nothing*."

A tabular View of the Variations of the Communion and Baptismal offices of the Church of England, from the year 1549 to 1662. By F. Bulley, B.D. 8vo. pp. xxxv. 304.—This is a work of some research, as well as labour in arranging the materials. Its chief sources are the Liturgies of 1549, 1552, 1559, 1603, 1662, and the Scotch Book of 1637. A copious appendix is subjoined, containing extracts from various writers, statutes, and proclamations; and particularly the recent judgment of Sir H. Jenner, in the case of *Martin v. Escott*. A further reference to the other formularies of our church would have modified the author's language, and counterbalanced some of his extracts from individual writers. Thus, at p. x. he speaks of "the great commemorative sacrifice in the Eucharist," a term which the Homilies discourage, since they say, "we must then take heed, lest, of the *memory*, it be made a *sacrifice*." (Homily concerning the Sacrament, part 1, p. 410, ed. Oxon, 1822.)* He quotes Mr. Palmer's words, that "the Church of England herself has never formally condemned prayers for the dead," (p. 168,) without mentioning, that the contrary is the case. A church cannot condemn a tenet more *formally*, than by causing it to be preached against, as in the third part of the Homily concerning prayer, where the subject occupies nearly three octavo pages. (p. 312—314.) The passage begins thus,—"Now, to entreat of that question, whether we ought to pray for them that are departed out of this world, or no?" And the answer is virtually summed up in this clause; "Let us not dream . . . of prayer for the souls of men that are dead."—To call a tenet a *dream*, is the most formal condemnation possible. It is right, however, to mention, that Mr. Bulley gives the words of Guest, addressed to Sir W. Cecil, against the practice. The phrase, *partial suppression*, applied to variations in the Liturgy, is improper. (p. xxx.) What is meant by *traditional testimonies*, distinct from the Liturgy? for whatever is implied in those words, had better have been specified. Not to multiply remarks, we would advise the author to go carefully through the labour of revision, not only in the matter of this volume, but also sometimes in its tone and spirit.

* For *Commemorative Sacrifice*, it would be easy to substitute,—*Commemoration of a Sacrifice*.

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 12. The following papers were read:—1. A letter from M. Dureau de la Malle, member of the Institute of France. From this communication it appeared, that M. Texier had discovered and sent to France a large portion of the sculptured frieze of the temple of Diana Leucophryne, at Magnesia ad Meandrum in Asia Minor; and that M. Eugène Boré has explored the sources of the Iris, Halys, and Lycus. 2. Two letters from the Rev. Dr. Tattam, addressed to Granville Penn, esq. In the first, dated Paris, August 1842, the writer states, that he contemplated a translation of the works of Macarius into Arabic, for the use of the Coptic church. He adds, "I am editing the Scriptures in Coptic and Arabic, at the request of the Coptic patriarch. This is therefore the first use of the MSS. which I collected in Egypt. The Arabic text adopted is that in use in Egypt, which has never been printed." The second, dated Cairo, October 1842, contains the intelligence that Dr. Tattam had fully succeeded in this and every object of his second visit to Egypt. He had secured to England between two and three hundred Syriac MSS., on vellum, of the greatest age and interest; and had satisfactorily arranged with the patriarch respecting the Coptic and Arabic New Testament, the Arabic text of which was to be corrected at Cairo, from the best MSS. in the country. With regard to Macarius, the learned doctor proceeds to relate that, having ascertained that there is no work of that father in existence among the Copts, either in Coptic or Arabic, he had employed Mr. Mazarra, the most learned Christian in Egypt, to make a translation of the Homilies from the Greek, and of the treatise on Christian Perfection from the English translation published some

years since by Mr. Penn. Dr. Tattam hoped to return to England about Christmas. 3. A memoir on the Egyptian *Athor*, by the Rev. T. R. Brown. The writer derives the name "athor" from the Coptic *ath*, a negative prefix, and *br*, a contraction of *ae'*, light air. Athor will therefore primarily signify the same as the darkness mentioned Gen. i. 2; which may be interpreted, the bosom of the empyrean, or light withholden, or curved away. Having given the order of the symbols of this idea,—as *night*, the resemblance of primeval darkness; the *moon*, or ruler of the night, &c.,—he infers that the primary idea was kept pure by the Egyptian priests; an opinion which he confirms by adducing an Hermesian hieroglyph, and comparing it with the Chinese.

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FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A society has been established at Stuttgart for the re-publication of old works, and the editing of unpublished MSS. Its first work is the earliest chronicle known to exist, written in the German language; the date is 1360. The next publication will be the autobiography of the Suabian knight, George von Ehingen, who was a great traveller between the years 1460 and 1490. He fought also with the Portuguese against the Moors in Africa, and relates the events of his life in a very naïve style. The society intends also to republish the

Portuguese *Cancioneiro*, which was printed at Lisbon, in folio, in 1516, and is one of the greatest book-rarities, not more than three copies being known to exist.

Cardinal P. E. Visconti, of Rome, the successor of Fea as *Commissario delle Antichite Romane*, has completed an extensive work, *Delle Citte e famiglie nobili e celebri dello Stato Pontificio; Dizionario Istoric*. It will be published in 12 vols. 4to. and will treat, in alphabetical order, of all places in the dominions of the Church, as regards their geography, history, and statistics, as well as the history of all the most distinguished families. The plates will give the arms of the cities and families, and views of the most remarkable monuments.

A professor of the *Tibetan* language and literature was recently appointed in Paris. The professor, Mons. P. E. Foucaux, has published the discourse which he delivered on entering upon his duties.

The friends of oriental literature will learn with much interest that a catalogue has appeared, in 3 vols. of the library of the late celebrated orientalist, Silvestre de Sacy. The titles of the books are fully and carefully copied, in the characters peculiar to each; but a French translation is also given. Every book is accurately described, and the contents are illustrated by notes and observations. The whole is scientifically arranged on a new plan, and the reason for its adoption are explained in the preface.

The *Codex Rescriptus* of Ephraem Syrus, which contains many fragments of a Greek translation of the Bible, and dates from the sixth century, has long excited the curiosity of critics. Dr. Tischendorf, who has recently made a literary tour of Europe at the expense of the Saxon government, has succeeded, by means of a chemical process, in deciphering the manuscript, of which he has a complete edition in the press at Leipzig.

Messrs. Didot intend to publish a new edition of R. Stephens's Latin Thesaurus, with all the principal improvements of other dictionaries that have been published since his time. The Minister of Public Instruction has promised to lend his effectual assistance to this work, which, from the little encouragement afforded just now by the public to the literature of Greece and Rome, might otherwise be in danger of falling to the ground.

Six volumes of inedited materials, Greek, Latin, and Italian, are expected shortly from Cardinal Mai. These are quite unconnected with the volumes already published.

ARCHITECTURE.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

The persevering exertions of Mr. Cottingham have been successful in upholding the venerable and majestic tower of this church, from the state of which it was feared the church would become a ruin. In making these arrangements, the screen erected in 1839 has necessarily been removed; and in examining the roof, the timbers are found to be so much decayed, from the effect of the false plaster ceilings, as to make it necessary to remove them also, in order to repair the beams and rafters. These operations have disclosed large portions of architectural beauty, hitherto concealed or disfigured, both in the chancel and the nave; but which it is now hoped may be restored to the excellence of the original design. In digging out the ground to ascertain the depths of the foundations of the four great piers, beneath the two western ones, have been discovered a series of richly carved capitals and bases, unquestionably portions of the original church. The position of the capitals has been reversed, the columns have been broken into fragments, and used to form the foundation on which these piers rest. They are placed upon the mould, several feet above the sandstone-rock on which the noble and massive fabric of the church stands. The ornaments are the interlaced Norman, terminated with the Romanesque honeysuckle, or lotus, of large size, and of excellent workmanship. As it is impossible to remove these interesting relics, casts have been taken, for the purpose of preserving some memorial of them.

ST. PETER'S NEW CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

Two stained glass windows have been recently placed in the New Church of St. Peter, Newcastle, the work of Mr. Wailes, of that town. One is in the chancel, and contains the figures of the Apostles St. John and St. James the Greater. As this part of the church contains six windows, of two lights each, the opportunity is presented of depicting the twelve apostles. The unavoidable want of an east window will be, in a great measure, supplied by a large historical picture on which an artist of ability is at present engaged. The other specimen of Mr. Wailes's art is an *obituary window*, to the memory of the late Vicar of Newcastle, the first of the kind, it is believed, in the diocese. The

Archdeacon of Northumberland, at his late visitation, very judiciously recommended this species of memorial, which forms at once a pious testimony to the departed, and a rich and appropriate ornament to the building where it is placed, and thus makes the indulgence of affectionate regret on the part of the survivors subservient to the permanent decoration of the house of God. The window is about seventeen feet in height, by nearly six feet in breadth, of the decorated style of the early part of the fourteenth century, and consists of three *lights*, surmounted by three *quatrefoils*. In the highest quatrefoil is represented the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, and in the two lower ones, the Adoration and offering of the Magi to the infant Saviour. In the centre light the principal figure is our Lord holding in his hands the emblems of universal dominion, and in the other two lights stand St. Peter and St. Andrew, each of the brothers being marked by his proper ecclesiastical distinction. Below the principal figure is a representation of the late Vicar, in stole and surplice, kneeling before a litany desk, and on each side are two angels bearing scrolls, on which is inscribed, out of the vulgate, *Quod cogitasti domum edificare nomini meo, bene fecisti hoc ipsum mente tractans*. At the foot of the window, and running continuously through the three lights, is the following inscription:—*In piam memoriam patris desideratissimi Joannis Dodd, Novi Castri super Tynam per XIV. annos Vicarii, cujus consilio, patrocinio, ope hæc Sancti Petri Ecclesie edificari cæpta est, A. S. MDCCCXL. fenestram hancce picturatam sua impensa ponendam curavit, A. S. MDCCCXLII. Gulielmus Dodd, Ecclesie Sancti Andreae in eodem municipio Curator Perpetuus*. The window is placed at the extremity of the south aisle; and whilst it is most creditable to the skill and ability of Mr. Wailes, it forms, at the same time, a remarkably interesting feature of the internal decoration of the building. The Church is just completed, and there is but one opinion concerning it, that, for beauty and correctness of architecture, it is not surpassed by any church of the same dimensions in the North of England. Nearly one-half of the whole accommodation, which is adapted for 1,200 persons, is to be devoted to the gratuitous use of the poor.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 2. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The Right Hon. Lord Thurlow was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Albert Way, esq. Director, communicated some curious instances of sepulchral brasses found to be engraved upon both sides; one of which, lately noticed at Hedgerley in Buckinghamshire, is especially remarkable. A plate, which commemorated an abbot of Bury, and which must have been removed from his tomb only at the spoliation of that church in 1539, was used in the following year upon the tomb of Margaret, wife of Edward Bulstrode, esq. buried at Hedgerley. Some of the instances of these "palimpsest" brasses have been noticed in our Magazine, vol. XIV. p. 611, XV. 270.

The Very Rev. Dr. Butler, Dean of Peterborough, made a communication relative to various Roman Antiquities discovered at Gayton, co. Northampton, in a field called the Warren. They consist of some brass coins, a silver fibula, and a dancing Cupid, in bronze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and of beautiful design.

George Godwin, jun. esq. F.R.S. and S.A. made a communication, containing further remarks in continuation of a former paper, respecting the marks left by the masons on the buildings of the middle ages. It was accompanied by drawings of several marks found about the churches of Cologne, as well as at other places.

Feb. 9. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P.

Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. communicated a roll of the swan-marks used on the river Ouse in Suffolk in the reign of Elizabeth.

A communication was read from Mr. C. R. Smith, embodying a report by the Rev. E. G. Walford, on a recent discovery at Marston Hill, Northamptonshire. In an excavation extending over a nearly square area of about 95 feet by 65, were exhumed a large number of skeletons, with which were a variety of circular and cruciform bronze and gilt fibulae, beads of amber and glass, and instruments of war, together with urns containing burnt bones which have fallen into the hands of several persons, but principally into those of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. and Mr. Severne; the greater portion of which was exhibited to the society by Sir H. Dryden. Mr. Smith considers these remains to belong to the early Anglo-Saxon period.

Mr. W. Chaffers, jun. communicated the discovery of part of a coffin-lid in Purbeck marble, near St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield. It is adorned with a cross flory. The inscription, in Nor-

man French, of which only the beginning and termination are preserved, is to the memory of + HWE DE HEN ALME ERIT MERCI, possibly the Prior Hugh who is mentioned by Dugdale as having been elected prior in 1295, but whose surname is not recorded.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. described the discovery of five sepulchral urns in a tumulus in Iffing's Wood, about two miles south-east of Canterbury, which, from their extremely rude fabric and the total absence of ornaments or implements of war, the writer considers may probably be assigned to the Britons after their defeat by Cæsar, the site of whose victory over Cassibelaunus must be fixed to this district, or its immediate vicinity. It was also remarked that this interment bears a striking difference in every point of view from those recently investigated by Mr. Akerman and Lord A. Conyngham on the Breech and Barham Downs, which are proved to be of much later periods.

Feb. 16. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: George Stevenson Ellis, esq. of the Bullion office, Bank of England; John Nicholl, esq. of Islington; John Tulloch, esq. of Montagu Place; and the Rev. Samuel Blois Turner, M.A. of Halesworth, Suffolk.

William Bromet, esq. M.D. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on a cromlech at Lochmariacker in Britany, previously noticed by the Rev. J. B. Deane in the 25th volume of Archæologia, and by other authors, but which contains a remarkable inscription in characters or symbols which have not yet been decyphered, nor hitherto correctly represented.

Dr. R. H. Allnatt, F.S.A. communicated an account of the discoveries made in opening three of the four tumuli, denominated the "Cross Barrows," on the downs near East Ilsley, Berks, by Mr. W. Hewett, jun. of Compton. The first tumulus examined contained a human skeleton, deposited in an oblong cavity formed in the chalk, and covered by mould. It was lying on the back in the direction of N.E. and S.W., the head pointing to the N.E. The heels were drawn up towards the hips, the right leg was elevated and crossed over the left; an iron javelin was deeply transfixed in the interior part of the left hip bone, which had probably caused the warrior's death. The height of this skeleton was 6 ft. 2 in. The skull and left tibia were fractured, the teeth perfect, and worn down by attrition. The remains of inferior animals were in the grave, so often found in the tombs of

British chiefs. The second tumulus contained six human skeletons, of gigantic proportions. They were covered by only one foot of earth. The skulls all fractured. One of the skeletons measured 6 ft. 4 in., and the average height of the whole above 6 ft. Unbaked pottery, fragments of urns, a small copper pin, and pieces of ochre of various colours, were also found. These circumstances point out this tumulus as being of a more recent date than the one above mentioned. The third tumulus contained a solitary human skeleton, lying cross-legged in an oblong cavity of the chalk. A curved iron weapon, 7 in. long, was by its side, and another smaller one about 1½ in. in length. At the feet were two iron studs and the umbo of a shield, the size of a common cocoa-nut, having on its apex a globular knob, and at the extremity a projecting rim. Fragments of unbaked pottery, ornamented with zig-zag dots, and other designs, and a well executed brass buckle were also found. It is supposed by the author that these individuals were Britons who flourished during the century which elapsed between the arrival of Cæsar and the final subjugation of South Britain, A. D. 79.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 26. The President, Professor H. H. Wilson, in the chair.

John Hampden, esq. James Cove Jones, esq. David Henry, esq. and W. Sandys Wright Vaux, esq. were elected Members, and Senor Don Gustavus Lorick, Envoy Plenipotentiary from his Swedish Majesty at the Court of Madrid, Senr. Don Basilio Sebastian Castellanos, President of the Archæological Society of Spain, and Senr. Don Vicente Bertran de Lis y Rives, of Valencia, were elected Associates.

The Rev. H. Christmas, M.A. F.R.S. read an address to the Society from the President and Council of the Archæological Society of Spain, offering the services of the Society in the promotion of numismatic science.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a second-brass coin from the cabinet of H. Vint, esq. lately found in Colchester. It is of Antoninus Pius, rev. "Britannia," and differs from the usual type of that emperor, with this reverse, the head being radiated instead of laureated.

The President then read an elaborate paper addressed to him by Lieut. A. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers, on the ancient coinage of Kashmir, with chronological and historical notes, and illustrated with numerous drawings of coins, many of them unpublished.

Most of the coins described were found by Lieut. Cunningham, since 1839, at Bij-Bihára, one of the oldest towns in Kashmir. They form a series more extensive than any yet known, being, in fact, the coinage of an independent state for fifteen centuries, and add considerably to the mass of oriental numismatic information published by the late Mr. James Prinsep.

The earliest coins which the author attributes, with certainty, to the kings of Kashmir, belong to the first Indo-Scythian Princes, ΟΡΚΙ, Hoerki or Hushka, and ΚΑΝΗΡΚΙ, Kanerki or Kanishka. They were Buddhists, and founded cities named after themselves, of which Hushkapur was existing so late as A.D. 958, and Kanishkapur exists to the present day.

It is curious, the author observes, that the silver coinage, which is so common with the Bactrians, should altogether cease with the Indo-Scythians; and, vice-versa, that the gold coinage, of which only two specimens of the Bactrians are now known, should become so common with their successors. This subject seems elucidated by the following facts, recorded by the author of the *Periplus of the Erythræan Sea*, (about 63 A.D.) The first is, that Roman denarii, both of gold and silver, were exchanged with advantage against the gold coin of Lydia called Kaltis. No Indian silver coinage is mentioned, but the want of a silver currency is fully explained by the second fact, which is, that the drachmas of Apollodotus and Menander were even then current at Barygaza. This last fact most satisfactorily accounts for the non-existence of Indo-Scythian silver coinage, and also for the present abundance of the drachmas of Menander, many of which were found at Jelalabad, and used as card counters by the officers in Afghanistan!

The description of the coins of which sketches were exhibited to the meeting, was prefixed by a revised chronological list of the sovereigns of Kashmir from the Christian æra, in which the received chronologies of Professor Wilson* and Mr. Prinsep† are, in some points, altered.

With the drawings of coins was exhibited a sketch of a stone figure of Parvati, the wife of Siva, found amongst the ruins near the Sárnáth tope, near Benares. This figure, both with respect to position and costume, seems identical with that on several of the coins, where, in the European fashion, a female richly

* Asiatic Researches, vol. xv. pp. 81, 82.

† Useful Tables, part ii. tab. 22.

arrayed is seated on a high-backed chair, as Parvati is also depicted on the earlier Gupta coins.

The obverse of these coins presents a male figure clad in what appears to be a complete suit of chain armour, with a Tartar cap on his head, a spear in his left hand, and pointing to a small cylindrical object, which the author conjectures to be a golden casket containing a relic of Buddha, similar to those found in the topeas.‡

The legend on one of these coins is ΠΑΟ ΝΑΝΟ ΠΑΟ ΚΑΝΗΡΚΙ ΧΟΡΑΝΟ. "The King of Kings, *Kanerki, Korano*." On the coins of Kadaphes Zathus this title is written ΧΟΡΑΝ ΟΥ, which the author reads as ΧΟΡΑΝΟΥ ΣΥγγενούς, the kinsman, or the descendant of *Koran*, which would appear to be the name or title of some prince from whom these Indo-Scythians were proud to trace descent. The Greek ΚΟΡΩΝΙΣ, "with curling horns," and the Arabic *Zulkarnein*, or "lord of the horns," both point to Alexander the Great, and the author interprets the term *Korano* to mean a descendant of Alexander. The Indo-Scythian Kadphizes claims to be a "relative of the Saviour King Hermæus." His name in the Ariano-Pali language is in the same characters as the name of Kadaphes Zathus, which leads the author to infer they are one person, and that a claim to the descent from Alexander was set up through the connexion with the Greek King Hermæus, one of Alexander's successors in the East.

ROMAN VILLA AT FOXCOTE.

At the meeting of the Oxford Ashmolean Society, held on Monday, Feb. 13, the Marquis of Chandos exhibited a Plan of the Excavations of a Roman Villa at Foxcote, near Buckingham, together with several coins and some fragments of fossil coal found at the same place. The excavations are situated about a mile and a half from Buckingham, on the north of the road leading to Stony Stratford, at the foot of the hill, and about 100 yards from the high road. Until the year 1837 the farmers in the neighbourhood had been in the habit of digging up the old foundations whenever they were in want of stone, at which period the layer of the two baths was discovered. The last excavation took place in 1842-3. The tank marked A in the plan contains a spring which ran through wooden trunks of trees to a larger tank. When first discovered the walls were covered with a red stucco, which, how-

ever, fell off during the second year of its exposure to the air. The greatest height of any of the remaining walls did not exceed three feet above the floor, and were generally not more than one foot. A leaden pipe communicated from the larger bath to a small circular place, which seemed to have contained some vessel for heating water. In another room was found a small stone column, and near it a large salver, nearly 16 inches in diameter. It appears to be composed of tin, with a slight proportion of silver, and in the same room was found a small vase, apparently of the same metal, but much more corroded. A large square tessellated pavement was found in an adjacent room, and other fragments in a less perfect condition. The general thickness of the walls was 2 ft. 3 in. for the main walls, and 1 ft. 8 in. for the remainder. The courses were not regular in thickness, varying from three to ten inches. The coins exhibited consisted of copper coins of Constantine, Commodus, &c.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

At the village of Menoux, near Vesoul, (in the Haute Saone) there have been recently discovered some Gaelic ornaments, such as rude chains of glass and clay beads; and another object supposed to be Roman, viz. a silver pin, worked with much skill and taste.

A considerable number of Roman coins have lately been turned up at Vieux Condé, on the N.E. frontier of France. Of these 103, which have fallen into the hands of the Mayor of the Commune, the greatest number belong to the Emperors who flourished between A.D. 200 and A.D. 268. Those which are of the most frequent occurrence in the collection are of Gordianus and Philippus: there is one of Aquilia Severa.

Near Quantovic, in the north of France, upwards of 400 Roman coins have been found within a few weeks, and are to be placed in the museum of the *Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie* at St. Omer.

BURIED TANK IN CO. CORK.

Last autumn a peasant named Thomas Power, who holds a few acres of ground in the townland of Kilbarry, immediately outside the deer-park wall of Castlecor, dreamed that there was a large quantity of gold and other treasure buried deep beneath the ruins of an old Danish fort, which lies on the ground. After he awoke, he lay musing for some time, until sleep overcame him again, when the same dream occurred to him a second time, as also a third time, on the same night. The last time he awoke the day dawned: he got up

‡ See Masson's Researches published in the *Ariana-Antiqua*. London, 1842.

and called one of his sons, to whom he communicated his dreams; with eagerness they proceeded to the spot to which the dreams had accurately directed them; they surveyed the place with deep anxiety for some time, and at length perceived a scarcely perceptible hollow in the ground, as if a drain had once been there which time had filled up. The fort is situated on the top of a small glen, through which, or along which, a small stream runs. This stream divides the lands of Kilbarry from Drummin. The drain from the first went towards the rivulet, like the tail-race of a mill, and here it was they commenced operations. They first discovered a bed of rich manure, which they were raising and drawing away for a fortnight; they took out 300 horse-loads, making an opening

towards the fort 30 feet in length, 11 feet deep, and wide enough for a horse and cart to turn in. Their work was at length impeded by a large piece of timber, from which they cleared the manure with great labour, and discovered a perfect tank, 12 feet square and 3 feet deep, made of black oak, each plank 4 inches thick, it resting upon four pillars or legs, 2 feet high and 1 foot square. Into the tank was a shoot, as if to convey water, made of the same timber, one foot wide at the mouth, the whole in almost perfect preservation. How it was joined could not be ascertained, as the labourers took it asunder when they found it; but there was no appearance of nails; the joints appeared decayed. The tank was buried 11 feet under the ground.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 2. The Session was opened by the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Wharncliffe, as Lords Commissioners, and the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech, as follows:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

“ By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which from their long continuance had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

“ The increased exertions which by the liberality of Parliament her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful. The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty. Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people. As soon as the ratifications of the

treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

“ In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria an establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country. The difference for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confidential hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

“ Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

“ Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which those operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and Native troops. The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters; and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom

her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected. We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation by a military force of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,—Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her Majesty.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of the revenue. Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented. In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the Import Duties, which received your sanction during the last Session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes. Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law, promptly enforced, was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty confidently relies on
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your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

The Address of the House of Lords was moved by the Earl of *Powis*, the seconded by Lord *Eglington*; that of and House of Commons was moved by Lord *Courtenay*, and seconded by Mr. *P. Miles*; and both were agreed to, after some debate, without division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.

Mr. *Tufnell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF SUBBURY.

Feb. 7. Mr. *Wallace* moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the treatment of the unemployed and destitute inhabitants of Paisley, between the month of May 1841 and the present time.—Sir *James Graham* consented to the motion, without admitting the principle that local distress should be alleviated at the expense of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 9.

Earl *Stanhope* moved for a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of the productive classes, and the distress at present existing.—The Earl of *Ripon* deprecated the appointment of a Committee as perfectly useless.—Lord *Beaumont* recommended measures to be taken for the suppression of the Anti-Corn-Law League; which was also censured by Lord *Brougham*, and defended by the Earl of *Radnor*. On a division, the numbers were for the Committee 4, against it 21.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same day, Dr. *Nicholl* announced the Government scheme for the Reform of the ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. It is proposed to divide the ecclesiastical jurisdiction into that which is mixed or temporal, and that which is purely spiritual in its nature, transferring the former to a court sitting in London, under a judge appointed by her Majesty, and with one appeal to Her Majesty in Council, leaving cases of spiritual jurisdiction (as the correction of clerks, matters entirely of Church discipline, &c.) to the bishops in their diocesan courts, with appeals, first to the archbishop in person (assisted when necessary) or a commission of three appointed by him (under certain qualifications), and subsequently to the Queen in Council, thus recognising the principle that over all causes, civil and ecclesiastical, Her Majesty's was in these her dominions

supreme authority. All peculiars were to be abolished, and the surrogates to be subject to the ordinary jurisdiction (of the archbishops, bishops, or archdeacons) within which they were situated. The bishop's court was to have jurisdiction throughout the whole of his diocese. The only courts retained would be those of the Faculties, and the Vicar General of each province, and the diocesan courts (including separate courts for Bangor, and for St. Asaph, and for Bristol, and for Gloucester). The whole number would be under 30 (there are now more than 400); all officers would be paid by fixed salaries, and all fees carried to a fee-fund, by which arrangement a great saving would be effected. With the exception of certain cases (the jurisdiction as to tithes being abolished), of which the bishop might, with the assent of parties, refer the decision to a barrister, whose decision should be final, all offences would be transferred (it of a mixed, or temporal character,) to the London court; from which all probates of wills and administrations were to issue, and whose authority was to extend throughout England and Wales. But as, in cases of small amount, parties might deem it desirable to resort to local courts, it was proposed that, in cases under the value of 300*l.*, the diocesan courts might act as branch registries. With a view to uniformity of practice and central control, proctors in the country were, on certain conditions, to be admissible to practise in the London courts. Further, it was proposed that copies of all wills proved in the metropolis under 300*l.* were to be sent to the country, and *vice versa*, the originals being preserved at the respective registries; provision being, however, made to secure careful and secure custody under the superintendence of Government. Now as to the process of the new court:—formerly it was known that writs ran *de excommunicato*, and, since 1812. *de contumace capiendo*, a change merely in form, and preserving all the ancient inconveniences, which were now to be removed, and the same powers given to the process of the court as in the Court of Chancery. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.—Mr. *Vernon Smith* moved for a copy of any dispatch from the Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors, containing a Proclamation addressed to the chiefs and princes of India, respecting the recovery of the GATES OF THE TEMPLE OF SOMNAUTH, and any answer of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India. If he found that the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company had not censured the con-

duct of the Governor-General on account of that Proclamation, he would consider it his duty to propose a vote of censure upon the noble lord after the proclamation was laid upon the Table.—Mr. *B. Baring* replied. He said the Mussulmen subjects of Great Britain could have no sympathy with the noble chieftains of Afghanistan, who five times during the last century had laid waste the plains of India.—Sir *R. H. Inglis* severely censured the terms of the Proclamation as an encouragement of Hindoo idolatry.—Sir *Robert Peel* could not go all lengths in its defence; but apologised for it as being an appeal to the national feelings of the natives of India, irrespective of their religion, and boasted of the success of Lord Ellenborough's general policy.—It appears from the accounts of recent travellers, particularly Mrs. Postans, that the temple of Somnauth has never been restored, as Lord Ellenborough supposed, and that therefore his proposed triumphant return of the gates was as vain as indiscreet.

Feb. 10. Mr. *Liddell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of preventing the fraudulent PERSONATION OF VOTERS at Contested Elections.

Feb. 13. In a Committee on Forged Exchequer Bills it was resolved, that her Majesty be enabled to direct Exchequer Bills to an amount not exceeding 262,000*l.* to be issued, under certain regulations, for the relief of the holders of certain Forged Exchequer Bills. 'This amount will relieve three out of the four classes into which the holders have been divided, but not the fourth, which holds the further amount of 115,000*l.*—Viscount *Howick* moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider so much of the Lords Commissioners' Speech as refers to "that depression of the Manufacturing Industry of the Country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented."—Mr. *Ferrand* moved an amendment to add the words, "and also to inquire into the effects of machinery upon the moral and physical condition of the industrious classes; and also to inquire into the origin of the late outbreaks."

The debate was continued during four nights, when Mr. *Ferrand's* amendment was withdrawn, and, on a division, there appeared for Lord *Howick's* motion 191, against it, 305.

Feb. 14. The Duke of Wellington in the HOUSE OF LORDS, and Lord *Stanley* in the COMMONS, moved the Thanks of Parliament to the officers and men employed in the naval and military operations in CHINA; 1. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh

Gough, G.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B.; 2. to Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., to Major-Gen. George Burrell, C.B., Major-Gen. Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir J. H. Schoedde, K.C.B., and the other officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including those of the East India Company; 3. to the Petty Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men.

Feb. 20. *The Duke of Wellington* in

the HOUSE OF LORDS, and Sir *Robert Peel* in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, moved the Thanks of Parliament for the military operations in AFGHANISTAN: 1. to Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General; 2. to Major-Gen. Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., Major-Gen. R. England, and the other officers of the Army; 3. to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

Disturbances have lately broken out at Oporto, which lasted several days, in consequence of an attempt to collect the income-tax. Some collisions took place with the troops, and the proclamations were torn down.

THE EAST.

Some bad feeling has arisen between Turkey and Austria, on the subject of steam navigation in the Black Sea. After covertly conceding the point, the Turkish government privately took measures to prevent its subjects from embarking in the Austrian steamers. M. Kletzel, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, indignant at this conduct, suspended his relations with the Porte, refusing to hold any communication on this or any other affair till he received further instructions from his government.

INDIA.

Tranquillity has been thoroughly established in our Eastern possessions. The different corps of the army under Gen. Pollock having crossed the Sutledge, the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief, and a portion of the army of reserve, was present at Ferozepore, on their arrival in India, to welcome them. The batta promised and the medals were about to be distributed, and general rejoicings were about to take place. Several officers had died on the march. The proclamation by Lord Ellenborough, relative to the bringing back of the gates of Somnauth from Afghanistan, has met with no favour in India. The young son of Schah Soojah, Schah Poore, still maintained himself at Cabool, as did his brother, Sufter Jung, at Candahar. The adherents of Akhbar Khan asserted that he would soon be at the head of a large force, and would take the Government from the feeble Sovereign of

Cabul. Dost Mahommed had an interview with Lord Ellenborough at Loodianah in the beginning of December, and was to proceed with an escort to Peshawur, where he was to reside for some time, under the protection of the Sikh Government. The intention of the Governor-General to observe neutrality on the subject of the Cabul Government was avowed explicitly.

CHINA.

The last division of the British fleet, having left the Yang-tze-Kiang river, on the 17th of October reached Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be stationed for a time; other portions were stationed at Amoy and Hong Kong. This latter colony is governed by Lord Saltoun, and is thriving. Captain Balfour, of the Madras Artillery, who has gained a considerable knowledge of the Chinese language and character, has been named British Consul-General, to reside at Shanghai. There were various decrees published by the Emperor, in which the national dislike of the Tartars to all foreigners was in some measure concealed, and a wish to maintain the "everlasting peace" exhibited. English merchants and their "families," are to be permitted, according to those decrees, to reside at Canton, at Fowchowfoo, at Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and their ships are to have places for repairs. Hong Kong is ceded in perpetuity as a colony to Great Britain, and the Hong, or monopoly merchants, are to be abolished. The Chinese are, however, repairing all their fortifications.

JERUSALEM.

Sir Moses Montefiore has established a Jewish Dispensary in Jerusalem, at his own private cost, for three years, before the expiration of which term it is expected that a complete hospital will be in successful operation. A young Prussian

physician, Dr. S. Fränkel, engaged by Sir Moses for that purpose, has taken thither the necessary stock, to be made available not only to the Jew, but to all that suffer and apply for aid, whether Protestant, Roman Catholic, Greek, Maronite, Druse, or Mahomedan.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

The Captain of the brig *Paradies*, arrived at a northern port, has announced the discovery of a new cluster of islands in the South Seas, which took place on the

18th of July last, on the voyage from Valparaiso to Manilla, in latitude 9 deg. South, and longitude 172 deg. West from Greenwich. There are six to eight islands, covered with cocoa-nut trees, and apparently uninhabited, and they are stated not to be on the maps. The Captain named them after his own vessel,—“Paradies (Paradise) Islands,” and maps the most northerly one of the group at 9 deg. 6 min. 30 sec. S. of the line at mid-day, and longitude 172 deg. 16 min. W.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Some strange and novel disturbances have arisen in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, conducted by a gang of rioters who have assumed the title of “Rebecca and her Daughters.” The following is their history:—About seven years ago a turnpike-road was made between Pembroke and Carmarthen, with the view of securing a great thoroughfare by it between Ireland and London. The Liverpool and Metropolitan Railway has, however, frustrated the object, by leaving but 38 miles of road from Carmarthen to Hobb's Point or Milford, as a passage for the mail, which seldom carries more than three passengers a day. Very little thoroughfare else exists along it, as a carrier goes but once a week between Carmarthen and Pembroke, by which there is not money sufficient raised to pay the interest for the capital expended, much less to keep the road in repair. The trustees have the power by Act of Parliament to put up toll-bars on lanes and bye-roads, and also of throwing the expense of the main road on the parishes; and that power they have exercised, which appears to have excited the peasantry to the late and continued acts of violence. Rebecca has already destroyed the St. Clear, Tre-fechan, Prendergate, and Pime toll-gates. She also boasts of having an auxiliary force of 500 men, true and faithful, at Haverfordwest. By order of the Home Secretary, the marines from Pembroke dockyard have been recalled, and the duty of pursuing the malcontents has devolved upon the Castlemarten yeomanry, who, in 1798, so nobly distinguished themselves

under Earl Cawdor against the French troops at Fishguard.

The Railways in 1842.—The length of lines opened this year has been about 150 miles; of this the principal part is composed of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, (throughout,) 46 miles; South Eastern, Brandling Junction, 10; Manchester and Birmingham, (throughout,) 26; Birmingham and Derby, 10; Northern and Eastern, 10; Ulster, 5. Bills have passed for three new lines, the Newcastle and Darlington Junction, the Yarmouth and Norwich, and Warwick and Leamington, all of which are in active progress. The year has but little advanced the projected lines, but still upon the whole their prospects are improved. The communications with the east, north, and west, are yet unprovided with railways. The unfinished and depressed lines have generally profited by the improved financial condition of the country to obtain funds, and carry on their works with vigour. The South Eastern, Bristol and Exeter, Bristol and Gloucester, Sheffield and Manchester, Eastern Counties, and West London, have largely benefited from this cause. The Manchester Junction line is at last in progress.

The financial position of railways has, on the whole, advanced. Number of lines paying dividends—1840, 26; 1841, 37; 1842, 46. Number of new dividends, 9; dividends increased, 6; dividends decreased, 6.

The rate of present receipts, as compared with 1841, is as follows:—

No. Passengers.	Pass. £.	Goods £.	Total £.
1841, 20,650,000 ..	3,403,205	.. 919,139 ..	4,319,759
1842, 26,000,000 ..	3,624,318	.. 1,172,717 ..	4,897,308

It therefore appears that, although the traffic of the established railways has suffered much from the depression of the times, and particularly in the manufac-

turing districts, the general amount of railway traffic has been increased by a sum of about half a million.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR 1843.

Beds.—W. Sutcliffe, of Gr. Bramingham, esq.
Berkshire.—Sir Robert G. Throckmorton, of Buckland House, Bart.
Buckinghamshire.—James Trevor Senior, of Broughton House, Aylesbury, esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Edw. Humphrys Green, of Hinxton, esq.
Camb.—Robt. Hodgson, of Salkeid-hall, esq.
Cheshire.—John Dixon, of Astle, esq.
Cornwall.—Wm. Marshall, of Treworrey, esq.
Derbysh.—Wm. Mundy, of Markeaton, esq.
Devon.—W. J. Clarke, of Buckland, esq.
Dorsetshire.—James Charles Dale, of Glanville's Wootton, esq.
Durham.—E. Shipperdson, of Durham, esq.
Essex.—H. J. Conyers, of Copped Hall, esq.
Glouc.—R. S. Holford, of Weston Birt, esq.
Hants.—W. Hughes Hughes, of Ryde, esq.
Heref.—Sir E. F. S. Stanhope, of Holme Lacy, Bart.
Herts.—C. J. Dimsdale, of Essendon-pl., esq.
Kent.—Fred. Perkins, of Chipstead-place, esq.
Lanc.—Wm. Garnett, of Larkhill, esq.
Leic.—Sir W. W. Dixie, of Bosworth Park, Bt.
Linc.—Geo. H. Packer, of Caythorpe, esq.
Monmouth.—Sir Digby Mackworth, of Glen Uak, Bart.
Norf.—W. G. T. D. Tyssen, of Foulden, esq.
Northamptonsh.—Sir Arthur de Capell Broke, of Oakley, Bart.
Northumberland.—Thomas Anderson, of Little Harle-Tower, esq.
Notts.—T. Dickinson Hall, of Whatton, esq.
Oxfordsh.—W. H. Vanderstegen, of Cane-end House, esq.
Rutl.—George Fluyder, of Ayston, esq.
Salop.—Sir A. V. Corbet, of Acton Reynald, Bt.
Som.—Hon. P. P. Bouverie, of Brymere.
Staff.—John S. Manley, of Manley Hall, esq.
Suffolk.—Wm. Long, of Saxmundham, esq.
Surrey.—R. Sumner, of Pottenham Priory, esq.
Sussex.—Musgrave Briscoe, of Coghurst, esq.
Warw.—A. F. Gregory, of Stivichall, esq.
Wilts.—Henry S. Olivier, of Potterne, esq.
Worc.—William Robins, of Hagley, esq.
York.—Sir J. W. Copley, of Sprotborough, Bt.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Owen Roberts, of Tynewydd, esq.
Brecon.—Walter Mayberry, of Brecknock, esq.
Carnarv.—David Jones, of Bodian, esq.
Carnarthenshire.—(Postponed).
Cardigan.—F. T. Gibb, of Hendrefelen, esq.
Denb.—John Townshend, of Trevalyn, esq.
Flint.—Sir Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, Bart.
Glam.—John Homfray, of Llandaff House, esq.
Montg.—Sir John Conroy, of Plasypennant, Bt.
Merionethshire.—Owen Jones Ellis Nanney, of Cefnddeudwr, esq.
Pemb.—G. L. Phillips, of Dumbledale, esq.
Radnorsh.—E. D. Thomas, of Wellfield House, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 31. Berks Militia, Charles Bacon, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.
Jan. 17. In commemoration of their distinguished services and gallantry displayed on the coasts and in the rivers of China, the 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th, and 96th Regiments of Foot, to bear on their colours and appointments the word "China," and the device of "the Dragon."
Jan. 26. James Tyler, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Jan. 31. George Marton, of Capernwray-hall, co. Lancaster, esq. M.P., and John Need, of Red-lodge, co. Wilts, esq. M.P. to be Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary.—David Pollock, esq. Barrister at Law, to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.—The Hon. Edward-Mainwaring Onslow, of Woodbridge House, near Guildford, late Lieut.-Col. 3rd Foot Guards, third and youngest son of Thomas second Earl of Onslow, by Arabella, sister and coheir of Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby, co. York, esq. (in compliance with certain indentures made by his maternal aunts, Elizabeth Mainwaring Ellerker and Harriet Mainwaring Ellerker, both of Richmond, co. Surrey, spinsters, deceased,) to take the surnames of Mainwaring Ellerker, and be called Edward-Mainwaring Mainwaring-Ellerker-Onslow, and bear the arms of Mainwaring and Ellerker quarterly with Onslow.

Feb. 2. John Earl of Westmorland, K.C.B. &c. to accept the Order of Henry the Lion, of the first class, conferred by the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in approbation of the active military services rendered by his Lordship while serving in the field with the German armies in the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815.—Capt. Hubert Garbett, Bengal Horse Art. to accept the insignia of the third class of the Order of the Doorn-e empire.

Feb. 3. 1st Dragoons, Major F. H. Stephens to be Major.—14th Dragoons, Major C. P. Ainslie to be Major.

Feb. 4. Joseph Skipp Lloyd, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.—3d Lancashire Militia, Capts. J. F. Hindle and D. Hornby, to be Majors.

Feb. 8. G. P. F. Gregory, esq. to be Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Feb. 10. 26th Foot, brevet Major H. F. Strange to be Major.—30th Foot, Lt.-Col. M. J. Slade to be Lieut.-Col.—53d Foot, Capt. W. G. Gold to be Major.—Brevet, Col. Sir Francis Cockburn, Governor of the Bahamas, to have the local rank of Major-General in those Islands.—Capt. C. W. Nash, Canadian Rifles, to be Major in the Army.

Feb. 17. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B. to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.—3d West India Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. C. W. Maxwell to be Colonel.—Henry-Wickham Hird, of Low-moor-house, in the parish of Bradford, co. York, esq. and Lamplugh-Wickham Hird, of Lightcliffe, in the parish of Halifax, esq. only surviving sons of the late Rev. Lamplugh Hird, (formerly Lamplugh Wickham), by Sarah-Elizabeth his first wife, eldest dau. and coheir of Richard Hird, sometime of Bradford, and afterwards of Rawden, esq., to use henceforth their paternal surname of Wickham, in lieu of Hird.

Earl O'Neill elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bodmin.—Sir Samuel Thomas Spry.
Carmarthenshire.—David Arthur Saunders Davies, of Pentre, co. Pembroke, esq.
Cavan Co.—Hon. James Pierce Maxwell.
Coleraine.—John Boyd, esq.
Dublin Univ.—Geo. Alex. Hamilton, esq.
Monaghan Co.—Charles Powell Leslie, esq.
Shropshire (North).—Lord Viscount Olive.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. W. Athill, jun. to be Sub-Dean, Surrogate, Official, and a Canon of Middleham Collegiate Church.
- Rev. T. Dale, Rev. J. T. Round, and Rev. H. Soames, to be Hon. Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- Rev. T. Eaton, to be Canon of Chester.
- Rev. R. Stainforth, to be Canon of Middleham.
- Rev. R. Allnutt, Wicken P.C. Camb.
- Rev. A. Austin, Alderton P.C. Wilts.
- Rev. R. Bell, Eye P.C. Northamptonshire.
- Rev. A. H. Bellman, Aldeby P.C. Norfolk.
- Rev. W. Birley, Chorlton with Hardy P.C. Manchester.
- Rev. F. Biscoe, Coombe Bissett V. Wilts.
- Rev. F. H. M. Blyades, Harringworth V. N'p'n.
- Rev. F. Brandt, Aldford R. Cheshire.
- Rev. H. J. Buckall, Potterspurv V. N'p'nsh.
- Rev. R. S. Bunbury, Eccleston P.C. Lanc.
- Rev. T. Calvert, St. James's P.C. Norwich.
- Rev. H. Cottingham, Weston on Trent V. Staf.
- Rev. J. Dallas, Chorlton on Medlock P.C. Lancashire.
- Rev. R. Ekins, N. Wootton P.C. Dorset.
- Rev. H. Eley, Bloomfield V. Essex.
- Rev. S. I. Fell, Drigg P.C. Cumberland.
- Rev. C. Ford, Postwick R. Norfolk.
- Rev. John Gooch, Stanningley P.C. Leeds.
- Rev. W. Gray, Glasson P.C. Lanc.
- Rev. John Groom, Padiham P.C. Lanc.
- Rev. — Hayne, Pilton P.C. Devon.
- Rev. A. Hepworth, Ingoldsthorpe R. Norfolk.
- Rev. A. Hibbit, Blakesley V. Northamptonsh.
- Rev. F. Johnson, Gr. Gidding V. Huntingdon.
- Rev. J. S. Jones, Paul with Thorgumbald V. Yorkshire.
- Rev. T. W. Joyce, Burford 3d port. Salop.
- Rev. A. Kemp, Worth Matravers V. Dorset.
- Rev. W. Kingdon, Whitstone R. Cornwall.
- Rev. W. J. Kirkness, Minster and Forrabury R.R. Cornwall.
- Rev. H. Langford, Marksbury R. Som.
- Rev. R. Lucey, Kingsbridge V. Devon.
- Ven. Archd. Magee, St. Thomas R. Dublin.
- Rev. J. Maingys, St. Mary de Castro R. Guernsey.
- Rev. B. W. Molineux, Whitty P.C. Yorkshire.
- Rev. J. Mossop, Beckermert P.C. Cambridge.
- Rev. J. Otter, Ludford Magna V. Lincolnsh.
- Rev. J. C. Platten, N. Barsham R. Norfolk.
- Rev. E. A. Powell, Toft R. Camb.
- Rev. G. A. Poole, Welford V. N'p'nsh.
- Rev. W. Price, Llangelynin R. Carnarvonsh.
- Rev. R. Roche, Littleham with Exmouth V. Devon.
- Rev. J. Saunders, St. Mary Magdalene R. and St. Gregory P.C. near St. Paul's, London.
- Rev. J. L. Short, Ballyphilip R. Down.
- Rev. C. S. Stanford, St. John V. Dublin.
- Rev. H. Stockdale, Misterton P.C. Notts.
- Rev. W. St. John Smith, Ballymoney R. Antr.
- Rev. W. P. Thomas, Wellington V. Som.
- Rev. G. T. Ward, Heddington R. Wilts.
- Rev. W. Webb, St. Clement's Danes R. Strand.
- Rev. W. Wenman, Sarnesfield R. Herefordsh.
- Rev. G. W. White, Darlaston R. Staffordshire.
- Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, East Farleigh V. Kent.

CHAPLAIN.

- Rev. J. N. Heard, to the Earl of Winterton.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

- William Stephenson, esq. to be Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, and George Arbutnot, esq. Second Secretary.
- Sir W. C. Ross, elected a Royal Academician; Mr. J. Willmore, an Associate Engraver.
- Rev. G. A. Jacob to be Principal of the Sheffield Collegiate School.
- James Taylor, to be Head Master of Kimbolton Grammar School.

Mr. John Cole, B.A. to be Second Master of Huntingdon Grammar School.

Mr. Wm. H. Parr, B.A. to be Second Master of Heath School, Halifax.

J. B. Grant, esq. B.A. to be Vice-Principal of the Chester Diocesan College for Training Masters.

Adolphus Venua, esq. B.A. to be Classical and Mathematical Assistant of Lucton School, Herefordshire.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 10. In Dover-st. the Hon. Mrs. Arundell, a dau.—14. In Belgrave-square, the Marchioness Camden, a son.—16. At King-weston, the wife of W. Miles, esq. M.P. a son.—18. At the British Museum, Lady Madden, a son.—19. At Warkworth vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Henry Perry, a son.—20. At Culham House, Oxfordshire, the wife of John Shaw Phillips, esq. a son and heir.—21. In Gordon-sq., the wife of Michael Smith, esq. a son.—At Portman-sq., Lady Bellingham, a dau. who survived a day.—At Goodington Sands, the wife of J. W. C. Whitbread, esq. of Loudham Park, Suffolk, a son.—23. At Kensington, the wife of Major George Willock, a son.—24. At Goodnest Lodge, near Reading, the wife of Bulkeley J. M. Praed, a dau.—At Wear Gifford, the wife of the Hon. Captain Trefusis, a son.—25. At Kensington, the wife of Major George Willock, K.L.S., a son.—At Budleigh Salterton, the wife of Stephen L. Gower, esq. a son.—26. At Coton House, Warwicksh. the Lady Jane Johnstone, a dau.—At Hull-house, Kent, the wife of William Jones Armstrong, esq. of Kippurepark, county of Wicklow, a son and heir.—30. At Greenwich hospital Lady Isabella Hope, a son.—At Eltham, Kent, the wife of Isaac Guillelard, esq. M.D. a son.

Lately. In Dublin, Lady Louisa Knox, a son.—At Malta, Lady Selina Henry, dau. of the late Marquess of Hastings, a dau.—In the Morea, the wife of Col. Douglas, a dau.—At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a dau.—At Malta, the lady of Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart. of Arlington Court, Devon, a son and heir.—In Guildford-st., the wife of Thomas Messier, esq. barrister, a dau.—At Haslewood, co. Sligo, Lady Anne Wynne, a son and heir.—At Twickenham, Lady Ann Baird, a son.—In Ireland, Lady Louth, a son.—In St. James's-pl. the wife of W. Gibson Craig, esq. M.P. a son.—The wife of N. Alexander, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—At Newtownlismavady, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Andrew Stuart, a son.—In Portman-sq. the wife of John Barneby, esq. M. P. a son.—At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a dau.—In Upper Harley-st. the Lady Lady Agneta Bevan, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Samuel Jay, esq., barrister, a dau.—In Keppell-st., Russell-sq., the wife of Gillery Piggott, esq. barrister, a son.—At Down-place, the wife of Frederick Mangles, esq. a son.

Feb 1. At Fowey, Cornwall, the wife of Lient. C. S. Haswell, R.N. a son.—At Upper Bedford-pl. the wife Major Osborne, a son.—At Bishopsgate, near Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Arbutnot, a son.—2. In Portman-square, the wife of John Barneby, esq. M.P. a son.—4. At Eastleigh-lodge, Warminster, the lady of Sir F. D. Astley, Bart. a son.—5. At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Washington, R.N. a son.—7. At Great George-st. the wife of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, M.P., a son.—At Shabden Park, Surrey, Lady Buchan Hepburn, a dau.—In Eaton-pl. the Hon. Mrs. Clinton, a dau.—At Elsfield-house, Mrs. R. F. Wykeham Martin, a dau.—9. At Downes, the wife of James Wentworth Buller, esq. a

son.—12. Lady Pirie, a son.—In Berkeley-sq. the wife of Abel Smith, esq. M.P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 16. At Scone, Upper Hunter, Australia, Charles Simpson, esq. late of Foston, Linc., to Eliza, relict of Lieut. Darby, 52nd regt. East India Company's Service.

July 16. At New Town, New South Wales, Charles W. Marsh, esq. son of the late Rev. M. Marsh, canon residentiary of Salisbury, to Janetta-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Major M'Leod, of Salisbury, New England.

Aug. 4. Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. M.P. eldest son of Evelyn John Shirley, of Lower Easting, in the county of Warwick, to Maria-Clara-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, esq. eldest son of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart.

Oct. 29. At Moulmein, Capt. James Alexander West, 84th regt., to Emma, only dau. of Capt. Day, 84th regt.

Nov. 7. At Bangalore, Madras, Alexander K. Clark Kennedy, esq. 48th Nat. Inf. youngest son of Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., K.H., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late H. P. Ewart, esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment.

24. At Bangalore, Lieut. and Adj. Frederick Secretan Gabb, 52d Nat. Inf. third son of the Rev. J. A. Gabb, Rector of Shirenewton, Monmouthsh., to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Archibald Ewart, esq. Madras Medical Establishment.

25. At Calcutta, the Rev. A. W. Street, M.A., Senior Professor of Bishop's Coll. Calcutta, to Elizabeth-Lucy, dau. of Major Hoggan, 33rd Regt. N. I., and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Robert Palk Welland, Rector of Shillingford.

Dec. 3. At Bombay, T. Boyce, esq. to Margaret-Anne, second dau. of John Alexander Thwaites, esq. of Hampstead.

16. At Antigua, George Fenton Fletcher Boughey, esq. Capt. in 59th regt., third son of the late Sir J. F. Boughey, Bart. to Matilda-Elwin, fourth dau. of the Hon. George Weatherill Otley, of Parry's, Antigua.

20. In Calcutta, William Horton, esq. Barrister, to Martha, second dau. of the late Richard Richardson, esq.

24. At Woodside, Cheshire, W. T. Moule, esq. of Holt Hill, Cheshire, to Kate-Maria, third dau. of Hugh Pennessy, esq. late of Lansdown Cottage, co. Limerick.

26. At Bedminster, Bristol, Charles, son of John Carter, esq. of Clifton, to Elizabeth, only dau. of James Devonald, esq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Jukes Coulson, esq. of Hans-pl. Sloane-st. eldest son of Jukes Coulson, esq. of Clifton, to Catherine-Dunlop, youngest dau. of Ralph Stevenson, esq. of Sandon, Staff.

27. At Monmouth, Lieut.-Col. Holbrow, Bengal army, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. C. Hough, of Monmouth, and niece of the Rev. George Hough, M.A. Senior Government Chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope.

—At Paddington, Samuel Langins, esq. of Moseley, Worcestershire, to Catharine-Anne, dau. of Stuart Donaldson, esq. of Upper Hyde Park-street.—At Empingham, Rutlandshire, Samuel Candy, esq. of Pimlico, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Syson, esq.—At Greenwich, Robert Whitworth, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, elder dau. of William Billinghurst, esq.—At Ticehurst, Sussex, Francis-Henry, eldest son of Anthony Rich, esq. of Welbeck-st., to Frances-Ricarda, second dau.; and at the same time, Charles E. Hayes, eldest son of Charles

Newington, esq. of Highlands, Sussex, to Eleonora, third dau. of the Rev. Richard Wetherell, of Pashley House, same county.

28. At Lymington, the Rev. William Philip Pinckney, M.A. of Eversholt, Beds., to Etheldred, second dau. of the late Roger Baskett, esq. of Tickhill, Yorksh.—At Easton, John Bennet Lawes, esq. of Rotherhamsted Park, Herts, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Andrew Fountaine, esq. of Narford Hall, Norf.

29. At Headingley, near Leeds, the Rev. William H. B. Stocker, B.A. Incumbent of Horsforth, Yorksh., to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Gilbert Handaside, esq. of Streatiam Common, and Great Surrey Street.—The Rev. R. J. Spranger, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. R. Spranger, D.C.L. Rector of Low Toynot, Linc., to Mary-Charlotte, fourth dau. of the Rev. T. H. Elwin, M.A., Rector of East Barnet, Herts.

31. At Reading, Thomas-Bent Hodgson, esq. of Skeiton, near York, eldest son of the late Ellis Hodgson, esq. of Stapleton Park, to Mary-Anne, third dau. of the late W. H. Dearsley, esq. of Shinfield, Berks.—At Bloomsbury, the Rev. Clement Grawell, Rector of Tortworth, Glouc., to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of Henry Karer, esq. of Queens-square.—At Brompton, Wilts, Alfred, son of Wm. Hollister, esq. of West Clifton, Bristol, to Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Coleman, esq. solicitor, Marlborough.

Lately. At Ramsgate, Thomas Carew, esq. of Marley House, Devon, third son of the late Sir Henry Carew, Bart. of Haccob, Devon, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of Sir William Curtis, Bart.—Capt. James B. Hay, R.N., to Clotilda-Henrietta, second dau. of Capt. W. Hoare, R.N., of Upton House, Isle of Wight.—In Paris, H. Cane Leahy, esq. to Frances-Keating, only child of Francis Cross, esq. late Master in Chancery.—At Carlisle, R. B. Armstrong, esq. Q. C. Recorder of Bolton, to Fanny, dau. of the late R. Blainie, esq.—At Worcester, George-Hornblower Simms, esq. of Bath, to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of Matthew Pierpoint, esq. of Worcester.—Philip H. Williams, esq. second son of Sir John Bickerton Williams, of the Hall, Wern, Shropshire, to Marianne, eldest dau. of Robert Gillam, esq. of Worcester.

Jan. 2. At Oxford, William York, esq. of Mitcham, to Sarah, widow of William Wing, esq. of Sleaford, Oxfordshire.

5. At Cheltenham, Henry Bulkeley, esq. of Cheltenham, and Standlow, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth-Edith, youngest dau. of the late Peter Watenhall, esq. of Winnington Lodge, Cheshire.—At Feckenham, Worcestershire, the Rev. John Hawkesley, B.A., Curate of Holy Rood, Southampton, to Henrietta-Cordelia, eldest dau. of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H. late Commissary Judge at Rio Janeiro.—At Colwich, Staffordshire, Edward Felham Brenton von Donop, esq. Lieut. R.N., second son of Baron von Donop, of Wobbel, Westphalia, late of the King's German Legion, to Louisa-Mary-Diana, second dau. of the late John Brenton, esq. of Fetcham, Surrey.—At All Souls', Langsam-pf, Richard John Griffiths, esq. 2nd son of Edward Griffiths, esq. of Newcourt, Herefordshire, to Harriet-Anne-Isabella, only dau. of the late Fowier Price, esq. of Huntington Court, same county.

4. At Leicester, Robert Worthington, esq. of Sale Hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Brewin, esq. of Leicester.—At Bath, Dr. Maclure, of Bulstrode-street, Manchester-sq., to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Richards, A.M., of Beaufort-west, Bath.—At Bathwick, Edward-Hamilton Anson, esq. youngest son of Gen.

Mr George Anson, G.C.B. to Louisa, second dau. of G. B. Clapote, esq.—At Toulouse, Vicomte de Lastie St. Jal, to Agnes, second dau. of George Turner, esq. late of the Vicarage, Bishopsteignton.

5. At South Malling, James Ingram, esq. of Aedes, Sussex, to Eliza-Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. G. Crofts, of Malling House, near Lewes.—At Clapham, William Watts, esq. M.D. of Nottingham, to Laura, eldest dau. of the late John Townshend, esq. of Grove-house, Clapham.—At Moneymore, Londonderry, William-Saurin Cox, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Rich. Cox, Caherconish, Limerick, to Mary, only dau. of Rowley Miller, esq. of Moneymore.—At Exeter, Edw. Trewbody Carlyn, esq. solicitor, Truro, to Frances-Maria, only dau. of the late Capt. Trist, Bengal Military Service.

6. At Caine, Wilts, Edward Herbert Fitzherbert, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Ellen-Carolina, youngest dau. of the late Richard Clarkson, esq. of Fairwater House, near Taunton.

7. At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. William Burnett, M.A., Fellow of New Coll. Oxford, only son of Sir William Burnett, K.C.H., to Maria-Rosara, third dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B.—At Kingston, Surrey, F. C. Gray, esq. of Highgate, to Sophia, dau. of J. Brown, esq.—At Brighton, Thos. Rees, esq. to Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Thomas Marquis, Hon. E. I. Company's Serv.—At Corsham, Wilts, Henry Witcocks

Hooper, esq. of Exeter, eldest son of Henry Hooper, esq. of Mount Radford, Devon, to Julia-Evelina, youngest dau. of the late John Richards, esq. of Hythe Blackdown, Hants.

8. At Southampton, F. W. Newton, esq. of Freemantle Lodge, Shirley, to Maria-Bilgh, eldest dau. of the late Dr. White, of Madras.

9. At Wootton-under-Edge, Edward B. Harman, esq. M.D., of Bath, to Catherine-Eather, eldest surviving dau. of the late Samu. Dyer esq. of Coombe House, Wootton-under-Edge.—At Stibbington John Richardson Fryer, esq. eldest son of John Fryer, esq. of Chatteris, Isle of Ely, to Mary-Agnes, youngest dau. of Steed Girdlestone, esq. of Stibbington Hall, Northamptonsh.—George Dance, esq. 71st regt. only son of Sir Charles Dance, of Bath House, to Sarah-Pearson, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. W. Rawlins, Incumbent of Bishop's Huft, Somersetsh.—At

Brompton, Middx. the Rev. Brook E. Bridges, late Fellow of Merton Coll. Oxford, to Louisa-Anne, second dau. of Sir John Osborn, Bart.

—The Rev. Henry Headley, Vicar of Brinsop, Herefordsh. to Jane, second dau. of the late W. C. Brandram, esq. of Gower-street.—At

Tottenham, Middlesex, Jasper Livingstone, esq. of Stamford Hill, to Mary, second dau. of G. E. Shuttleworth, esq. of Tottenham

Green.—At Camberwell, James Violet, esq. of Bordeaux, to Susannah-Maria, widow of Arthur Vernon Barnes, esq. of Clapham.—

At Christ Church, Marylebone, William Harcourt Ranking, esq. M.D., of Bury St. Edmund's, to Louisa-Leather, dau. of Sir John Cheestam Mortlock, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Excise.—At Almonds-

bury, near Bristol, the Rev. George Herbert Repton, son of the Rev. Edw. Repton, Preb. of Westminster, to the Hon. Annabella-Celia Fery, grand-dau. of the Earl of Limerick.—

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Dennis L. Cousins, to Georgiana-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Woodyat, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Bart.—

At Christchurch, Hants, Capt. Robert Harris, E.N. son of the late James Harris, esq. of Wittersham Hall, Kent, to Priscilla-Sophia, dau. of Capt. Penruddocke, Fusilier Guards,

of Winckton.—At Bath, W. H. Kitchan, esq. of Connaught-pl. West Hyde Park, to Miss J. M. Hill, of Bath.—At Footscray, Kent, the Rev. J. S. May, Vicar of Herne, Kent, to Sophia, dau. of the Rev. E. H. Warriner, Rector of Footscray.—At Southsea, Hants, Comm. W. M. W. Douglas, E. N., to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Hawes, esq. of Woodford, Essex.—At Dawlish, Wm. Charles Grant, esq. late of King's Dragoon Guards, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls, to Maria, eldest dau. of William Henry May, esq. of Plymstock, Devon.

11. At Kennington, Robert Elliot, esq. M.D. of Denmark Hill, Camberwell, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Lieut. and Adj. Emsan, 1st Life Guards.—At All Souls', Langham-pl., and previously according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, William Archer Shee, esq. third son of Sir Martin A. Shee, Pres. of the Royal Academy, to Harriet, widow of Major W. Cubitt, Dep. Mil. Sec. to the Government of India.—At Kirk Andrea's, Mona's Isle, the Rev. George Dowty, B. A., Curate of Christ Church, Todmorden, to Mary-Emily, only dau. of Richard Gressin, esq. of London.

12. At Battersea, Frederick John, youngest son of Valentine Morris, esq. Retreat, Battersea, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Edward Payne, esq. of Great Totham, Essex.—At St. George the Martyr, Queen's-C. Thomas, youngest son of the late T. Hadaway, esq. of Stirling, to Selina, youngest dau. of the late John Hanson, esq. of Upper Norton-st. and Gilstead, Essex.

—At Fenmore, Robert Stedman, esq. of Manor House, Takenham, Suffolks, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Mathew, esq. of Wern, Carnarvonshire.—At Islington, the Rev. John Pys Smith, D.D., F.R.S. to Catherine-Eлизабет, widow of the Rev. Wm. Clayton.—At Hackney, Nathaniel Stedman

Godfrey, esq. to Caroline-Ann, third dau. of the late Joseph Goodhart, esq. and grand-dau. of the late C. G. Woide, D.D. of the British

Museum.—At Lansley, James Wilson, esq. F.S.A., Architect, of Bath, to Maria, youngest

dau. of the late Rev. James Buckley, of Kilvig House, Lansley, Carmarthenshire.—At An-

ton, Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. to Mary-Bick- erson, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir James Hillyar, K.C.B., K.C.H., of Tor House.—

At Lanlivery, Cornwall, Henry Hart, esq. of Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. to Elizabeth, second

dau. of the Rev. N. Kendall, Vicar of the above parish.—At Leamington, Blaney Town-

ley Balfour, esq. to Elizabeth-Catharine Town-

ley, esq. to Elizabeth-Molesworth Reynolds, esq.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Dennis L. Cousins, to Georgiana-Louisa, eldest dau. of

the Rev. Edward Woodyatt, and a grand-dau. of the late Sir Nigel B. Gresley, Bart.

14. At Snaith, Yorkshire, Robert Faulder White, esq. of Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Shearburn, esq.

16. At St. Marylebone, John Brook Rush, esq. eldest son of John B. Rush, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Capt. J. B. Russel, 20th Light Drag.

17. At Southampton, the Rev. Anthony Grant, Vicar of Romford, Essex, to Julia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Carey, and grand-

dau. of the late Right Hon. Geo. Sir George Hewett, Bart. G.C.B.—At Chester, John Bridge Aspinall, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest

surv. son of the Rev. Jas. Aspinall, Rector of Althorp, Linc., to Bertha-Wyatt, dau. of John Audley, esq. of Mount Vernon, Liverpool.—

At Doncaster, the Rev. C. E. Rodgers, Vicar of Harworth, Notts, to Maria-Alick, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster and Canon of York.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT FERRARD.

Jan. 18. Whilst staying on a visit at the seat of Lord Farnham, at Farnham, co. Cavan, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Skeffington, second Viscount Ferrard (1797), and Baron Oriol of Collon, co. Louth (1790), in the peerage of Ireland, also Baron Oriol of Ferrard, co. Louth, (1828), in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Colonel of the Louth Militia.

He was the only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and afterwards Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, (a memoir of whom may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1838,) by Margareta, Viscountess Ferrard, and Baroness Oriol, the eldest daughter of Thomas Burgh, esq. of Bert, co. Kildare.

He succeeded to the two peerages of Ireland which had been conferred on his mother, on her death, Jan. 20, 1824; and on the death of his father, Aug. 16, 1828, he became a Peer of the United Kingdom.

He married, Nov. 20, 1810, the Rt. Hon. Harriet Skeffington, in her own right Viscountess Massereene, the only daughter and heiress of Chichester fourth Earl of Massereene; and by her Ladyship, who died Jan. 2, 1831, he has left issue five sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, and Lord Oriol, born in 1812; 2. the Hon. Chichester Thomas Skeffington, a Lieut. in the 27th Foot; 3. the Hon. William Anthony Skeffington, a Captain in the 60th Foot; 4. the Hon. Harriet-Margaret; 5. the Hon. Anna-Elizabeth, married in 1836 to Robert Foster Delap, esq.; 6. the Hon. Thomas Clotworthy Skeffington, who married, in 1841, the Hon. Henrietta Catharine Blackwood, fifth daughter of Hans third Lord Dufferin and Claneboye; 7. the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary; and 8. the Hon. Henry Robert Skeffington.

The title of Ferrard is now merged in the older viscounty of Massereene, and it is an extraordinary circumstance that the demise of two successive generations of the family should, in that respect, have been accompanied with the like result.

RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM RAE, BART.

Lately. The Right Hon. Sir William Rae, the third Baronet, of Eskgrove, co. Midlothian (1804), Lord Advocate of Scotland, and M. P. for the shire of Bute.

Sir William Rae was the second son of Sir David Rae the first Baronet, a

Lord of Session in Scotland by the title of Lord Eskgrove, and afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, by Margaret, daughter of John Stuart, esq. of Blair Hall, brother to the Earl of Bute.

He was called to the Scottish bar in 1791; and in 1827 was first appointed Lord Advocate, which office he relinquished in the accession of Lord Grey's administration in 1830. He again held the office from Dec. 1834, until April 1835; and was finally restored to it on the formation of the present ministry in Sept. 1841.

He first sat in Parliament, for the borough of Harwich, in 1826; in 1830, he was elected for Buteshire; in 1831 he gave way to the Whig interest; but in 1833 he was again chosen; and also in 1835, 1837, and 1841. On the last occasion only was there a poll, which terminated, for Sir William Rae 136, for C. Dunlop, esq. 82.

No measure of importance belonging to the administration of affairs in Scotland, is introduced except by the advice, or, at all events, with the assent of the Lord Advocate. With such a weight of duty and responsibility upon him, it is obvious that he has not much time or opportunity to mix himself up with questions foreign to the business of his office. Nor did Sir William Rae make any vain attempts to distinguish himself out of his routine of duty. He sometimes spoke, indeed, on questions of great national interest—such as the question of Reform or of Catholic emancipation; but he always chose such questions as were as much objects of interest to Scotland as to England—questions upon which he, as a high law officer for Scotland, was bound to express his acquiescence with his party, whether in or out of power. As a speaker, he never attained any eminence; but he made up for the want of the higher powers of oratory by a careful attention to the points and bearings of the subject he took in hand, which he always argued with great skill, and, above all, with clearness and impartiality. His delivery was very careful, and his language particularly correct; he was remarkable for the perfect mastery he had of all questions connected with Scotch law, and also of the details of any subject that might be introduced connected with his native country. In proportion as he wanted fire, animation, and ambition in style, he made up for their absence by a steady, persevering adherence to fact, and to a common-sense practical mode of reasoning, which was

much better adopted to the nature of his subjects, and much more likely to be grateful to his countrymen. His expositions were most satisfactory, from the thorough command of fact and argument which they displayed. In this respect he contrasted favourably with his rival in office, Jeffrey. In personal appearance Sir William presented many of the characteristics of his countrymen. He had a fine thoughtful countenance, but severe, not to say too hard. In stature he was tall and erect. He spoke with a strong accent.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his brother Sir David Rae, in 1815. He married Mary, daughter of Charles Steuart, esq. but has left no successor to the title.

SIR JOHN JACOB BUXTON, BART.

Oct. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 54, Sir John Jacob Buxton, the second Bart. of Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk (1800).

He was born Aug. 13, 1788, the only son of Sir Robert John Buxton the first Baronet, by Juliana Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father June 7, 1839.

He married Aug. 5, 1825, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Montague Cholmley, Bart. by whom he had issue, Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, now his successor, born in 1829; Elizabeth-Julia, born in 1831; and other children.

SIR ROBERT HOLT LEIGH, BART.

Jan. 21. At his seat, Hindley Hall, near Wigan, Lancashire, in his 81st year, Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and many years M.P. for Wigan.

This venerable octogenarian was the eldest son of Holt Leigh, esq. of Hindley and Whitley Halls, Lancashire, by Mary his wife, younger daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Owen, esq. of Upholland Abbey in that county, by Margaret his wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Bispham, of Bispham, esq. and he was born at his father's town residence in Wigan, on the 25th Dec. 1762. He was descended from a highly respectable line of ancestry, who have been possessed of landed property in the part of Lancashire before alluded to for several centuries past; but it cannot be maintained, as Mr. Burke in the account of the family in his Baronetage asserts, that they are of the same descent as the Leighs of Adlington, in the county of Chester, which is unquestionably an error. In the surname alone this inaccuracy is detected, for that of the latter family has always been spelt *Legh*, whereas the

branch from which the deceased Baronet was descended, has uniformly been spelt *Leigh*. The public are indebted to the late Baronet's grandfather, Alexander* Leigh, esq. of Bretherton, for the Canal which extends from Wigan to the River Ribble. This he munificently completed at his own sole expense, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, which he obtained in the year 1720. The prosperity of Wigan and the neighbourhood has been materially advanced by means of this spirited undertaking, and the facilities of navigation thus afforded.

Sir Robert Holt Leigh was M.A. of Christ Church college, Oxford; but, singularly enough, he did not take his degree at the university until he was seventy years of age. He represented the borough of Wigan for several years in Parliament. He was first returned by that constituency in 1802, and continued to sit as their representative until the general election in 1820, when he voluntarily resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Lindsay, the present Earl of Balcarres. He was a staunch conservative in politics, and during his parliamentary career was a firm supporter of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Canning, except on the Roman Catholic question, on which he was opposed to them. On the accession of Mr. Canning to office, he was created a Baronet by patent dated 22d May, 1815, with remainder to the issue male of his father, none of whom, however, are now surviving, and, the Baronet having died a bachelor, the title is extinct. In the year 1831, during the agitation consequent on the Reform question, he suffered grievously from the violence of the mob at the Wigan election, where he appeared as the proposer of his friend the late W.

* This gentleman married Dorothy, second daughter of Robert Holt, esq. and by that lady he had issue Holt, father of the late Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart. and Edward, who married Frances, daughter and co-heiress, with her sister (Mary, the wife of Holt Leigh, esq.) of Thomas Owen, and had issue five daughters, the eldest of whom, Margaret, married Robert Pemberton, esq. of the Middle Temple, and by him was mother of Thomas Pemberton, esq. one of Her Majesty's Council, and M.P. for Ripon; the second, Frances, married Matthew Pemberton, esq.; the third, Loveday, married W. Cooke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn; the fourth, Mary, is unmarried; and the fifth, Anne, married the Rev. John Radcliffe, M.A. These descendants of his uncle Edward are the nearest relatives of the late Sir R. H. Leigh.

Hodson Kearsley, who was one of the candidates on that occasion.

In 1798, when the peace of the county was disturbed by riots and popular discontent, a society of gentlemen was formed in Wigan, called the Wigan Arms Association, of which corps Sir Robert was for many years commandant, and distinguished himself considerably in various encounters where they were called upon to act. He was senior trustee of the Free Grammar School of Wigan, and took especial interest in its welfare, as well as in that of all the other public institutions connected with his native town. The latter years of Sir Robert's life have been spent almost entirely at his residence near Wigan, where he was acknowledged as the old English gentleman of the district. He has left behind him a very large property, and a splendid library of books peculiarly rich in the classical department, in which latter branch of literature he was well versed. In testimony of this latter fact we beg to quote the words of one of the most talented men of the age, Dr. Donnegan, who, in the preface to his 4th edition of the Greek and English Lexicon, which he compiled whilst on a visit to Sir Robert, says,

“ Among the advantages I have derived from the publication of my *Greek and English Lexicon*, there is none I deem more precious than its having procured me the acquaintance, and, I may with just pride add, the friendship of Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart. a gentleman who has improved his talents by refined, well-directed, and assiduous culture. Thoroughly acquainted with the best writers of modern languages, and having attained a critical and profound knowledge of the Greek language and literature—the excellencies of which his peculiar turn of mind enables him to appreciate fully—he still devotes a considerable portion of his studious hours, with glowing enthusiasm and untiring ardour, to the poets and orators who have bequeathed to us such splendid and enduring monuments of Grecian genius. To the accomplishments of a scholar he has added the advantages of having visited the most interesting countries of Europe, surveyed their choicest specimens of art with a critical eye, and observed the characters of men and manners so keenly, as to justify the application to him of the commendation bestowed upon Ulysses by the great poet, Πολλῶν ἀθροπῶν ἴδεν ἄστεα καὶ νόον ἔγνων.

Thus far we have endeavoured faithfully to trace the career of one who has passed through a long life with credit to himself,

and, we believe, in the conscientious and just exercise of those talents which have been entrusted to him, and we would that we could with propriety end this memoir here; but it is the duty of a biographer to be impartial in his details, and we cannot therefore abstain from some remarks as to the closing years of the late baronet's life, over which we would otherwise willingly cast a veil. We allude to an unfortunate intimacy which, it appears, he formed with the wife of a farmer, one of his tenants, to whom he shewed marked attentions, and whose infant son the baronet has, by his will, made the inheritor of his property. This is another of the lamentable instances of which we have, unhappily, had of late years so many, that the follies and profligacy of a man's more matured years, often exceed the frivolities of his youth. The latter too may in some measure be palliated and forgotten, but the former must ever remain monuments to his disgrace.

ALD. SIR JOHN COWAN, BART.

Oct. 22. At his house, Forest Hill, Sydenham, aged 68, Sir John Cowan, Bart. Alderman of the City of London.

Sir John Cowan was of Scottish descent. He was the son of Mr. John Cowan, by the daughter of Baillie Rintoul, of Perth. Having acquired a considerable fortune as a wax and tallow chandler, in a shop nearly opposite the scene of his future greatness, the Mansion House, he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1831. He was elected Alderman of the ward of Broad Street in the February of the same year; and arrived at the post of Lord Mayor in 1837. The visit of Queen Victoria to the city, upon her accession, taking place during his year of office, he received a patent of baronetcy as a mark of her Majesty's gracious acceptance of the hospitalities shown by the citizens upon that occasion.

Sir John Cowan married in 1810 Sophia, third daughter of Mr. James Mullett, of London; but has left no heirs to his dignity.

SIR ALEXANDER CROKE, D.C.L.

Dec. 27. At Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, in his 85th year, Sir Alexander Croke, Knt. D.C.L.

Sir Alexander Croke was descended from an ancient family, originally of the name of Le Blount, but changed in the reign of Henry the Fourth, by Nicholas Le Blount, who, being obnoxious to that monarch for his adherence to King Richard, had been compelled to fly the

country, and who, returning some few years before the death of Henry, concealed himself under the name of Croke, which has, from that period, been continued by his descendants.

Sir Alexander, the son of a father of both his names, was born on the 22nd of July, 1756, at Aylesbury. He was educated at a private school at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire, by the Vicar, Mr. Shaw, himself an excellent scholar, and the father and instructor of two sons, equally distinguished for their diversified dispositions and acquirements in after life,—the learned and jocose Dr. Shaw, of Magdalen College, Oxford, editor of Apollonius Rhodius, and the no less learned but diffident and gentle Dr. Shaw, of the British Museum, the latter better known, perhaps, to the present age as the author of "British Zoology," and of whom an acute, and not usually complimentary, critic is said to have affirmed, "that he wrote the best Latin of any man since the time of Erasmus."

With such companions did Sir Alexander pass his earlier years; and he has left a pleasing and honourable testimony to the value he himself placed on these his school-boy days: "The years which I passed at Bierton," says he, "I always looked back to as some of the happiest of my existence. I there acquired a general love for literature and science, which has been a never-failing source of amusement during the whole of my life."

In 1775 he entered at the University of Oxford, being matriculated as a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, on the 11th of October in that year. Here having completed his academical education, first under the tuition of Mr. Fleming, and subsequently under that of Mr., afterwards Provost, Eveleigh, both tutors of the College, he shortly after removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar as a member of that society in 1786. During his residence in London he improved, by a diligent study of ancient as well as modern writers, the learning he had previously gained at school and in the University; and it must be acknowledged by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, that his acquirements in almost every branch of literature were as accurate as they were extensive; add to which, he was gifted with a very retentive memory, and possessed the valuable faculty of communicating his ideas with clearness and perspicuity, and at the same time in the most accurate and appropriate language. The readiness of his wit and the facility with which he expressed himself in verse were equally remarkable.

Having, upon leaving his residence in the University, removed his name from the books of his College, he replaced it about the year 1794, when, from motives of prudence and a desire no longer to lead an idle life, he resolved to adopt the law as a profession; and with this view he recommenced that study, intending to become an advocate in Doctors' Commons. In April, 1797, he took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Civil Law, and was shortly after admitted at the Commons. Here he very soon attracted the notice of Sir William Scott, with whom he had been previously acquainted at the University, and was, after a short interval, selected by that eminent civilian to report an important judgment delivered by himself, in a case relative to the marriage of illegitimate minors. To this report Dr. Croke prefixed a very masterly essay on the theory and history of laws relating to illegitimate children, and to the encouragement of marriage in general.

The publication of this report soon brought the author into notice, and practice quickly followed fame. In the next year he was requested by the Government to answer an attack made upon the proceedings in the Courts of Admiralty with respect to neutral nations, by M. Schlegel, a Danish lawyer of some eminence. This Dr. Croke performed in a manner which obtained the unqualified approbation of those most competent to express an opinion upon so abstruse a subject; and it is most probable that it was the immediate cause of an offer made to him, soon after the publication of his reply, to become a Judge of one of the Vice-Admiralty Courts in America, a post for which his line of study and forensic practice peculiarly fitted him. Having the option of the several stations of Jamaica, Martinique, or Halifax in Nova Scotia, Dr. Croke made choice of the latter, and repaired thither in the close of 1801. With the exception of a short absence to England in 1810, he remained at Halifax in the active discharge of his official duties, which were as varied as they were important, till the year 1815; when he returned to England, and having received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Prince Regent, in 1816, as a testimony of the royal approbation of his services, he retired to his seat at Studley Priory, where, in the bosom of his family, and in the society of his friends and neighbours, he passed the remainder of a long life in the enjoyment of much of literary leisure, and every other rational recreation, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Sir Alexander Croke was a cheerful companion, easy of access, and hospitable to every one. Well informed on a variety of subjects, and not unwilling to communicate what he knew, his conversation was instructive and agreeable; and as he delighted in the company of literary and scientific men, his proximity to the University of Oxford enabled him to hold frequent intercourse with those whose pursuits were in accordance with his own, an advantage he highly appreciated, and of which he availed himself to within a very short period before his death. He was an excellent public speaker, and never failed to seize with great adroitness the facts and arguments that were most suited to the occasion; nor did he spare those who were opposed to his views, for, although he never said an illnatured thing, he was quick to discern the weak point in the statement of his adversary, and ever ready to reply to, and confute him.

In politics, Sir Alexander Croke was a Conservative of the old school, and he has left on record an avowal of his sentiments which will be read with a higher interest now that he is no more. His "Patriot Queen," written and published since he attained the age of four-score, will show how extensive was his knowledge of English history, how just his estimate of the several political parties, past and present, and how sound his views of the part befitting the ruler of so mighty and powerful a nation as Great Britain. This pamphlet was not so widely known as it deserved at the time of publication; but it will, even now, well repay the perusal.

Sir Alexander Croke was not only a varied and voluminous writer, but he was an accomplished artist. Many of his sketches of scenes in Nova Scotia have been spoken of in high terms by those whose praise would be in itself a sufficient commendation, and there are some paintings of his now at Studley, which obtained the unqualified approval of Mr. West, the late venerable president of the Royal Academy.

The following is believed to be an accurate list of Sir Alexander Croke's works:

1. The Possibility and Advantages of Draining and Enclosing Otnoor. Lond. 1787.
2. Report of the Case of Horner v. Liddiard; with an Introductory Essay. Lond. 1800.
3. Remarks on Mr. Schlegel's work upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy. Lond. 1801.
4. Statutes of the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Halifax, 1802.

5. An Examination of the Rev. Mr. Burke's Letter of Instruction to the Catholic Missionaries of Nova Scotia. Halifax, 1804. Published under the name of Robert Stanser, but written by Sir A. C.

6. The Catechism of the Church of England, with parallel Passages from the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Church of Scotland. Halifax, 1813.

7. Reports of Cases decided by Alexander Croke in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, at Halifax. Lond. 1814. Published by James Stewart, esq. from Dr. Croke's notes.

8. An Answer to the Swedish Memorial, addressed to Lord Castlereagh, by the Baron de Rehausen. Lond. 1814. Published as an Appendix to Croke's Reports.

9. The Genealogical History of the Croke Family, 2 vols. 4to. Oxford, 1823.

10. An Essay on the Origin, Progress, and Decline, of Rhyming Latin Verse; with many specimens. 8vo. Oxford, 1828. On the character of this work see the opinion of a competent judge in our number for Dec. 1841, p. 600.

11. Regimen Sanitatis Salaritanum, with an Introduction and Notes. Oxford, 1830.

12. The case of Otnoor, with the Moor Orders. Oxford, 1831.

13. Plain Truths; five letters addressed to the Members of the Conservative Association of Oxford. Originally printed in the Oxford Herald, afterwards collected and printed at Oxford, 1837.

14. The Patriot Queen. Lond. 1838.

15. The Progress of Idolatry, a Poem; with other Poems, 2 vols. Oxford, 1841.

16. An Essay on the Consolato de Mare, an ancient Code of Maritime Law. Prepared for the press, but it is doubtful if ever printed.

17. Certain Psalms, translated by John Croke, esq. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, temp. Henry VIII. This was transcribed for the press by Sir Alexander a few weeks only before his death; the first proof arrived on the very day he first took to his bed, when he was too unwell to attend to it. It will, however, be printed by the Percy Society.

HYLTON JOLLIFFE, ESQ.

JAN. 13. In Pall Mall, Hylton Jolliffe, esq. M.P. for Petersfield.

Mr. Jolliffe was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having represented the borough of Petersfield more than forty years. He entered the army very early in life, being appointed to a commission in the Duke of

York's Regiment when little more than sixteen years of age. In the course of the war with Republican France he was frequently engaged in active service; and in the memorable campaign in Egypt, which terminated with the victory of Alexandria, Colonel Jolliffe commanded a battalion of the Coldstream Guards on the decisive day, the 21st of March. On his marriage with the daughter of Robert seventh Earl Ferrers, he quitted the profession of a soldier, and directed his attention chiefly to those pursuits which constitute the avocations of a country gentleman. His hours of amusement were devoted to sports of the field, in which he attained such celebrity as to have acquired the designation of "the hero of the chase." Descended from the Hyltons, a family of very high antiquity, some of his estates in the north of England have been continued in uninterrupted succession for more, it is believed, than a thousand years. A claim to revive a cherished hereditary title, long in abeyance, was at one period favourably entertained by the ministry of the day; but as it was considered invidious or injudicious to restore so ancient a barony, George III. expressed his sentiments as preferably disposed to a new creation; but this not being in accordance with the views of the father of the gentleman just deceased, the idea was never realised. When pressed by the late Earl of Liverpool to accept a baronetcy, the suggestion appeared to Mr. Jolliffe to convey something so like an insult, that he is reported to have made the following sarcastic reply to the minister:—"Your proposal, my lord, if acceded to, would only enable me to do by *patent* what I already practise as a *gentleman*—namely, walk out of a room after the very numerous tribe who have recently been selected as fit subjects for such a dignity!"

GEN. SIR F. WETHERALL, G. C. H.

Dec. 18. At Castle Hill, Ealing, aged 88. General Sir Frederick Wetherall, G. C. H. Colonel of the 17th foot.

He entered the service in 1775 as an Ensign in the same regiment, with which he was present at the siege of Boston, in America, the same year; and was afterwards at the battles of Brooklyn, Whiteplains, Fort Washington, Prince Town, Brandywine, Germanstown, and Monmouth, as well as in several affairs of post during the same revolutionary war. He did duty as a Captain of marines on board the Alfred at the battles of Finisterre and St. Vincent's, under Rodney, previous to the relief of Gibraltar. He served in the 104th regiment at Guernsey, and in 1783

exchanged into the 11th regiment, with which he served six years at Gibraltar. He attended the Duke of Kent to Quebec in 1790, and accompanied his Royal Highness as Aide-de-Camp to the West Indies in 1794. He subsequently served as Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces in Nova Scotia, and St. Domingo; and on his way to Barbadoes with dispatches for Abercromby, he was taken by a French frigate, and remained a close prisoner at Guadaloupe for nine months, on a daily allowance of three biscuits and a quart of water. When exchanged, he was appointed Adjutant-General to the forces in Nova Scotia. In 1809 he obtained the rank of Major-General, and was appointed to the staff in India. On his passage there from the Cape he was again taken prisoner, in the company's ship Wyndham, after a severe action, by a French squadron in the Mozambique channel, and carried to the Isle of France, where, after being confined for two months, he was exchanged, and sailed for Calcutta. He served there as second in command under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, on the expedition against Java, which terminated in its conquest. For his services on that occasion he had the honour to receive a medal and the thanks of both houses of Parliament. His next appointment was to the command in Mysore, and its dependencies, which he held until June, 1815, when he returned to England. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, June 4, 1814, and to that of General, Jan. 10, 1837. In Feb. 1840 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 17th foot.

As a proof of the affection with which he was regarded by the men, the following anecdote is worthy of being recorded. Whilst he was a close prisoner at Guadaloupe (1795) in a dungeon, and in irons, a detachment, consisting principally of the 32d regiment, with which he had served at Gibraltar, were taken prisoners on their passage from that garrison to Barbadoes, and also brought into Guadaloupe; on hearing of the severe and inhuman treatment he experienced, by order of the revolutionary governor of the island, Victor Hugo, (father, it is said, of the present eminent French writer,) they made a collection among themselves of 11 guineas, and forwarded it to Colonel Wetherall, through the medium of a negro employed in the delivery of provisions, concealed in a small loaf of bread; with a note from a serjeant of the 32d regiment, requesting, in the name of the men of that corps, and other unfortunate companions in captivity, his acceptance of the money as a small token of esteem, and in

the hope of its affording him some relief and comfort under the sufferings and cruel treatment they understood he experienced. This noble act was mentioned to the Commander in Chief, the Duke of York, who conferred an ensigncy on the serjeant.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. P. CARROL.

July 2. At his residence, Tulla House, Nenagh, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Parker Carrol, Knt. K.C.H. K.C. III. and C.B.

This officer was the eldest son of the late William Carrol, esq. of Tulla House, Tipperary. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in the classical and mathematical courses, and where he also cultivated successfully the Muses and the Belles Lettres. At the commencement of the war, 1794, he joined the 87th (or Prince's own Irish) regt. as a volunteer, in which corps his brother was at that time serving as Ensign. An Ensigncy was purchased for him, and he immediately afterwards obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 135th regt.; and in the beginning of the year 1796, having exchanged into the 87th, he served with that corps in the expedition against Holland. In 1800 he was on the half-pay of the line, and Captain in a fencible regt. at Gibraltar, where a circumstance occurred, which forms an epoch in his history not to be omitted. Corporal punishment was at that period carried to a great, and sometimes even fatal excess, in the garrison, and at all opportunities Capt. Carrol was an advocate for its mitigation. Upon an occasion on which he sat as President of a Court Martial, the punishment awarded was deemed too lenient, and was ordered to be revised, when the Court adhered to their first opinion. This circumstance was reported to the Governor General O'Hara, who felt it to be his duty, not only to order Capt. Carrol and the members of the Court to depart from the garrison, but to take measures to have the former dismissed from the army. On his arrival in England he found he had been superseded, without having been even heard in his own defence at Gibraltar. A statement of the facts of his case, however, having been laid before the Duke of York, he (with that justice which was his characteristic) reinstated him in his rank, and treated him with condescending kindness. In the memorable and ill-fated expedition against Buenos Ayres, Capt. Carrol was distinguished for his conduct in storming the town at the head of his company of the 87th regt. and afterwards in frequently volunteering on every occasion of difficulty and danger; his knowledge of the Spanish language enabling

him to render essential services to the army. He, at the most imminent risk of his life when a prisoner, accompanied Gen. Linier's Aide-de-Camp (whose brethren of the Staff had been wounded in attempting to close on Gen. Craufurd's position under the pretence of a flag of truce) through the town to the British head-quarters, amidst the rage and tremendous threats and gestures of an infuriated mob. On this occasion, had it not been for his presence of mind and great sang-froid, in abusing the people for not resembling the noble Castilians, from whom they were descended, he would have been sacrificed to the manes of the children who had been accidentally killed by both sides in the firing, and who were dressed out with flowers, and placed on doors opposite to one of the great churches, for the purpose of inflaming the populace against the British prisoners. The logic of their intended victim, however, on his march to the place of execution, miraculously saved him. The popular tide turned in his favour; they gave him back his epaulettes, hat, and Linier's sword (which he wore, his own being prisoner) replaced him on horseback, and cheered him, "throwing up their greasy caps" as he passed through the before outrageous multitude. When Gen. Whitelock was forced to quit the country with his troops, a field officer was required by the Spaniards to be left behind as a hostage for the fulfilment of the treaty between the two armies; it was a service of delicacy, and no field officer present understanding the language, Capt. Carrol offered himself as a substitute, and was accepted. He remained in the country many months, and until all matters were satisfactorily brought to a final arrangement. He there gained the friendship of the hostile chiefs, and did an essential service in procuring the release of, and bringing with him to Europe, many prisoners of the British army, who had been marched into the interior, and, but for his exertions, would have been lost to their country.

His services were now called for in a wider sphere. Capt. Carrol was sent to Spain as a Military Commissioner: and, in the Peninsular war, literally fought his way up to rank and fame, having been in 28 different battles, in many of the latter of which he held a distinguished command. At the close of the long and arduous struggle, he returned to his country, with the rank of Major-General in the service of Spain, and decorated with many honours, the reward of his distinguished services. He also received the honour of knighthood from his own sove-

reign, conferred on the 14th May, 1816, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath.

In 1812 he received the following distinctions, viz. the Freedom of the City of Dublin, with a flattering address; an address from the members of the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, of which he had been a member; a valuable sword, from the members of the Irish bar, "as a mark of their admiration of his distinguished bravery and indefatigable zeal and exertions in the cause of Spanish liberty;" a silver Cup value 200 guineas, from the noblemen and gentlemen of his native country, with an inscription similar to that on the sword: and in 1816 he received a flattering address from the grand jury of his native county on joining their body.

Sir W. P. Carrol attained the rank of Major-General in 1830; and, until the recent brevet, he was in command of the troops in the Western district of Ireland (stationed at Athlone). He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1832.

MAJOR-GEN. PERCY DRUMMOND, C.B.

Jan. 1. At his residence in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Major-General Percy Drummond, C.B.

This officer entered the service as Second Lieutenant on the 1st Jan. 1794, and consequently had been 49 years an officer of the corps. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1794; and in 1795 he performed, in addition to his other duties, that of Quartermaster of his battalion. He was gazetted Captain on the 7th Oct. 1799; Major on the 4th June, 1811; Lieut.-Colonel on the 12th Aug. 1819; Colonel on the 13th Oct. 1827; and retired from connection with a battalion on being promoted to be Major-General on the 10th Jan. 1837. At that period he was Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which situation he retained until May, 1839, when he succeeded, on the death of Sir A. Dickson, as Director General of the Royal Artillery.

Major-General Drummond was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1794-5; and at the capture of the Island of Walcheren, and siege of Flushing, in 1809. He was also present with his company in Portugal, with Sir J. Moore, until the embarkation of the troops at Corunna, and was engaged in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. Major-Gen. Drummond's father (Duncan Drummond,) was a Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery, and Director-General of

the Field Train Department, and was buried in the church-yard of Plumstead.

MAJOR-GEN. HAMILTON.

Dec... Aged 60, Major-General Christopher Hamilton, C.B. commanding the Limerick district.

He was brother of the late Hans Hamilton, esq. formerly member for the county of Dublin, and uncle of the present representative. At a very early age he entered the army as Ensign in the 93rd regiment, then serving in Holland, where he was severely wounded, and he suffered amputation of the leg in consequence. He subsequently served as Major in the 100th regiment, and was engaged through the American war. He received a pension of 300*l.* a-year. In 1824 he was appointed to the 97th regiment, embarked with that corps for Ceylon, and remained in command of the regiment there until 1836, when he sailed for England. In 1838 he was included in the brevet as Major-General, and resigned the command of the 97th. He was beloved by his officers, who presented him with a splendid piece of plate as a token of their esteem and regard.

He married the Hon. Sarah Handcock, second daughter of the late Lord Castlemaine, by whom he has left a numerous family.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. STODDART.

The fate of Lt.-Col. Charles Stoddart, an officer distinguished alike for his talent, character, and enterprise, and of Captain Conolly, is now ascertained: they were beheaded in the market-place of Bokhara, after having been for more than a year subjected by the Tartar barbarians, among whom they were sent, to cruelties and indignities of a nature the very relation of which makes the blood run cold. It appears that, for many weeks previous to their execution as spies, they were exposed in an iron cage to the insults of the infuriated populace of that most bigoted and barbarous part of the Musselman world; spat upon, defiled with filth, and made to undergo even worse atrocities, which must have rendered their latter days insupportable, and death a release.

It is of especial importance to the memory of Colonel Stoddart that some reports, which have originated without the slightest foundation and been circulated without inquiry, should be contradicted—namely, that after his duties as military secretary to Mr. Ellis, our ambassador at the Court of Teheran, were terminated, Colonel Stoddart remained in Persia on his own account, and with-

put any official authority from the British government, and afterwards proceeded simply as a traveller to Bokhara, the capital of Asiatic Tartary. The following statement is derived from authentic sources:—Upon the return of Mr. Ellis, Col. Stoddart remained attached to the mission in Persia under Sir J. M'Niell. Those conversant with Eastern affairs will remember the activity and efficiency of Col. Stoddart's services in inducing the Shah of Persia to raise the siege of Herat in 1838. From Herat he was dispatched by orders from government on a friendly mission to the Ameer of Bokhara. For a few days after his arrival in Bokhara he was treated with a show of hospitality. At this period many false rumours prevailed in Toorkestan respecting the designs of the English in marching an army to Afghanistan, and probably occasioned the object of his visit to be suspected. Col. Stoddart was treacherously seized in his host's house, with his attendants, stripped and thrown into a pit, where he was left for two days without food; from thence he was taken and strictly imprisoned for nearly two years, during which time, but for the kindness of the Meershub, a police-master, and one Futoollah Beg, the gaoler, who took compassion on him, he would have perished from starvation. After months of imprisonment the state executioner was sent to put him to death, unless he would become a Mahomedan, and his grave was dug before his eyes; but he evinced no fear, and appeared to have calmly resigned all thoughts of life, when the Meershub and Futoollah Beg, the kind gaoler, most earnestly besought him to avert so foul a murder by repeating the form required by the Ameer, saying, "It is well known to all that your faith will remain unchanged," and on their solicitations the disguise was adopted. On the arrival of dispatches from the Indian government, the Ameer was convinced of the authenticity of Colonel Stoddart's commission, and releasing him from prison treated him with the highest consideration during eight or ten months, making repeated promises, alas! but delusive ones, of release. During the time of his liberation from restraint, Colonel Stoddart laboured most devotedly to promote the interests of his country and the enlightenment of the barbarians. At one period the intervention of Russia in behalf of his liberation was declined, from a chivalrous feeling of honour that he would await dispatches from his own country; but the arrival of applications for his release, both from our government in England and India, as well as others from Russia,

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Constantinople, Khiva, and other neighbouring states, were equally disregarded, nor were the hopes which were entertained from her Majesty addressing a letter to the Ameer, destined to be realised.

In consequence of the intelligence which reached Bokhara of the disasters which had befallen our troops in Cabool, the tyrant threw Colonel Stoddart, a second time, together with Capt. Conolly, an English officer recently arrived at Bokhara, into confinement, in the house of Topshee Bashee, where they remained till June. At that period a letter arrived from Akhbar Khan and other chiefs at Cabool, intimating that if the Bokhara chief feared to put the two English officers to death, as they had done those at Cabool, he had better deliver them up to the writers of the letter. Thus stimulated, the Ameer no longer hesitated. On the 13th of June, 1842, both the officers were seized and removed to the common prison. In stripping Colonel Stoddart, a pencil and some papers were discovered round his waist; the Ameer insisted upon knowing from whom they were received. Upon Colonel Stoddart's resolutely refusing to betray another to the despot's fury, he was beaten with heavy sticks, and this treatment repeated for two or three days, but in vain; no revelation escaped him. On the 17th of June the Ameer gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be put to death in the presence of Captain Conolly. They were both led into a small square near the prison, where Colonel Stoddart's head was cut off, and on Captain Conolly refusing to embrace Mahomedanism, he also fell under the headsman's knife. Their bodies were buried on the spot, in the graves which had been dug in their presence.

From Colonel Stoddart's earliest career to the time of his death, whether pursuing his studies at the Royal Military College, as an officer in the Royal Staff Corps, in which he obtained his commission in 1823, and served in New South Wales and Canada; in his post as secretary to the Naval and Military Museum, secretary to the Institution of Civil Engineers, or as a member of the mission in Persia; it is not too much to assert that he gained general esteem. He was indefatigable in the pursuit of general and professional knowledge, and was present within the French lines at the siege of Antwerp. Deeply devout in his principles and conduct, unshaken under his severe trials, and even acknowledging in them a spiritual blessing, after a short but eventful career his arduous duties are closed at the age of 36, beloved and

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mourned, not only by his relations, but by a large circle of friends, as a sincere Christian, and a soldier devoted to his Sovereign and country.

ADMIRAL ALEXANDER.

Jan. 10. At his residence in Hampshire, Thomas Alexander, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

This officer was appointed a Lieutenant in 1790; commanded the *Hope* sloop of war at the capture of a Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay in 1796; and subsequently the *Carysfort* frigate in the East Indies, where he captured the French corvette, of 16 guns. His post commission bore date Dec. 27, 1796. He was afterwards appointed in succession to the *Sceptre* 64, *Sphinx*, a 20 gun ship, and *Braave* frigate. On the 23d Aug. 1800, the *Braave*, in company with the *Centurion*, *Dædalus*, and *Sybill*, the whole under the orders of Capt. H. L. Ball, entered the *Batavia Roads*, captured five Dutch armed vessels, and destroyed two merchant ships, fourteen brigs, five sloops, and one ketch. Some time previous to this affair, Capt. Alexander had intercepted the *Surprise*, French vessel of war, bound to Europe with two ambassadors from Tippoo Suldaun, whose treachery, while he was expressing a desire to receive an ambassador from Lord Mornington, the Governor-General, was fully established by the papers taken at Seringapatam. Captain Alexander being obliged to resign the command of the *Braave* on account of ill health, came home a passenger in the *Imperieuse* frigate, and arrived in England June 12, 1802.

His next appointment appears to have been to the *Kenown*, of 74 guns, which ship he left in the summer of 1808; and soon after joined the *Colossus*, of the same force, the command of which he retained until the peace. On the 19th Aug. 1815, he was appointed to the *Vengeur*, stationed as a guard-ship at Portsmouth; and on the 12th Aug. 1819, advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He became Vice-Admiral, 22nd July 1830, and Admiral of the Blue, 23rd Nov. 1841. He was a brave officer, a man of the highest honour and integrity, distinguished by his benevolence, and universally respected.

VICE-ADM. H. EVANS.

Dec. 13. At his residence, Old Town, co. Cork, Henry Evans, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

This officer was, it is believed, a protégé of the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet. He was made

Lieutenant March 13, 1782; and Commander Oct. 2, 1794. He commanded the *Fury* sloop of war, and captured the *Elize*, a French schooner of 10 guns, in 1795; assisted at the reduction of St. Lucia, in May, 1796; and was present at the unsuccessful attack upon Port Rico in the following year. His post commission bore date June 20, 1797. During part of the late war he commanded the Cork District of Sea Fencibles. On the 9th of March 1819, he was chosen M.P. for Wexford, which place he represented, until the dissolution of Parliament in the following year, and again from the general election of 1826 until June 1829, when he resigned his seat. He was made a retired Rear-Admiral July 26, 1821; and promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1841.

LIEUT. WALTER SCOTT TERRY.

Nov. 9. In the camp, near Peshawaur, in consequence of a wound received on the 6th, Lieut. Walter Scott Terry, of the 1st Troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery.

He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Terry; to the former of whom so many friendly and familiar letters, published in the *Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott*, are addressed. And he was also the godson of Sir Walter.

He is reported by the surgeon, who attended him in his last moments, and who wrote to communicate the afflicting intelligence to his family, "to have gone through the whole campaign with the greatest credit; his gallant conduct having frequently called forth the praises of his superiors. On the march from Ali Musjeed, he was left with a gun to protect the baggage and the rear. A hill was occupied by the enemy, which could not be commanded by the gun, and as there was some difficulty in dislodging them, poor Terry gallantly put himself at the head of a party and charged up. In this advance he received the fatal wound—a ball in the chest. Thus he fell by one of the last shots fired in the Afghan war. His loss is sadly felt by all, as he was beloved by his brother officers, and his loss is sadly regretted by the whole camp."

REV. JOHN NATT, B.D.

Feb. 12. At his house in Mecklenburgh-square, in his 65th year, the Rev. John Natt, B.D., Rector of St. Sepulchre's, London.

This amiable man was the son of a highly respectable clergyman, the Rev. Nathan Natt; he was born July 6, 1778, at Netswell, in Essex, and educated in Merchant-tailors' School, from which

he was elected to a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, in June, 1795, being then in his 17th year. He was in due course admitted Fellow; proceeded B.A. April 3, 1799; M.A. March 4, 1803; and not long after became one of the public tutors of his college. In 1808 he proceeded B.D., and, resigning the tutorship, accepted the vicarage of St. Giles's, in Oxford, where he laboured with great zeal and assiduity, establishing charitable societies, superintending Sunday schools, and performing the responsible duties of a parochial minister in a most exemplary manner, and with much practical discretion, for full twenty years. Upon the rectory of St. Sepulchre's becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Shackelford in 1829, he succeeded to that benefice, and retained it till his death.

In 1841 Mr. Natt published a small volume of "Sermons, preached in the Parish Church of St. Sepulchre." Most of these had been previously delivered at Oxford, and will now be read with a deep interest by both his congregations. They are very characteristic of the author; plain and practical, earnest and impressive; abounding in good sense and charitable feeling.

Mr. Natt was an ardent admirer of the fine arts, and had a small collection of good pictures; among them were two excellent Vernets, and a Wilson of high character. His own portrait was painted at the personal request of, and for, his intimate friend, Dr. Wilson, the present Bishop of Calcutta, a few years since, by Mr. Bridges, of Great Marlborough street; who relates an anecdote of him during the time of his sitting for the likeness, which all who knew and loved him will not be displeased at our recording. It had been decided that Mr. Natt should be represented as sitting holding a book, and that book was to be the Bible. When the artist, who knew him intimately, had placed him in the proper position, he said, "Now, Mr. Natt, where shall we put the book?" "Where!" said Mr. Natt, clasping it with great fervour to his breast, "*here, here, nest my heart!*"

Mr. Natt's decease was awfully sudden. He had preached at his church in the morning, and dined early, as was his custom on Sundays, when his servant, being surprised at not receiving a summons as usual, went into the room, and there found his master on the floor, and a corpse. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but in vain; it being the opinion of the gentleman who promptly attended, as well as that of Dr.

Farr, the usual physician and intimate friend of Mr. Natt, that he had expired instantaneously, either from apoplexy, or the rupture of a vessel in the heart. He will be much regretted in St. Sepulchre's; for having an ample private fortune, and a most generous and benevolent disposition, his charities were very extensive, and they were rendered the more estimable from the uniform urbanity of manner and kind consideration with which they were accompanied.

RICHARD SMITH, ESQ.

Jan. 24. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at the Philosophical and Literary Institution, Bristol, in the 71st year of his age, Richard Smith, esq. of Park-street; for nearly half a century one of the surgeons, and for many years the senior surgeon of the Bristol Infirmary.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Richard Smith, an eminent surgeon of that city. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Alex. Stopford Catcott, LL.B., Master of the Grammar School, and Rector of Saint Stephen's, Bristol, and sister of the Rev. Alexander Catcott, Vicar of Temple, and of Mr. George Catcott, of Chattertonian notoriety. Mr. Smith was descended, on his mother's side, from the pious and benevolent Alderman John Whitson. At an early age, having received a liberal education at the Bristol Grammar School, under the Rev. Nathaniel Lee, and at Reading School, under Dr. Valpy, and having evinced a more than ordinary degree of talent, he was apprenticed to his father; and, that gentleman dying two or three years afterwards, Mr. Smith served the remainder of his time with Mr. Godfrey Lowe, the father of the present Mr. Richard Lowe, of Park-street, Bristol. He had scarcely completed his professional education when, in conjunction with the late Mr. Francis Bowles, he delivered a course of Anatomical Lectures in Bristol, which at once established his professional reputation, and may be regarded as the germ of one of the first, if not the very first, provincial anatomical schools in England. Shortly afterwards, in 1796, he was elected one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary, which appointment he held till the time of his death (46 years), during a great part of which period he was the senior surgeon. Mr. Smith was very successful as an operator, and for a lengthened period of his valuable life was constantly consulted by most of his brethren of the profession in cases of difficulty. During his professional career he was ever careful to preserve whatever was curious or instructive, and thus collected

a valuable museum of preparations of diseased parts and morbid anatomy, grafted on one handed down to him from his father, who was also senior surgeon of the Infirmary, and which he deposited in that institution.

In the year 1802 he married Anna-Eugenia, one of the co-heiresses of Henry Creswicke, esq. of Morton-in-Marsh. This estimable lady has survived him. He has left no issue.

When his fellow-citizens took up arms, in 1803, he was appointed surgeon to the regiment, which office he retained till they were disbanded, at the peace of 1814, and he performed this duty with an ardour and delight that threw a halo around everything with which he was associated.

Comparatively late in life he joined the Freemasons, embraced the principles and ceremonies of that celebrated craft, *con amore*; and, long before his death, was invested with the highest honours of the fraternity. For some time past he had been Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the district. About two years since, a faithful portrait of him, as D. P. G. M., was placed in the Masonic-hall, in Bridge-street, at the expense of the craft, from the easel of an excellent artist, Mr. Branwhite.

Mr. Smith was elected to represent the ward of St. Augustine, in the council of the Bristol corporation, at the time of the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and so continued to his death. As one of the Charity Trustees for Bristol, he devoted much time and attention to the management of the various charities, and particularly of the Red Maids' School, founded by his pious and memorable ancestor, Alderman Whitson, and Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, for boys, commonly called "The City School." During his connection with the newly constituted authorities in these matters, he warmly vindicated their proceedings, through evil report and good report, and never suffered his political opinions to bias him in the slightest degree, either as regarded his colleagues, or the distribution of the charities committed to their care.

In the prosperity of these schools it may be said he truly rejoiced, and no occurrence of the later years of his life afforded more real gratification to his feelings than the consciousness that he, with others, was instrumental in enlarging the benefits of these noble charities, and of seeing at least 100 more than theretofore of the children of his fellow-citizens enjoying the advantages of that sound education, which the deceased worthies of their city had provided for them. In

his descent from one of these founders, Alderman John Whitson, he most particularly prided himself; and if, during the last six years of his life, there was to him, yearly, one day of more expanded feeling than another, it was that of the anniversary of the venerated Whitson, on which, after witnessing the heart-cheering assemblage of 200 children in the House of God, uniting to express their gratitude for the memory of his departed ancestor, he felt himself honoured by taking the chair at the annual festival, which past usage had on this occasion sanctioned. In this, his character of trustee, one subject, most dear to his contemplation, failed to be fully carried out before his death—the re-establishment, in active operation, of the Free Grammar School, of which, in early youth, he had been a scholar. Towards this charity his most ardent expectations were directed: they were so far accomplished as to enable him to see the property of the school restored in prospective to its legitimate purposes; but unhappily the circumstances attending that restoration—the law's delay, and other incidents—withheld from his enjoyment the carrying out of measures which he had most cheerfully anticipated.

His literary attainments were very general and multifarious; he was a good classical scholar, was fond of historical and antiquarian research, had an extensive knowledge of the topics of the day, possessed much wit and humour, and a great facility of composition. In 1804 he became one of the proprietors of the "Bristol Mirror," and continued to be so till 1820, when he disposed of his interest to the present proprietor. During that period he was a regular contributor to its columns; and to his spirited literary productions, at the commencement of the present century, may be attributed the rapid increase of that journal in public estimation. He also wrote the *Newman's Christmas Address for the Mirror* to the time of his death. He had made large collections in relation to different portions of Bristol history; those relating to the Bristol stage he had lately arranged, and had bound in three or four folio volumes, with the intention to deposit them in the Bristol Library, of whose committee he had long been a member. His collections relating to the history of the Infirmary were undergoing a similar arrangement, which had not been completed. Mr. Smith possessed, through his uncle, Mr. George Catcott, a collection of Chatterton's original manuscripts, several of which have never been published, and will be of considerable im-

portance to some future editor of the works of the "wondrous boy." On this subject he made a very interesting communication to our own pages, which was printed in our Magazine a few years since.

Mr. Smith's remains were honoured with a public funeral, on the 31st Jan. which was witnessed by a large proportion of the population of Bristol. It was attended by the various lodges of Freemasons, by the corporation, the clergy, &c. The pall was borne by Drs. Pritchard, Wallis, Howell, and Riley, and R. Lowe, N. Smith, J. Harrison, and W. Morgan, esqrs. physicians and surgeons to the infirmary. The service was performed by the Rev. L. R. Cogan, and the body was deposited in a grave at the north-east corner of the Temple church-yard. On the return of the Freemasons to their Masonic hall, a very impressive address was delivered by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Irvine.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Bristol Infirmary on the 9th Feb. Mr. Brooke Smith made a communication in reference to the museum formed by the late Mr. Smith, and which had been deposited in the institution. It was always understood to be the property of that gentleman, in proof of which he would state that he had had a communication from the Members of the House Committee of the Infirmary, stating that they had placed it under the care of the house-surgeon, for the purpose of being disposed of to the executors. Now as one of that body he begged to state that he knew Mr. Smith always considered that museum as a gift to the Infirmary, but which he had a legal right to resume whenever he thought proper; still his deceased friend never had any intention to act upon such right; and in confirmation of that he begged to read an extract from that gentleman's will, which is as follows:—"I give and bequeath to the treasurer for the time being of the Bristol Infirmary, (to be payable out of such part of my property as may be legally applicable thereto,) such a sum (free from legacy duty or other expenses) as will be sufficient to purchase the sum of 400*l.* in the three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, and which stock I declare shall be held upon trust to apply the income thereof in cleansing, preserving, and augmenting the museum which has been formed by me, for the promotion of science, at the said Infirmary, and is there known as Mr. Richard Smith's Museum; and I declare that the said income shall be under the control of the

surgeons for the time being of the said institution, who shall be at liberty to apply the same in such manner as they shall think most beneficial for the purposes aforesaid." The executors to the will were the testator's widow, Mr. Goldwyer, and himself. It might be interesting to the meeting to state that amongst the papers which were lying in his deceased friend's desk, at the time of his death, was a paragraph cut from an old newspaper, and which is as follows: "Mr. Richard Smith, one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary, having frequently experienced a want of means for immediate reference to pathological preparations, when called on to perform an operation out of the usual routine, and also the necessity of a library to the institution, has most kindly resolved to place there his admirable museum, and the necessary medical books, as a commencement of establishments worthy the occasion." Amongst his papers and books (continued the speaker) there were several relating to the Infirmary, some of them going back to a distant period, and all arranged with considerable care; and he had the authority of the widow of that gentleman for saying, that such books and papers were at the disposal of the trustees of the charity, to be done with as they or the committee thought proper.

The thanks of the board were then voted to Mrs. Smith, and the other executors, with an expression of their deep sense of the interest which was felt by the late Mr. Smith for the welfare of this charity, and the able services rendered by him to it for so long a period of time.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Eggescliff, Durham, aged 89, the Rev. *John Brewster*, for the last twenty-eight years Incumbent of that parish, having previously held, successively, the livings of Greatham, Stockton, Redmarshall, and Boldon.

The Rev. *James Frith*, Rector of Rathusbeck, Queen's County.

Aged 32, the Rev. *Western Fullerton*, Rector of Edlington, Yorkshire, and late of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

The Rev. *G. L. Gresson*, Vicar of Ardmurcher, co. Meath.

In his 82d year, the Rev. *John Haggitt*, Rector of Fen Ditton, Cambridge-shire. He was formerly Fellow of Clara hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786, B.D. 1796; and he was collated to Fen Ditton in 1804 by Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of Ely.

In consequence of a piece of meat sticking in his throat, at breakfast, the

Rev. Mr. *Home*, Curate of Tempo, co. Enniskillen.

The Rev. *Joseph Jones*, Vicar of Corcragh, and Kilgobban, co. Limerick, and of Broana, co. Kerry.

The Rev. *Thomas McCulloch*, M.A. Treasurer of the diocese of Killaloe, and Incumbent of the union of Kilnasulagh, co. Clare.

The Rev. *Arthur McGwire*, for nearly 45 years Rector of St. Thomas's, Dublin; also, Chancellor of Kildare, and for 52 years Rector of the union of Killeshee in that diocese.

The Rev. *Arthur McMullen*, Rector and Vicar of Moyntaghs, co. Armagh.

At Ipplepen, Devonshire, aged 65, the Rev. *Randolph Marriott*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1814, by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

The Rev. *James Morgan*, Incumbent of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross, co. Wexford.

Aged 48, the Rev. *John Morton*, D.D. Perpetual Curate of Chorlton with Hardy, Manchester. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; and received the appointment to his incumbency from the collegiate church of Manchester in 1836.

The Rev. *Thomas Sutton*, Rector of Clongill, co. Meath.

Aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Wildbore*, Vicar of Tilton, Leicestershire, to which he was presented in 1796 by the Rev. George Greaves. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792.

July 21. At Pondicherry, aged 32, the Rev. *R. J. Jones*.

Dec. 8. At Shrewsbury, aged 36, the Rev. *Thomas Atkinson*, Curate of Church Stretton, Salop, and formerly Curate of Trinity church, Shrewsbury.

At Wilmslow, Cheshire, aged 26, the Rev. *William Thornton Cust*, Curate of that parish.

Dec. 13. At Easington rectory, Yorkshire, aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Morehead*, D.D. formerly Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1832 by the Lord Chancellor, and previously Second Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1802; and was the author of "Explanations of some passages in the Epistles of St. Paul, chiefly by means of an amended Punctuation," recently published.

Dec. 14. At Boughton Malherbe, Kent, aged 48, the Rev. *Simeon Clayton*, M.A. Rector of that parish, a Prebendary of Lichfield, and Domestic Chaplain to Earl Cornwallis, the patron of the living.

Dec. 17. The Rev. *Robert Grosvenor*, M.A. Fellow of All Souls' college, Ox-

ford, brother to General Grosvenor, and cousin to the Marquess of Westminster. He was the fourth and youngest son of Thomas Grosvenor, esq. by Deborah, daughter and coheirress of Stephen Skynner, of Walthamstow, esq. He took the degree of M.A. Nov. 26, 1795.

At the rectory, Llanfrothen, co. Merioneth, in his 38th year, the Rev. *Isaac Heathcote Pring*, M.A. of Christ church, Oxford, and a justice of the peace for that county.

Dec. 21. Aged 68, the Rev. *Robert Price*, Vicar of Shoreham, Kent, to which living he was presented in 1816 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Dec. 25. At Sutton, Norfolk, aged 74, the Rev. *John Homfray*, M.A. F.S.A. Rector of that place, and formerly minister of Saint George's chapel, Great Yarmouth. He was the only child of Mr. John Homfray, of Derby (who died in 1804), by Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Parr, of the same town. (See the pedigree of Parr, contributed by Mr. H. to Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 725*.) He was a member of Merton college, Oxford, and resided for many years in Yarmouth. Mr. Homfray was a man of strong abilities, of considerable knowledge in antiquities and heraldry, and of exquisite taste in the arts. In early life he made collections for Staffordshire, and contemplated the continuation of Shaw's history. He had also directed his attention to the topography of Derbyshire; and he issued a prospectus for a new edition of Browne Willis's Mired Abbeys. He materially assisted Mr. Druery in his small History of Yarmouth, 8vo. 1826, in which volume, at p. 80, will be seen some account of his pictures and library. He was presented to the living of Sutton by the Earl of Abergavenny, we believe not long since. He married Hetty, only surviving daughter of James Symonds, Esq. of Great Ormsby, and of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, by whom he had eight children. This lady died in Margaret-street, Cavendish Square, on the 4th Jan. aged 65, having survived her husband only ten days.

Dec. 29. At his residence in Builtb, aged 66, the Rev. *Morgan Evans*, Vicar of Llangunllo and Pilleth, Radnorshire, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary, Builtb, and Llandewyrcwm, Brecknockshire. He was collated to Llangunllo and Pilleth by Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, in 1807; and resided there for many years previous to his removal to Builtb, to which he was presented in 1825 by the late Charles Humphreys Price, esq.

At Westport, Malmesbury, Wilts,

aged 68, the Rev. *William Skey*, Vicar of Little Bedwin, Wilts, and Chaplain to the Marquess of Aylesbury. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, and was presented to Little Bedwin in 1814 by the Marquess of Aylesbury.

Jan. 2. At Croft, Yorkshire, aged 78, the Rev. *James Dalton*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by the King in 1805. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

Aged 69, the Rev. *Stephen Puddicombe*, Vicar of Morval, Cornwall, to which he was presented in 1803 by Lord Chancellor Eldon. He was returning from Morval to his residence at West Looe, in company with some friends, when he was taken suddenly ill, and died on the spot.

Jan. 5. At Hickling, Nottinghamshire, aged 56, the Rev. *Edward Anderson*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, as 9th Senior Optime, M.A. 1810, B.D. 1819; and he was presented to Hickling by that society in 1821.

Aged 43, the Rev. *Haviland Durand*, M.A. Rector of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey, and Chaplain to the Forces in that Island. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford; and was presented to his living by the Governor of Guernsey in 1833.

Jan. 6. Aged 50, the Rev. *Anthony Allett Isaacson*, B.D. for 21 years Vicar of St. Woollos, Newport, Monmouthshire. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge; and was collated to his church in 1822 by the Bishop of Gloucester.

Jan. 10. At Eversholt, Beds. the Rev. *James Rees*, B.D. Rector of that parish, Vicar of Hampstead Norris, Berks, one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and a magistrate for Bedfordshire. He was presented to Eversholt in 1810 by the Marchioness of Downshire, and to Hampstead Norris in 1819 by the Marquess of Downshire.

Jan. 12. At Thorley vicarage, Herts, in his 35th year, the Rev. *Robert M. Gardner*, M.A. Curate of that parish, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Curate of Fenny Stratford, Bucks. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Gardner, Vicar of Willen, Bucks. He has left a widow and four children, quite unprovided for.

At Castleton, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, aged 50, the Rev. *Mervin West*, B.D. Vicar of Haydon and North Wootton in that county. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; and was presented to both those churches by Earl Digby in 1835.

Jan. 13. At Ballymoney, co. Antrim, the Rev. *William Greene*, M.A. Rector of that parish, late Dean of Achonry.

Aged 83, the Rev. *Benjamin Johnson*, Vicar of Great Gidding, Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented in 1822 by Earl Fitz William.

Jan. 14. At the Hotwells, Clifton, the Rev. *John Griffiths Lloyd*, of Trowscoed Lodge, near Cheltenham.

Aged 41, the Rev. *Evan Lloyd*, Rector of Llangelynin, Carnarvonshire, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor.

Jan. 15. At Hastings, aged 48, the Rev. *Charles Henry Lutwidge*, M.A. Vicar of Farleigh, Kent. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828.

Jan. 16. In his 52d year, the Rev. *Edward Ward*, only son of the late Robert Ward, esq. of Liverpool.

Jan. 17. At Broomfield, Essex, aged 74, the Rev. *Vincent Edwards*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1794; and was collated to his living in 1796 by Bishop Porteus.

At Pisa, aged 28, the Rev. *George Elmhrst*, B.A. formerly of Exeter college, Oxford, and late Curate of Neen Savage, Salop; son of R. Elmhrst, esq. of Stainton hall, Lincolnshire.

Aged 75, the Rev. *John Kingdon*, Rector of Marhamchurch, and for fifty years Rector of Whitaton, Cornwall, and Hollacombe, Devon. He was instituted to Whitston, which was in his own patronage, in 1793; presented in the same year to Hollacombe by the Lord Chancellor; and instituted to Marhamchurch, of which also he was patron, in 1818.

Jan. 18. Aged 85, the Rev. *Horatio Dowsing*, fifty-three years Rector of North Barsham and Alby, and sixty years Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1779, M.A. 1788; was presented to Hindringham in 1783 by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and to his two other churches in 1790 by the Earl of Orford.

Jan. 19. At Exmouth lodge, near Exeter, aged 43, the Rev. *Robert Hole*, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Hole, of Georgeham, Devon.

At his father's residence, in Ashborne, aged 46, the Rev. *William Webster*, late Perpetual Curate of Preenchurch, Salop, eldest son of William Webster, esq. He was presented to Preenchurch by his father in 1827.

Jan. 20. At Peterston, Herefordshire, aged 43, the Rev. *John Nelson*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1794; and was instituted to Peterston in 1814.

Jan. 21. In his 72d year, the Rev.

George Hunt, formerly Perpetual Curate of Almondsbury, near Bristol.

Jan. 23. The Rev. *Frederick Pawsey*, Vicar of Wilshampstead, Bedfordshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1806, and was presented to his living in 1816 by Lord Cartaret.

Jan. 25. Aged 65, the Rev. *Walter Kitson*, Vicar of St. Eval, Cornwall, and Perpetual Curate of Brislington, and Rector of Marksbury, Somersetshire. He was of Oriol college, Oxford, M.A. 1804, was collated to St. Eval, in 1803, by the Bishop of Exeter; presented to Brislington in 1815 by E. W. L. Popham, esq. and to Marksbury in 1835 by the same patron.

At Corston, Somersetshire, aged 44, the Rev. *James Morgan*, M.A. Vicar of that parish (in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells), leaving a widow and eight children.

Jan. 28. At Ryhope, Durham, aged 71, the Rev. *John Hayton*, for sixteen years Perpetual Curate of that Chapelry, and formerly, for more than 30 years the respected and indefatigable Curate of Sunderland; on retiring from which place the inhabitants testified their appreciation of his character by presenting him with a service of plate, accompanied by one hundred sovereigns. Mr. Hayton was also for many years the conductor of a school in that town, and had under his tuition many of the present leading and influential gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, by whom he was held in great esteem. In his general character he was distinguished for his unwearied benevolence and spirited independence.

Jan. 31. At Hull, aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Anderson*, father of the Rev. John Anderson, of Snaith.

At Bath, aged 88, the Rev. *Richard Worthington*, M. D.

Feb. 2. The Rev. *Thomas Snell*, Rector of Windlesham with Bagsshot, Surrey. He was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, and thence elected a probationary Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1797: he took the degree of B. C. L. in 1803; and in the same year vacated his fellowship by marriage. He was presented to his living by the Lord Chancellor in 1807.—On the 11th *Feb.* Barbara, his widow, died of the same disorder, inflammation of the lungs.

Feb. 3. At Dawlish, aged 39, the Rev. *Joseph James Frobisher*, M. A. Vicar of Halse, Somerset. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839; and was presented to Halse by Mrs. Frobisher in Dec. 1841.

At his brother's house at Stonehouse, aged 33, the Rev. *Alfred Greaves*, Curate

of Ancaster, Lincolnshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1833, M. A. 1833.

Feb. 5. Aged 70, the Rev. *Theophilus Davies*, of Penrhiv, parish of Newchurch, Carmarthenah. He died suddenly whilst putting on his great coat to attend service at his chapel of Cana.

Feb. 6. At Torquay, the Rev. *John Usborne*, Rector of Angmering, Sussex; formerly of University college, Oxford.

Feb. 10. Aged 34, the Rev. *William James Havari*, Perpetual Curate of St. Ives, Cornwall. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 20. At Kensington, aged 37, William Temple Courand Scriven, esq. of the Bombay army, late Paymaster of Pensions, Dapoolie. He attained the rank of Lieut. in Nov. 1827, and was invalided in May 1830.

Jan. 11. In Temple-st. Whitefriars, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Pettit, eldest dau. of the late John Pettit, esq. of Abbot's Hall, Shalford, Essex.

Jan. 12. At Dalston, aged 58, George Stevens, esq.

Jan. 13. In London-fields, Hackney, John Tate, esq. late of Lombard-st.

Jan. 14. At Stamford Hill, aged 90, Susannah, widow of William Morgan, esq. late of the same place.

At Upper Homerton, aged 71, Dorothy, relict of John Harkness, esq. of Ratcliff.

In the Grove, Kentish Town, aged 73, Mary, relict of Thomas Huxley, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Jan. 15. Aged 28, William Henry Nott, esq. son of the late William Nott, esq. of Pentonville.

At Camberwell Grove, aged 91, Mrs. Woodgate, formerly of Lewes.

At Hackney, aged 49, Mrs. Richards, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Kell, of Birmingham.

Jan. 16. Mary Grace, wife of Richard Tattersall, esq. of Grosvenor-pl.

Jan. 17. At Greenwich, aged 67, Abraham Raimbach, esq.

At Hammersmith, John Sharman, esq. In Everett-st. Russell-sq. aged 46, Thomas William Maltby, esq.

At North Bank, Regent's-park, aged 66, Mrs. Dodsworth.

Jan. 18. In New Basinghall-st. aged 57, John Atkinson, esq. many years a member of the Court of Common Council, and Deputy of the Ward of Cripplegate Without.

Jan. 19. At Fulham, aged 21, Henry, second son of Thomas Jones Wood, esq. In Sloane-st. aged 71, Samuel Goldney, esq.

Aged 58, Thomas Lambert, esq. of Chalcroft-terrace, Lambeth, and Brixton, Surrey.

In Belmont-pl. Wandsworth-road, aged 93, Andrew Becket, esq.

In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Jenkenson Sayer, esq. of Charter House.

Jan. 20. At Old Brompton, aged 46, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Bingham Clifton, esq. of Putney.

At Camberwell, Margaret, wife of Thomas Galabin, esq.

Simeon Bullen, esq. surgeon to the Polish army at the siege of Warsaw, on which occasion he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from General Rybinski. A long procession of the refugees followed his remains to the Kensall Green Cemetery.

Jan. 22. At Upper Homerton, aged 41, Edward, fourth son of the late Vincent Francis Rivaz, esq.

In Cumberland-terr. aged 46, Anne, wife of John W. Wright, esq.

Jan. 23. At Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq. aged 61, John Middleton, esq. late of Islington.

At Clapham, aged 74, Thomas Rogers, esq.

In Kingland-crescent, aged 60, Isaac Shaw, esq. Landing Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs.

Thomas Taylor, esq. formerly of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

In Warren-st. Dr. W. H. Koller, of Zurich.

Jan. 25. At Stratford, aged 62, Richard Gregory, esq. late of Spitalfields, one of the magistrates for Middlesex, and Treasurer of the Spitalfields National School. He had made a very large fortune as a potato salesman. He was buried in the family vault in the burial-ground of Christ Church, Spitalfields, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators.

Jan. 26. In Brunswick-sq. Catherine, widow of Thomas Platt, esq.

Jan. 27. At Crosby-sq. aged 67, Levy Salomons, esq. He has left, by will, legacies for charitable purposes, amounting altogether to the sum of 6,850*l.*; viz. 2,000*l.*, 300*l.*, 500*l.*, 500*l.*, and 1,000*l.* to the new synagogue in Leadenhall-st.; 100*l.* to the great synagogue in Duke's-place; 100*l.* to a society in London for distributing bread, meat, and coals, amongst the German Jews; 100*l.* to the Sabbath Society in London, for distributing 5*s.* weekly,

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in winter, to the poor; 100*l.* to the Hamburg Society in Fenchurch-st.; also, 50*l.* to the same; 100*l.* to the Portuguese Synagogue in Bevis-Marks; and 2,000*l.* to be applied for the benefit of poor Jews at Jerusalem, Tiberias, Hebron, and Sabat, all free of legacy duty.

In Hertford-st. Mayfair, aged 75, James Franck, M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

Jan. 28. In John-st. Bedford-row, Lancelot Arthur Docker, esq.

In Duke-st. Portland-pl. aged 73, Theodore Gordon, esq. of Overhall, Aberdeenshire.

In Bedford-sq. aged 52, Charles Browne Marnell, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Norwood, Surrey, aged 69, Sarah-Elizabeth, widow of Thomas George Knapp, esq. She was the dau. and heiress of W. Hambly, esq. of Ivinghoe, co. Bucks, and survived her husband 23 days. See p. 211.

At Hornsey, Mrs. Charrington, senior. At Stamford Grove, Upper Clapton, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Banson.

Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Waud, esq. of Prospect House, Stoke Newington, and of the Hon. East India Company's Home Service.

In Park-pl. Camberwell Grove, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Lacton, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Lacton, Vicar of Letherhead.

Aged 83, Frances, wife of Joseph Fulley, esq. of Hackney.

Aged 77, Joseph Stanley, esq. of Clapham-road-pl.

Jan. 31. In Upper Doughty-st. Elizabeth, relict of Dr. William Rio M'Donald.

In Brunswick-sq. aged 60, Jane, relict of John Hillman, esq. of Highgate.

In Cambridge-st. Connaught-sq. aged 78, John Williams, esq. late of Her Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

In Dorset-sq. aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Willcox.

At Camberwell, aged 68, Elizabeth widow of James Nainby Hallett, esq. of Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road.

Lately. At Oxford-terr. aged 63, the Right Hon. Anna Maria dowager Viscountess Kirkwall. She was the eldest dau. of John first Lord De Blaquiere, K.B. by his second wife Eliza 2d dau. of Wm. Roper, of Rathfarnham Castle, esq.; was married in 1802 to John O'Bryen Viscount Kirkwall, only son of Mary Countess of Orkney; and was left his widow in 1820, having had issue the present Earl of Orkney, and the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice.

In Judd-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 72, Mr. Thomas Ludford Bellamy, formerly of the Theatres Royal Covent-garden and Drury-lane.

In London, Jane, widow of the Rev. G. Preston, Rector of Lexden, Essex.

Feb. 1. At Kensington, aged 77, Susanah, relict of Walter Brind, esq.

In Argyll-st. aged 52, Miss Thomas.

Feb. 2. Joseph Goodair, esq. of Stepney.

At Charterhouse-sq. aged 26, Richard, youngest son of Richard Tamplin, esq. of Brighton.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 61, Christopher L. Hooper, esq.

Feb. 3. Aged 85, William Duncan, esq. of Sloane-st.

In Upper Brook-st. aged 68, Lady Matilda Wynyard, widow of Gen. Henry-John Wynyard, and aunt to Earl Delawarr. She was formerly a member of the Household of Queen Charlotte.

Feb. 4. At Brixton-pl. aged 89, Mrs. Farrand.

In Russell-pl. Letitia, wife of William Law, esq.

Aged 69, Courtney Smith, esq. Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Aged 63, Alexander Goldsmid, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Feb. 5. At Heathfield Lodge, Acton, aged 87, John Winter, esq.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. Francis Cross, esq. late one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 6, 1813; was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and was made a Master in Chancery in 1821.

In Montagu-street, Russell-sq. Mrs. Charles Montague Martindale.

Feb. 7. Aged 69, Courtney Smith, esq. of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. He was brother of the late gallant Sir Sidney Smith. He was seized with sudden illness in Hinde-st. Manchester-sq. in consequence of which, he entered a baker's shop, where he died in a few minutes.

In Sackville-st. Piccadilly, aged 86, Frances, relict of James Fisher, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Feb. 8. Aged 80, Rowland Wimburn, esq. of Sloane-st. and formerly of Chancery-lane.

Harriett-Mary, dau. of Commander Edward Williams, R.N. Greenwich Hospital.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 86, Lieut.-Gen. St. George Ashe. He had served upwards of 42 years in India, and was the senior officer in the Bengal Army.

Feb. 9. Aged 76, Janet Cockburn, wife of Brigadier-Gen. Charles Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena.

In Baker-st. aged 73, Mrs. Bentham.

Feb. 10. In York-st. Portman-sq. Agnes Maria, wife of Edward Howes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Aged 43, Sir Thomas Henry Hesketh, fourth Baronet, of Rufford Hall, Lancashire. He had only succeeded his father, Sir T. D. Hesketh, (whom we noticed in our Obituary for October last,) on the 27th of July, 1842. He married 3d April, 1824, Anna-Maria, daughter of R. Bomford, esq. of Rabenston House, co. Meath, by whom he has left issue an only son, now Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart. in his nineteenth year. This young gentleman has been for some time past under the tutorage of the Rev. Charles Dodgson, of Daresbury, now Rector of Croft, co. York.

In Bouverie-st. aged 52, Mr. Richard Carlisle, formerly a publisher of deistical books and papers in Fleet-street. Of his former opinions and doctrines there are and will be but few admirers, but for the last ten years these had become gradually modified. About a month ago he returned from Enfield, where for the last five years he had resided, and started a weekly periodical, called the Christian Mirror, which only reached three numbers, the fourth being finished only the day before his death. His body was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital for dissection, in compliance with his dying request.

In Mornington-pl. Hampstead-road, Ann, dau. of the late Thomas Medland, esq. formerly of the East India College.

In New Bridge-st. Anne, sister of the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Bride's.

In Cleaveland-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 87, Miss Mary Richmond Mayne.

Feb. 11. At Sloane-st. Eliza Ann, widow of Capt. Frederic Durack, Bombay Army.

Feb. 12. In Bedford-row, Mrs. Edward Carleton Holmes.

Feb. 13. Aged 37, Thomas John Parker, esq. late of the 13th Light Dragoons. He was appointed Cornet 1826, Lieut. 1828.

BEDFORD.—*Feb. 13.* At Woburn, aged 67, Henry Seymour, esq. son of the late Lord Robert Seymour, and cousin to the Marquess of Hertford. He was for many years Serjeant of Arms to the House of Commons. He married in 1800 the Hon. Emily Byng, 4th dau. of George 4th Viscount Torrington, who died without issue in 1824.

BERKS.—*Jan. 31.* At Cookham Grove, aged 59, William Henry Fleming, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Jan. 13.* At Basingbourne, aged 76, Charlotte, widow of Porter Bringlee, esq. of Hingham, Norfolk, and youngest dau. of the late Samuel Rash, esq. of Toftwood, near East Dereham, same county.

Jan. 30. Aged 64, Ann, relict of Thomas Martin, esq. of Quay Hall.

Feb. 12. At Cambridge, aged 80, Charles Augustus Cæsar, esq. solicitor. He was the late male descendant of Sir Julius Cæsar, knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy Councillor to Kings James and Charles the First. (See Lodge's Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, 2nd edit. pedigree, p. 77. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iv. 94, 95.)

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 25.* At Sutton, near Frodsham, aged 70, Mr. Samuel Chadwick. This gentleman purchased a few years back the estates of the Heron family, at Daresbury in this county, including Daresbury Hall, a handsome brick mansion. He combined the qualities of a farmer and miller, and has amassed a considerable property, which is inherited by an only son.

Jan. 19. At Penzance, aged 51, Juliana, wife of Capt. James Hogg, and only dau. of the late William Gregory, esq.; and on the 24th, at the same place, Capt. James Hogg, having survived his wife only four days.

CUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* Aged 44, Margaret, wife of the Rev. George Newby, Perpetual Curate of Borrowdale.

DERBY.—*Jan. 19.* Aged 83, Mrs. Middleton, widow of the Rev. John Middleton, M.A. of Melbourne.

Jan. 23. At Hopwell Hall, aged 10 weeks, Albert Henry, fifth son; and on the 24th, aged 4 years, Edward, fourth son of Thomas Pares, esq.

Feb. 9. At Spondon Hall, aged 69, Roger Cox, esq.

DEVON.—*Jan. 17.* At Portview, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Farrington, Bart. of Gosford House, Ottery. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Portview, near Exeter, and was married in 1833.

Jan. 19. At Sidmouth, aged 71, Sarah Susanna, widow of the Rev. Joshua Le Marchant.

At Moreligh Parsonage, the residence of his brother-in-law, aged 28, William Bond, esq. late of New Inn Hall, Oxford.

Jan. 27. At Eastdowne House, Charlotte-Philippa-Pine, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Pine Coffin.

Jan. 29. At Torquay, Joseph Ruscombe Poole, esq. of Bridgewater.

Feb. 2. At Bishop's Court, aged 46, Frances Foster, wife of John Garratt, esq.

Feb. 3. At Tiverton, aged 84, John Wood, esq.

Feb. 5. At Wixon, near Chulmleigh, James, son of Richard Preston, esq. of Lee House.

At Dawlish, Mrs. North, wife of H. North, esq. of Devises.

DORSET.—*Jan. 30.* At Lyme, aged 16, Catharine, only dau. of Robert Holmes, esq.; and about a fortnight previously, in her 14th year, Eliza, his niece.

Lately. Aged 47, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Seymour, Rector of Woodford, and Perpetual Curate of Tinctleton.

At Lyme, aged 50, Edward I. Hebdin, esq.

Feb. 4. At Sherborne, aged 58, Edward Turner, esq.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 10.* Aged 59, Elizabeth, widow of Christopher Clough, esq. of South Shields.

Lately. Aged 82, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Prebendary of Durham.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 10.* At Little Hallingbury, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Francis Horsley, esq.

Lately. Aged 91, Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Roberts, Curate of Colne Engaine.

Feb. 3. At Finchingfield, aged 33, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Wedd Willsher, and dau. of the late John Chaplin, esq. of Fulbourne Cambridge.

Mr. Bridger, builder, of Fenchurch-st. He was returning to town in his chaise, from Loughton, when the horse took fright, and he was thrown to the ground; and killed upon the spot.

Feb. 11. Aged 74, Martha, relict of N. Whalley, esq. of Dedham.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 10.* At Westbury, near Bristol, Joseph Thomas, esq. Deputy Inspector-gen. of Army Hospitals, and late Inspector-gen. of Health in the Ionian Islands.

Jan. 12. At Siston, Charles Palmer Dimond, esq. of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-square.

Jan. 23. At Cheltenham, aged 55, Frances, wife of Anth. Rosenhagen, esq.

Jan. 24. At Clifton, Susannah Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kersteman.

Jan. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 70, John Earle Pitcher, esq. late of Queensq. Bloomsbury.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Catherine Isabella Thompson, third dau. of the late Archdeacon of Cork.

Feb. 3. At Ivy cottage, near Cirencester, aged 98, Marmaduke Ferris. He had had five wives.

HANTS.—*Jan. 11.* Susannah, wife of Thomas Longman, esq. of Lower Wyke, near Andover.

Jan. 15. At Southampton, at an advanced age, Dr. Robert Wightman.

Jan. 16. At Overton, aged 92, Mrs.

L. A. Hawker Sidney, sister of the late and aunt of the present Colonel Peter Hawker.

Jan. 21. Near Lyndhurst, Col. Fountain Hogge, late 26th regt.

Jan. 22. At West Cowes, Elizabeth-Eleanor, wife of Major-Gen. J. T. Trewman, of the Madras army.

Jan. 24. At Portsdown Lodge, aged 77, Martha, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Francis Austen, K.C.B.

Jan. 28. Aged 33, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Charles Peterson, esq. of Cliff Lodge, Isle of Wight, and dau. of the late C. Milner, esq. of Preston Hall, Kent.

Lately. Aged 74, Miss Raven, many years an inhabitant of Winchester.

Feb. 10. At Winchester, aged 17, Emily, second dau. of Charles Wooldridge, esq.

Herts.—Jan. 11. At the Priory, Boyston, aged 55, Henry Hawkins, esq.

Jan. 23. At Bishop's Stortford, aged 78, George Starkins, esq.

HEREFORD.—Jan. 13. At Walford, Esther, relict of the Rev. John Maul, late Rector of Briailey, Norfolk.

Feb. 8. At Titley Court, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Greenly, esq. of Titley Court, and of the White House, Monmouthshire, and mother of the late Lady Coffin Greenly.

HUNTINGDON.—Feb. 3. Aged 22, John Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. John Thomas Huntley, Vicar of Kimbolton.

Feb. 7. At the residence of the Rev. James Linton, Hemingford, aged 87, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the Rev. C. W. Johnson, Rector of Datchworth, Herts, and Witham-on-the-Hill, Linc.

KENT.—Jan. 11. At Ramsgate, Robert Morow, esq. formerly a Captain in the 40th regiment.

Jan. 15. At Dartford, aged 33, Martha, wife of Dr. Culhane.

Jan. 22. At Woolwich, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Messiter, Chaplain to the Royal Artillery.

Jan. 24. Aged 31, Mary Ann, wife of John Edmund Jones, esq. of Gravesend, and eldest surviving dau. of the late Francis Ayerst, esq. of Her Majesty's dockyard, Chatham.

At Rochester, aged 56, Mary Ann, dau. of the late William Stevenson, esq. of Cobham.

Feb. 3. Aged 63, Richard Mercer, esq. of West Farleigh, Maidstone.

At Hernsted, aged 63, Rebecca, dau. of Sir Roger Twisden, of Bradbourne, and wife of Thomas L. Hodges, esq. late M.P. for the western division of Kent.

Feb. 7. At Dover, aged 76, Miss Jane Alexander, sister of the late Right Hon. Sir William Alexander.

Feb. 8. At Leybourne Rectory, aged 63, Richard Oswald Graham, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—Jan. 14. At Liverpool, Isabella, wife of M. Telo, esq.

Jan. 18. At Astley Hall, aged 60, John Adam Durie, esq. late Capt. 92nd.

Jan. 20. At Liverpool, aged 23, J. Thomlinson, esq. son of the late Rev. Robert Thomlinson, Grammar School, Skipton.

LEICESTER.—Jan. 9. At Leicester, aged 66, Henry Tillard, esq. of Wila Mills, Derbyshire, formerly of Pembroke college, Cambridge (B. A. 1799), and brother of the Rev. R. Tillard, of Hartford, Huntingdon.

Jan. 13. Aged 79, Richard Cheslyn, esq. of Langley Priory. The Cheslyn family have been settled at Langley since 1686, when the property was bought by Richard Cheslyn, esq. an eminent founder in London. The late Mr. Cheslyn was born Feb. 16, 1771, and married Anne Barber, niece to Dr. Hutchinson, Bishop of Killala, by whom he had a son and three daughters. A pedigree of the family is in Nichols's Leicestershire, III. 864.

Feb. 3. At Market Bosworth, aged 33, Lucy, wife of the Rev. Charles Wright.

LINCOLN.—Jan. 13. At Boston, aged 82, John Palmer Hollway, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor there, having survived his wife only 12 days.

Jan. 17. Aged 66, Mrs. Dodsworth, mother of the Rev. J. Dodsworth, Curate of Bourne.

Jan. 24. At Stamford, aged 66, N. C. Stevenson, esq.

Jan. 25. At Boston, aged 60, Charles Rice, esq.

Feb. 6. Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. Rector of Martin and Sothy, and Head Master of Horncastle Grammar School.

MIDDLESEX.—Jan. 16. Aged 82, Ann, wife of Thomas Moxon, esq. of Twickenham.

At Hadley, aged 70, Andrew Hopegood, esq.

Jan. 20. At Twickenham-common, aged 39, Margaret-Ann, wife of Andrew M. O'Brien, esq.

NORFOLK.—Jan. 16. William Herring, esq. of Hethersett Hall, a magistrate of the county.

Jan. 24. At Great Yarmouth, aged 99, Antony Tolver, esq.

Jan. 25. Aged 79, at Hoveton Hall, Christabell, relict of James Burkin Burroughes, esq. of Burlingham Hall.

Jan. 30. Jane Wright, wife of the Rev. J. E. Cox, B.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Southtown, Great Yarmouth, and only dau. of the late James Bell, esq. of Norwich.

Lately. At Yarmouth, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Jacob Hugo North, M.A. Vicar of Carbrooke.

Feb. 14. At Salhouse Hall, Robert Ward, esq. aged 75, a magistrate of that county. He was the only surviving son of the late Richard Ward, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the East Norfolk Militia, by Amelia, fourth dau. of Stamp Brooksbank, esq. M.P. of Hackney House, Middlesex. Mr. Ward was one of the few remaining pupils of the celebrated Doctor Parr, when Master of the Norwich Grammar School; in early life he served as a Midshipman in the R.N. in the fleet commanded by Sir Edward Hughes, and was in six general actions in India, from 1780 to 1784, and in one of which he was seriously wounded.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan.* 25. At Cosgrove Hall, aged 73, Maria-Antonia, widow of J. C. Mansel, esq. She was the dau. of William Linskill, esq. of Tynemouth Lodge, Northumberland; was married in 1795, but had no issue.

NOTTS.—*Jan.* 26. Aged 76, Mrs. Cursham, widow of the Rev. J. Cursham, and mother of the Rev. T. Leeson Cursham, D.C.L. Vicar of Mansfield.

Feb. 1. At Mansfield, Ann, widow of the Rev. Robert Wood, D.D. Master of the Free Grammar School, Nottingham.

OXFORD.—*Jan.* 13. At Banbury, aged 51, Frances, relict of Thos. Brayne, esq.

Jan. 31. At Bloxham, aged 60, Mary, widow of Richard Holloway, esq. of Arlescote, Warwickshire.

Jan. 27. At Harpsden Court, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hall, esq.

SALOP.—*Jan.* 17. At Ellesmere, Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Oswald, Rector of the first portion of Westbury.

At Hopton Court, aged 80, Thomas Botfield, esq. F.R.S. &c. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Salop. Having died without issue, his extensive estates devolve upon his nephew, Beriah Botfield, esq. M.P. for Ludlow.

Jan. 25. At Shrewsbury, aged 85, Thomas Loxdale, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Jan.* 7. At the rectory, Weston-super-Mare, Jane, widow of the Rev. Robert Harkness, late Vicar of East Brent, Somerset, and fourth dau. of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Jan. 11. At Bath, Catharine, eldest dau. of the late John Tyrwhitt, esq. of Netherclay House, near Taunton, and sister of the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. of Stanley Hall, Shropsh. and Clarence Lodge, Surrey.

At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Major Anstruther, of the 6th Bengal Light Cav. and dau. of the late Rev. Charles Gardner, LL.B. Rector of Stoke Hammond, Bucks,

Jan. 20. At Taunton, Edward James Bunter, esq. late of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

Jan. 19. At Ilminster, aged 66, Mary-Ann, wife of John Baker, esq.

Jan. 21. James Baker, esq. of Claremont-place, near Bath.

Jan. 24. At Sidbrook, near Taunton, Wilhelmina, wife of J. A. Martin, esq.

Jan. 27. At Bath, aged 75, Francis Ford Pinder, esq.

Jan. 30. At Taunton, aged 72, Malachi Blake, M.D. for many years an active magistrate of Somersetshire.

Feb. 1. At Bath, aged 83, Katharine, widow of Samuel Charters, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

STAFFORD.—*Jan.* 15. At Bushbury Hill, Mary, widow of Richard Phillips, esq. eldest dau. of the Rev. Randall Hancock, LL.B. Rector of Walkington, Yorksh.

Jan. 31. Aged 69, Penelope, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bird, Perpetual Curate of Stretton, near Penkridge, and Master of the Grammar School, Church Eaton.

SURREY.—*Jan.* 16. At Westbrook-pl. Godalming, aged 80, Sarah, widow of Nathaniel Godbold, esq.

Jan. 20. At Walton-on-Thames, aged 73, Deborah, dau. of Peter Campbell, esq. Kilmory, Argyle.

Jan. 23. Aged 7, Eliza Thrupp, and on the 26th Nov. Fanny Thrupp, the only daughters of James Nightingale, esq. of Kingston.

Jan. 27. In Barnes-terrace, aged 69, Miss Elizabeth Waring.

Feb. 1. Grace, wife of George Est-ridge, esq. of Carshalton.

At Richmond, Charles Morits Klanert, esq.

Feb. 2. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 65, Euphemia, relict of the late William Sells, esq.

At Haslemere, aged 36, James Parson.

SUSSEX.—*Jan.* 11. At Hastings, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Wilson, of the Regent's Park, and Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

At Chichester, Margaret-Frances, fifth dau. of the late James Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge, Berks.

Jan. 23. At Chichester, aged 22, Henry Stephen, third son of William Titchener, esq. the Mayor.

Jan. 28. At Hurstperpoint, aged 69, Charles Sayer, esq. formerly of the Sheriff of Middlesex Office, Red Lion-sq.

Jan. 27. At Brighton, Catherine, widow of W. T. Wrattalaw, esq. of Tenterden-st. Hanover-sq.

Lately. At Hastings, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Byron, Vicar of Elmstone Hardwick, Glouc.

Feb. 4. At Wick, near Arundel, aged 53, John Challen, esq.

At Lewes, at the residence of her uncle, Henry Blackman, esq. Miss Jane Shergold.

Feb. 14. At Framepost, East Grinstead, aged 76, Jonathan Worrell, esq.

WARWICK.—*Jan.* 15. At Fillongley Grange, the residence of her father, Charles Bucknell, esq. (late of Rugby), Louisa-Mary-Ann, wife of W. Townsend, esq. of Bilton House, near Rugby.

Jan. 16. At Stoke, near Coventry, aged 84, Thomas Morris, esq.

Jan. 17. At Leamington, Martha Susanna, wife of John Browne, esq. of Salperton, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 21. At Sutton Bassett, Amelia, wife of Antonio Sapiro, esq. of Dublin.

Jan. 22. At Leamington, Harriet, wife of the Rev. G. W. Deane, Vicar of Bentley, Suffolk.

Jan. 29. At Winson House, near Birmingham, Elizabeth, wife of R. Playfair, esq. late of Dorset-sq. London.

Feb. 8. At Stoneleigh Abbey, aged 71, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Say and Sele, and relict of James Henry Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh Abbey and Adlestrop House, Glouc. and mother of Lord Leigh. She was married in 1786, and left a widow in 1823, having had a numerous family.

WILTS.—*Jan.* 12. Aged 43, J. E. A. Starkey, esq. of Spey Park, Wilts.

Jan. 15. Benjamin Anstie, esq. of Devizes.

Jan. 16. At Warminster, aged 78, Charles Aldridge, esq.

Jan. 17. At Calne, aged 22, Abraham, eldest son of Abraham Henly, esq. Mayor of that borough.

Jan. 22. At New Hall, near Salisbury, Mrs. Batt, widow of J. T. Batt, esq. of New Hall.

Jan. 27. At Salisbury, the relict of Richard Guy, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Jan.* 19. At Worcester, aged 90, Mrs. Penelope Lutley Sclater, formerly of Tangier Park, Hants.

Jan. 21. At Elm Bank, Powick, near Worcester, the residence of her son-in-law, W. Moore, esq. aged 88, Frances, relict of Joseph Brandish, esq. of Alcester.

Jan. 28. John Morton, esq. of Greenhill Cottage, near Worcester.

Jan. 31. Aged 29, Capt. F. E. W. Ingram, of the 16th Dragoons, eldest son of the Rev. E. W. Ingram, M.A. Canon Res. of Worcester.

YORK.—*Jan.* 16. At Burley Grange, near Otley, aged 72, Mrs. Clapham.

Jan. 19. At Knaresborough, Georgiana-Frederica, the lady of Edward Strangways, esq. and dau. of the late John Walker, esq. of Walter Clough, near Halifax.

Lately. Aged 27, Wastell, third son

of the Rev. J. Arrowsmith, Vicar of Fishlake, Yorkshire.

Jan. 29. At Beverley, Mr. Alderman Westoby.

Aged 89, Hannah, widow of the Rev. George Wilson, of New Miller Dam, and formerly of Crofton Hall.

Aged 89, Mrs. Wharrey, widow of M. Wharrey, esq. of Selby, and dau. of the late Rev. Marmaduke Teasdale, Vicar of Brayton.

Aged 65, Jane, widow of J. Jackson, esq. formerly of Wakefield, and dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Bottomley, of Scarborough.

Feb. 3. At York, aged 84, Valentine Kitchingman, esq.

WALES.—*Oct.* 31. Capt. Henry Davidson, E. I. Co. Navy, of Grove House, Carmarthensh.

Nov. 30. At Garthwin, Denbigh, Robert William Wynne, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Denbigh Militia.

Dec. 2. At Bryn Newydd, near Swansea, aged 74, Arthur Jones, esq.

Lately. At Knighton, co. Radnor, aged 25, Frances Milborough, wife of Richard Green, esq. and eldest dau. of D. R. Dansey, esq. late of Easton Court, co. Hereford.

Jan. 13. Edward Bowles Symes, esq. formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford, and late of Brynhafof, near Carmarthen.

Jan. 18. At Swansea, Mary Foster, only surviving dau. of the late Charles Dolton, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Jan. 22. John H. Hampton Lewis, esq. of Henllys and Bodjor, Anglesey.

Jan. 25. In his 100th year, Mr. Andrews Powell, of the Tennis Court, Cardiff. His father, William Powell, resided at the Tennis Court, under the ancient and honourable family of Cefn Mably, till his death in the 113th year of his age; and his grandfather, the Rev. Thos. Andrews, was Chancellor of Landaff. The habits of young Mr. Powell were through life marked with extreme temperance, and he enjoyed, till within a few days of his death, uniform good health. He could read and write without the aid of glasses.

Lately. At Llangollen, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Robert William Eyton, B.A. Vicar of Llangollen.

GUERNSEY.—*Feb.* 12. In Guernsey, aged 33, Emma, wife of Daniel Birkett, jun. esq. and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Brock, esq. formerly of Heavitree.

ORKNEY.—*Jan.* 28. At Houton, aged 34, Thomas-Parker, eldest son of the late Capt. Arscott, R.N. of Chudleigh.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan.* 10. Near Edinburgh, Constantine Smirnov, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. James Smirnov, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.

Jan. 12. At Paisley Barracks, aged 18, Second Lieut. John Humphreys, of the 87th Regt. Fusileers, eldest son of John Humphreys, esq. Edington Lodge, Cambridgeshire.

Jan. 24. At Inverleith House, Edinburgh, David Monro Binning, esq. of Softlaw.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. William Edmonstone Cheyne, late of the 47th Foot.

Feb. . . . At Edinburgh, George Boyd, esq. one of the partners in the firm of Oliver and Boyd. He was an enterprising publisher, and, besides many useful works which he planned for the improvement of education, the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, which has now attained to 33 volumes, will remain an admirable specimen of his judgment and taste. It is to his sagacity and discrimination, also, that the present Edinburgh Almanac owes its popularity, and that it has been raised from a mere common-place chronicle of

the most uninteresting details into a valuable repository of statistical information.

Feb. 2. At Lochard Lodge, aged 27, Isabella, wife of William G. Jolly, esq. of Calter, Dumbarton, and second dau. of Robert Auld, esq. of Scottish Hall.

Feb. 9. At Glasgow, aged 73, Henry Woodfall, esq. late of Chelsea, one of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers. He was a son of Henry-Sampson Woodfall, esq.

IRELAND.—Nov. 10. At Mount Ida, Dromore, aged 50, Capt. John Watson Hull, East India Company's Service.

Nov. 28. At Bellamont Forest, Cavan, aged 62, Charles Coote, esq. Deputy-Lieut. of the county. His life was insured for upwards of 60,000*l.* in the principal London offices having agents in Dublin.

Lately. At Herbert Lodge, near Dublin, aged 70, Francis Douglas, esq. Post Captain R.N.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Feb. 24.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
51	6	30	4	18	2	28	3	28	8	34	6

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 6*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24.		To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.	
Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 24.	
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 635 Calves 117	
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep..... 2,250 Pigs 363	
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, Jan. 21.

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 193.—Ellesmere and Chester, 63½.—Grand Junction, 126.—Kennet and Avon, 12½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 606.—Regent's, 174.—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 92.—St. Katharine's, 105½.—East and West India, 121.—London and Birmingham Railway, 110.—Great Western, 95.—London and Southwestern, 65.—Grand Junction Water Works, 71.—West Middlesex, 108.—Globe Insurance, 122.—Guardian, 40½.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas, 63.—Imperial Gas, 70½.—Phoenix Gas, 31½.—London and Westminster Bank, 23.—Reversionary Interest, 99.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Jan. 26 to Feb. 23, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.										
26	47	52	50	30, 80	cloudy.	10	35	40	35	29, 91	do. fair.			
27	52	54	54	29, 98	do.	11	36	41	38	, 92	do.			
28	55	57	49	, 81	do. fair	12	37	41	38	30, 08	do. sl. sh. rn.			
29	51	55	52	, 96	do. do.	13	35	38	32	, 03	do. fr. sldo. do.			
30	51	55	43	, 77	do. do.	14	32	40	29	29, 67	do.			
31	46	51	51	, 95	do. withsl. sh.	15	25	28	27	, 44	do. sl. shs. sn.			
Fe. 1	48	53	49	29, 95	cl. and fair	16	25	32	29	, 23	do. fair			
2	44	46	41	, 79	h. shs. andely.	17	27	32	35	, 49	do. slt. snow			
3	42	45	30	, 28	cl. do. h. st. sn.	18	27	31	31	, 42	sn. cly. slt.			
4	34	45	34	, 43	do. sn. f. sh. rn.	19	32	35	37	, 42	slt. shs. rain			
5	34	36	31	, 80	cloudy do.	20	35	40	38	, 31	const. rain			
6	35	39	34	, 85	do. sl. rn. su.	21	45	50	42	, 42	cy. fr. cy. fa. r.			
7	34	36	37	, 97	do. do. sn. rn.	22	44	50	42	, 33	slt. rn. clydo.			
8	35	39	38	30, 06	do. fa. sl. slt.	23	45	50	40	, 49	cly. & fairly.			
9	35	40	37	, 00	do. do. rain.									

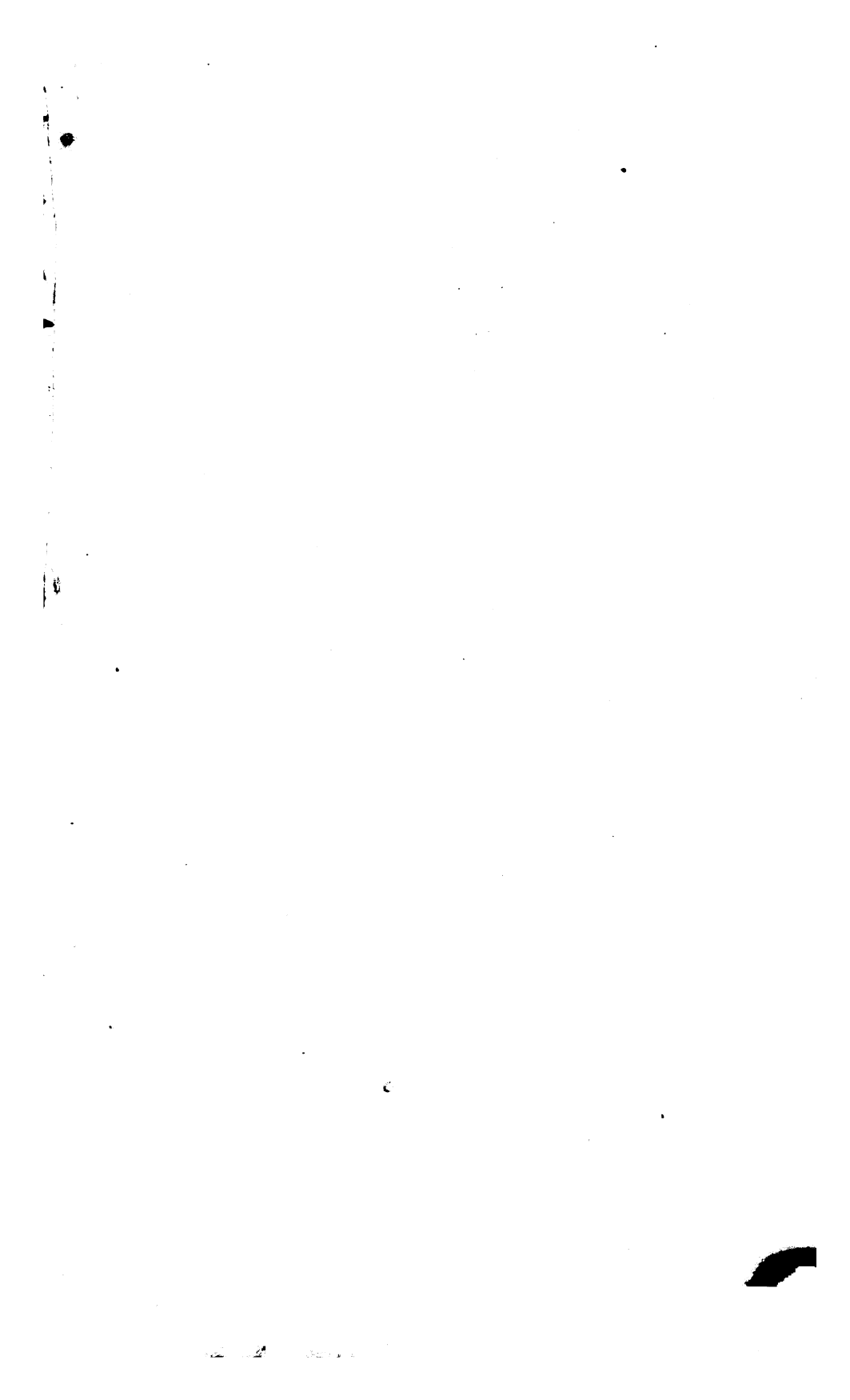
DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Jan. 28 to Feb. 23, 1842, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	173	95 1/2	94 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	13			263 1/2	60 61 pm.	63 64 pm.
30		95 1/2	94		102 1/2	101 1/2	13	93 1/2	106	59 61 pm.	65 63 pm.	63 65 pm.
31	173 1/2	95 1/2	94	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2				265	59 61 pm.	64 63 pm.
1	173	95 1/2	95		102 1/2	101 1/2	12					63 65 pm.
2	173	95 1/2	94 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	12			266 1/2		63 65 pm.
3	173	95 1/2	95		102 1/2	101 1/2	12			267	59 61 pm.	65 63 pm.
4	174	95 1/2	94 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	12			268	61 60 pm.	65 64 pm.
6	173 1/2	95 1/2	94		102 1/2	101 1/2	12					66 63 pm.
7		95 1/2	94		102 1/2	101 1/2	12	93 1/2		267 1/2		63 65 pm.
8	173	95 1/2	94		102 1/2	101 1/2	12			267 1/2		65 63 pm.
9	173	95 1/2	94		102 1/2	101 1/2	12			268	61 63 pm.	63 65 pm.
10	174	95 1/2	94	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	12					64 66 pm.
11	174	95 1/2	94 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	12				64 pm.	64 67 pm.
13	175 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	12					67 pm.
14	175 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	12			268 1/2	63 pm.	65 67 pm.
15	178	95 1/2	95		102 1/2	101 1/2	12			268	65 pm.	65 62 pm.
16	179	95 1/2	95 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2			268	63 pm.	62 63 pm.
17	178 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2		102 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	94 1/2			65 63 pm.	65 pm.
18	177	95 1/2	95		102 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2				65 pm.	65 63 pm.
20	177	95 1/2	95		102 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2			268	63 pm.	65 63 pm.
21		95 1/2	95		102 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2					63 65 pm.
22	177 1/2	96	95 1/2		103	102	12 1/2			268	66 pm.	63 65 pm.
23	177	96 1/2	95 1/2		103 1/2	102 1/2	12 1/2				66 pm.	66 64 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





PAINTING OF ST CHRISTOPHER,
in Selgørd Church, Norich.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1843.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A VICAR begs to inform the CLERGYMAN in p. 255, that a vicar cannot claim any fee for a monument erected in the chancel by the lessee of the great tithes, but the said lessee has no right to enter the church, not even through the chancel door, without the permission of the vicar, except when the doors are open for Divine worship. Vide Jarratt versus Steele, in the Arches, 1820.—Query, may not the vicar demand a fee for opening the door to admit the lessee?

The Harl. MS., No. 6594, fol. 107, gives a pedigree of Rastall, of Norton-Rastall, commencing with Sir John R. temp. Edw. III. In the 5th generation from this person occurs Thomas Rastall, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and in the 10th, Wm. Rastall, Bishop of Worcester and Gloucester. Also in the 11th generation occurs Edward Rastall, of Cadon, co. Glouc., Esq., nephew to Bishop William, and who is set down as having married a daughter of Sir George Babington, Knt., and having issue several children, among whom occurs an Abbot of Breton. The two Bishops do not occur in the lists of any of the above named sees, neither does it appear who Sir George Babington was, or what was the name of his daughter. Any information, especially upon these latter points, will oblige X.

D. T. asks for any information about James Cobbe, whose name frequently appears on the fly-leaves of MSS., to which he was in the habit of adding neat title-pages. Three or four such are in the Macro collection, where there is also an original work by him, entitled "The Life of Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigentum, and a Translation from Lucian." He seems to have lived about the middle or close of the 17th century; and, though not mentioned by Wood or Kippis, nor in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, was, most probably, a well-known personage.

Early Remains found at Marston St. Laurence, Northamptonshire. Since the account given in our last number, several other discoveries have been made at this site. The remains have been preserved by J. M. Severne, Esq., the Rev. C. Blencowe, Miss Jeffs, Sir H. Dryden, Bart., the Rev. E. G. Walford, and Mr. Alfred Beesley: the three last named gentlemen, on collecting the whole of the remains for examination, agreed in opinion that they were Romano-British (not Anglo-Saxon, as has been suggested by other authority); and the date of the interments seems to have been now cleared

up, by the discovery of two coins, one of Carausius, and another apparently of nearly the same antiquity, beneath a skeleton which has been lately disinterred.

A BURGHER, of Doncaster, says:—In the 16th year of John a warrant was issued to certain persons to defend the town with "hertstone and pale, as the ditch that is made doth require." There is record of there having been a mound; but Leland was of opinion that there had not been a wall. Information, as to the description of defence is solicited.

In p. 226, A. P. states, that "Mr. Knapp became seated at Battisford, and married Penelope, dau. of Sir John Tasburgh, Knt. of Flixton Hall. It appears, however, from a pedigree in the possession of Mr. Davy, that Thomas Knapp, of Battisford, married Katharine, dau. and coheirress of Wm. Barker, a younger brother of Sir Robert Barker, of Grimston Hall, Bart., which seems proved by the arms of Knapp having been in Battisford Hall impaled with those of Barker. From a pedigree in the British Museum, 1169, 67, it further appears that Sir Thomas Barker, Knt., of Battisford, the eldest son of Sir Robert Barker, by his second wife, Susan Crofts, was the husband of Penelope, the dau. of Sir John Tasburgh of Flixton.

Erratum.—In the continuation of the Review of Sir William Betham's *Etruria Celtica* in the last number, p. 282, for *lias*, rocky, read *liag*, rocky, and omit the words "the stubborn g in the middle of the word." The Reviewer wishes to add at the same page after the words "resoluble into the Ibero-Celtic," as follows:—The Etymology given by Sir William Betham for the district about Naples, Campania, is still more extraordinary—*Caom* mild, gentle, beautiful,—*ban* bright, brilliant, splendid—*ia* country, and thus by the ready monosyllabic process the term becomes Ibero-Celtic; but the real derivation from the Greek has been strangely disregarded by the Author, from "*χαμα* humi, et *πους* pes, inde *χαμαπης*" ex quo contractè Campus et Campania; which last appears to be adjectively used for Terra Campania, Campana, or Campestris. The Gulph of Naples was called Campanus Sinus, from its proximity to Campania. On the words above mentioned see Littleton and Ainsworth passim, as clearly establishing their derivation.

Errata.—P. 312, six lines from foot, for Chester read Liverpool; and for John Audley, esq. read John Audley Hill, esq. P. 327, lin. penult, for 1814 read 1841; and for Peterston read Peterstow.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman, newly imprinted. (Editor, Thomas Wright, Esq.) 2 vols.

TO the lovers of English poetry a more acceptable present could scarcely be made than a careful and critical edition of the *Vision of Piers Ploughman*;* and we think that Mr. Wright has successfully executed his task. The poem is among the earliest and the most curious in the language; it is, in fact, the earliest original poem † in English,—it appeared nearly thirty years before the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer—it became excessively popular, as the numerous manuscripts attest; subsequently several editions of it appeared,—it was referred to by the early writers in our language, ‡ it was subsequently submitted to critical examination by Warton, Percy, and other critics, but it still was cased in its rough and almost impenetrable doublet of black letter, which Dr. Whitaker looked on with such reverence as to preserve, and which Mr. Wright has had the courage and good taste to change for a more appropriate and commodious form. § The period in which this poem was written (the reign of Edward the Third) must be considered that in which the light of intelligence was fast breaking out amid much surrounding darkness, and by which the gross and manifold corruptions of Church and State were laid open to view. If to point out the existence of an evil is the first step to the amendment of it, then may *Piers Ploughman* be considered one of the earliest and most energetic reformers of the Church. The people were not suffering for want of a constitution founded on just and enlightened laws, for such did exist in England from the time of the Second Henry; || but they were oppressed and overpowered by the stronger and

* It has been justly observed, that the work is commonly entitled the *Vision of Piers Ploughman*, but *incorrectly*; for *Piers* is not the dreamer who sees the vision, but one of the characters who is beheld, and who represents the Christian life.

† The poet immediately preceding was Richard Rolle, the hermit of Hampole, who died 1349. The poetical career of Lawrence Minot may also be placed between 1332 and 1352. Previous to these we have Robert de Brunne 1339, and Adam Davie, and then we ascend to the times of Layamon.

‡ “Neere in time unto him the next of our auncient poets that I can tell of, I suppose to be *Piers Ploughman*, who in hys dooinges is somewhat harsh and obscure, but, indeed, a very fitting writer, and to hys commendation I speak it, was the fyrst that I have seen that observed ye quantity of our verse without the curiosity of ryme.” Webb on English Poetry, p. 34 (Reprint). See also Gascoigne's *Fruites of Warre*, Stanza xxx. “Whiles *Piers* the Plowman hopes to picke a thanke by moving boundes which got scarce graze his goose;” and steele glasse. “Therefore I say stande for the *Pierce Ploughman* first,” &c. where the allusion is not to the poem, but only proves that the name had become proverbial.

§ Dr. Whitaker projected an edition of the same text and paraphrase which was given entire in black letter 4to., in 8vo. and in a Roman type. After printing a few sheets this *judicious* design was abandoned. A copy of the few sheets printed are in the possession of Sir F. Madden. It is said that a rival edition was begun, but not persevered in.

|| Mr. Wright mentions the *Satirical Poems and Ballads in Latin* which go under the name of *Walter Mapes*, (reprinted by the Camden Society) in the 13th century,

higher powers of the State. The nobility were licentious, turbulent, and tyrannous; the clergy were the debased instruments of Papal avarice and ambition; the courts of judicature were corrupt and false to their purport and end; the monastic orders were in possession of ample revenues, and were given up to sensuality and indolence; and the mutual aversion between the established clergy and the mendicant orders, gave great scandal and offence to society. It was then that Wicliff, stimulated by resentment for personal injuries, gave loose to his indignation, and attacked not only the enormities of the monks, but all ecclesiastical corruptions, and more than all the usurpations of the pontifical power. He ridiculed their absurd and ignorant legends, he refuted their erroneous doctrines, he exhorted the people to the study of Scripture, and finally he translated the Bible into English, thus holding out to all the touchstone of truth. It was at this time, while the corruptions of priestcraft were in full blow, but while also the character and authority of the ecclesiastics had become subject to suspicion and dislike, and tokens were not wanting of a coming change, that the present poem was composed;* and the poet came in to the assistance of the preacher. The author is said to be Robert Langland, but on that point much obscurity rests; † he is also called a secular priest, a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and to have flourished about 1362. ‡

The poem consists of a series of Visions, which the author imagines himself to have seen, while sleeping on the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire. "It is (says Warton) a satire on the vices of almost every profession, but particularly on the corruptions of the clergy, and the absurdities of superstition, the licentious abuse of pilgrimages, and the immoral tendency of indulgences. These are ridiculed with much humour and spirit, couched under a strong veil of allegorical invention." There certainly is

as the first attack on the corruptions of the Papacy, &c. These songs were translated in the same century into English and French. Mr. Wright particularly mentions the *Apocalypsis Golise*, and the poem of Rutebeuf, and the remarkable poem on the Evil Times of Edward II. in the appendix to the *Political Songs*. These were the *avant-couriers* of *Piers Ploughman*. The conflict itself was that of the increasing intelligence of the people against the growing corruptions of the Romish Church, and their resistance to tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical. See Wright's *Introd.* p. xv. *Piers Ploughman's Crede* was written in the tenth year of the reign of Richard II. or nearly fifty years later than the *Vision*. The *Plowman's Tale* was probably written in the earlier half of the fifteenth century.

* This writer is still anonymous. There is no reason to believe that he was either Robert Langland, or John Malverne; but, on the contrary, a substantial one that he was not. See Ritson's *Dissertation on Ancient Songs*, p. xxxii. note. Mr. Wright says, "That Sir Frederick Madden discovered a very important entry in a hand of the fifteenth century, on the fly-leaf of a MS. of *Piers Ploughman*, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, to the following effect; "Memorandum, quod Stacy de Rokayle, pater Willielmi de Langlond, qui Stacius fuit generosus, et morabatur in Schiptone under Whicwode, tenens domini Le Spenser in comitatu Oxon., qui *prædictus Willielmus fecit librum qui vocatur Perys Ploughman*." David Buchanan laid claim to the author of *Piers Ploughman* as a Scotchman. He asserts that he was a Scotchman, a priest, "ex obscuris ortus parentibus," educated among the Benedictines at Aberdeen, well learned, and a good *leech*, "in medicinâ admodum clarus." See D. Buchanan, de *Script. Scotis*. MS. Bibl. Univ. Edinb. Dr. Percy says, "The author was a follower of Wicliff, who died in 1384, and whom he mentions as no longer living." See *Reliques*, vol. ii. p. 271.

† The date of the poem has been ascertained by several circumstances mentioned in it, as the plague, A.D. 1348-9, and of A.D. 1361, and the great storm of wind on 15th January, 1362. See Wright's *Introduction*, p. xii.

‡ Mr. Campbell says, that Chaucer was in his 34th year when Langland's *Visions* may be supposed to have been finished.

in it much good sense, sound observation of life, shrewd biting satire, keen ridicule, and broad comic farce and humour. It abounds in curious pictures of contemporary manners, and of the feelings and opinions of the times. The language is simple and strong, and the allegories suitable to the popular taste. The poet is occasionally coarse in his descriptions of vulgar life and habits, generally bringing out his picture into bold relief, and making it effective by a few vigorous touches and happy incidents; quick and ready in turns of language, and not devoid of picturesque description or poetical fancy. "His style," says Mr. Campbell, "even making allowance for its antiquity, has a vulgar air, and seems to indicate a mind that would have been coarse, though strong, in any state of society. But, on the other hand, his work, with all its tiresome homilies, illustrations from school divinity, and uncouth phrasology, has some interesting features of originality. He employs no borrowed materials, he is the earliest of our writers in whom there is a tone of moral reflection, and his sentiments are those of bold and solid integrity. The zeal of truth was in him, and his vehement manner sometimes rises to eloquence when he denounces hypocrisy and imposture. The mind is struck with his rude voice, proclaiming independent and popular sentiments from an age of slavery and superstition, and thundering a prediction in the ear of Papacy which was doomed to be literally fulfilled at the distance of nearly two hundred years.* His allusions to contemporary life afford some amusing glimpses of its manners. There is room to suspect that Spenser was acquainted with his works, and Milton, either from accident or design, has the appearance of having had one of Langland's passages in his mind, when he came to the sublime description of the Lazar House in *Paradise Lost*." Dr. Whitaker considered that he had discovered a plan and unity in this work, but Warton thinks it possesses neither, and Mr. Campbell says, "If it has any design, it is the most vague and ill-constructed that ever entered into the brain of a waking dreamer." We certainly agree with him, that the poem becomes more and more desultory after the fourth canto or *passus*.* Both Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Ellis have given an analysis of the plan, and if we shall vary from them, and substitute our own for theirs, it is only because our object is somewhat different, occasionally substituting the original passages of the author, and thus affording a specimen of his style and manner.

* The passage in the Vision in which the author is supposed to have foretold the destruction of monasteries under Henry the Eighth is certainly curious.

"Ther shall come a king and confesse you religious,
 And treat you as the Byble telleth, for breaking of your rule,
 And armed monials, monkes, and chanons,
 And put hem to ther penaunce *ad pristinum statum ire*,
 And than shall the Abot of Abington, and all his issue for ever,
 Have a knocke of a kynge, and incurable the wounde."

It appears to us to be very probable that this prophetic demonstration, so full of woe, was founded on the report of some angry and hasty speech of one of our kings, offended justly by the pride and arrogance of the clergy, and threatening revenge. When the king and clergy were friends matters went on smoothly, and only the commons suffered; but when the two powers, secular and spiritual, fell out, dire was the conflict, and often fatal the termination.

† The word "*Passus*," as Percy observes, denotes the break or division between the parts, though, by the ignorance of the printer, applied to the parts themselves. *Passus* seems to signify pause.

In some parts of his poem Warton thinks that Langland had his eye upon the old French Roman D'Antichrist, a poem written by Huon de Meri, about the year 1228, who was a Monk of St. Germain des Prés, near Paris. The allegory in both poems is carried on in the same manner, and is much like to what is found in the old dramatic moralities. Indeed, the early poetry of the country principally consisted in visions and allegories. "A dream," as Mr. Ellis says, "is certainly the best excuse that can be offered for the introduction of allegorical personages, and for any incoherence that may result from the conduct of a dialogue carried on between such fanciful actors; and it must be confessed that the writer has taken every advantage of a plan so comprehensive and convenient, and has dramatised his subject with great ingenuity;" but the most striking peculiarity is, the structure of his versification, which is the subject of an ingenious Essay by Dr. Percy in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, and which has been examined with attention by other critics.

The laws of the verse, says Pinkerton,* were, that *three* words in every line should begin with one letter, and these initial letters were styled "*Literæ Canoræ*," as Olaus Wormius says. The whole vowels are equal in power, and, provided that three words at proper distances begin with a vowel, the rule was observed, but the *vowels* were seldom or ever admitted to this honour by English writers. There seems, also, some allowance given to the poets in this metre, some of their verses having only two of the *literæ canoræ*, some three, and some four. Mr. Ellis says, "His verses are not distinguished from prose either by a determinate number of syllables, or by rhyme, or by any other apparent test, except the studied recurrence of *the same letter three times in each line*, a contrivance which we should not suspect of producing much harmony, but to which (as Crowley, the original editor of the poem, justly observes,) even a modern ear will gradually become accustomed. This measure is referred, by Dr. Percy, to one of the 136 different kinds of metres which Wormius has discovered among the works of the Islandic Poets; but the principal difficulty is, to account for its adoption in *Piers Ploughman's Vision*. Mr. Tyrwhitt suggested that this alliterative metre, being a favourite with the Northern Scalds, may have been introduced by the Danes into those provinces of

* "The system of verse was founded on a very regular *alliteration*, so arranged that in every couplet there should be two principal words in the first line beginning with the same letter, which letter must also be the initial of the first word on which the stress of the voice falls in the second line. There has as yet been discovered no system of foot measure in Anglo-Saxon verse; but the common metre consists, apparently, in having two rises and two falls of the voice in each line. These characteristics are accurately preserved in the *Vision of Piers Ploughman*." Wright's *Introd.* p. xxxiv. Mr. Wright considers that in the fifteenth century the system of alliteration was so far misunderstood that the writers only thought it necessary to have at least three alliterative words in a long line, without any consideration of their *position* in that line. They not unfrequently inserted *four* or *five* alliterative words in the same line, which, he thinks, would have been deemed a defect by the earlier writers. See also Mr. Wright's reasons for printing his text in short or half lines, p. xxxix. To us it appears a mere matter of convenience in the printing, if the *dot of division* is preserved in the longer lines. Mr. Wright seems indebted to Bishop Percy for breaking the lines into distiches. See *Reliques*, vol. ii. p. 273, ed. 2nd, as well as for his observations on the *arrangement* of the alliteration. Percy says, "Every distich should contain at least *three* words beginning with the same letter or sound. Two of these correspondent sounds might be placed in the first or second line of the distich, and one in the other, but all three were not regularly to be crowded into one line." p. 268.

England where they established themselves, and maintained a successful struggle against the Norman ornament of rhyme. Giraldus Cambrensis describes, by the name of *annomination*, what we now call *alliteration*, and informs us that it was highly fashionable among the English, and even the Welsh poets of his time.* As regards the metre of this singularly interesting poem, some contrariety of opinion has existed among the critics; while some think that it only differs from prose by the necessity of its alliterative letters, others consider that it has a measure which may, without difficulty, be ascertained. The writer who appears to us to have examined the question with most knowledge and attention is Mr. Mitford,† in his *Harmony of Language*. He observes that *alliteration* cannot of itself make poetical measure, though, like rhyme, it might assist the indication of it; but that *Piers Ploughman* was properly verse in the pronunciation of that day, is unquestionable; and though many lines are irregular in measure and deficient in harmony with the pronunciation indicated by their orthography for the modern voices, yet a very moderate allowance only for these circumstances of the pronunciation of their own day, and of the errors of transcribers, is wanting to make them regular and harmonious. When syllables fail, the loud pronunciation of the now silent or whispered E, or the introduction of the Anglo-Saxon augment Y or A, so ordinary in Chaucer's time, will afford all the necessary supply. When syllables overabound, the *elipsis* peculiar in Shakspeare's age, or the omission of an expletive, such as seen often to have been introduced by hasty transcribers, will reduce them to their just number. Mr. Mitford considers them to be ordinary four-footed verses of the triple cadence, as, for instance,

“ I wot well, quoth Hunger, what sickness you aileth,
Ye have manged overmuch, and that maketh you groan,
And I hote thee, quoth Hunger, as thou thy heal willest,
That thou drink no day ere thou dine somewhat.”

The fourth verse halts, and wants something to complete it: by adding final rhymes to them we shall acknowledge a metre with which the ear is familiar.

“ I wot well, quoth Hunger, what sickness you aileth,
Ye have manged overmuch, and that maketh you groan,
And I hote thee, quoth Hunger, or health surely failleth,
That thou dine every day, ere thou take drink alone.”

It is probable that in the fourth, apparently imperfect line, the words

* See Mr. Wright's Introduction, p. xxxiv. where he shews how the *rhyming* couplets of the Anglo-Normans were mixed with the *alliterative* couplets of the Anglo-Saxons, and gives specimens of the manner in which the two systems were intermixed. It appears that alliterative poetry was in use among the lower classes of society after it was disowned by the higher. It revived in the middle of the fourteenth century, and was even used for the composition of long romances, as William and the Werwolf, the Romance of Alexander, &c. but these latter poems surely prove that its use was not confined to the popular poetry of the commons. Ritson observes, that the mode of versification adopted by this writer (an alliterative metre of nine and eleven syllables without rhyme) is originally Gothic, and from the many other circumstances which occur in MS. is conjectured to have been a favourite poetic style with the *common people*, as they were called, down to a late period, and he refers to Hickeys's Gram. A.S. p. 217. Percy's Reliques, ii. 270.

† See also Mr. Wright's Introduction, p. xxxiv. &c.

drinké and diné were pronounced as two syllables, or, perhaps, it is to be written thus :

That thou drink a no day ere thou dine *somawhat*.

We must expect incorrectnesses in poems derived from time before the age of printing, as may be seen in Chaucer, and proofs of which are given by his early editors; nor can we hope that every verse of these early poems is, even with any knowledge or industry, to be restored to its pristine purity, so that the restoration may be demonstrated to be correct.

This alliterative measure lasted till the sixteenth century. It then became mixed with rhyme, yet preserving the niceties of alliteration, as may be seen in the song of *Little John Nobody*. (Reliques, ii. 122.) By degrees the correspondence of final sounds appeared the more popular ornament, engrossing the undivided attention of the poet; the original embellishment of alliteration was no longer esteemed, and then at length, as Percy says, this kind of metre was swallowed up and lost in our common burlesque Alexandrine or anapæstic verse, as

A cobbler there was, and he liv'd in a stall.

Mr. Mitford observes, "I think it will appear rather wonderful that the identical triple measure of Piers Ploughman's Vision is so often conspicuous, than if there were some lines in which we may be unable to discover the same in any other measure." He adds, "Errors of transcription, which we find so abounded in Chaucer's age, and after him, we may reasonably expect to be numerous in Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts." (See *Harmony of Language*, p. 170.)

With regard to the manuscripts of the Vision, Mr. Wright informs us that they are extremely numerous, both in public and private collections. There are at least eight in the British Museum: there are ten or twelve in the Cambridge Libraries; and they are not less numerous at Oxford.* Of these manuscripts there are *two classes*, which give two texts widely differing from each other, the variations commencing even with the first lines. One of these texts, which was adopted in the early printed editions, is given by Mr. Wright; the other text was selected for publication by Dr. Whitaker, the previous editor. We can only find room for a few lines just to show how wide is the diversity between them.

* See specimens of the several manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 443. Besides seven that are noticed, others occur which are imperfect, as Digby, 102, 171. Raul. Poet. 38, MS. James II., contains selections. Warton in his *Obs. on Spencer*, Sect. xi. has made a mistake in speaking of one of the only two MSS. he mentions, as Digby 108, which is on a different subject, and in prose. From a comparison of the readings of the different manuscripts of this poem, it is our opinion that they are far too various and remote from each other to have proceeded by way of revision from the original author; but we consider that the poem was so popular, and so much in demand, as to lead persons of talent and leisure to make important variations in their transcripts. Mr. Pinkerton (v. *Maitland's Poem*), calls this poem "both dull and unpopular;" against this authority we shall advance, that it was copied by Chaucer, praised by Selden, and modernised by Drayton. Mr. Ellis says, (Spec. 1. 148.) "His work is ornamented by many fine specimens of descriptive poetry, in which the genius of the author appears to great advantage." Mr. Guest observes, "that Price found this poem as it were in *outline*, in the Harl. MS. 6041; few of the episodes are inserted, and many passages but slightly touched, which in the printed edition are worked up with much particularity of detail." See his interesting and learned *History of English Rhythms*, vol. ii. p. 163.

Text I. (WRIGHT.)

" In a somer seson
 Whan softe was the sonne,
 I shop me into shroudes
 As I a sheep weere,
 In habite as an heremite
 Unholy of werkes,
 Wente wide in this world
 Wonders to here,
 Ac on a May morwenyng
 On Malverne hilles
 Me bifel a ferly," &c.

Text II. (WHITAKER.)

" In a somè seyson,
 Whan softe was the sonne,
 Y shop into shrobbis
 As y shepherde were.
 In abit as an ermite
 Unholy of werkes,
 That wente forthe in the worle
 Wondres to hure,
 And sawe meny cellis
 And selcouthe thynges.
 Ac on a May morwenyng
 On Malverne hulles
 Me hy-fel for ta slepe," &c.

Mr. Wright says that it is not easy to account for the existence of two texts differing so much; but he thinks the first was published by the author, the other made by some other person according to his own opinions and sentiments: for in some parts of Text II. the strong expressions of the first text are softened down. Two-thirds of the remaining MSS. are of the fourteenth century, and the greater number of that period present the text numbered I. Dr. Whitaker* seemed to prefer the second text, as considering it to have been successively revised by the author, who continued to transcribe it to exhausted age, altering and omitting according to the greater maturity of his judgment.

On a morning of May, in early summer, the dreamer withdrew himself into a solitary glade among the Malvern Hills, and falling asleep, he had a dream in which he beheld all the wealth and woe of this world, its virtues and vices, its truth and treachery. To the East, he saw the abode of

* On the defects of Dr. Whitaker's plan, that of adhering to a *single copy*, on the assistance he could have derived from other manuscripts, and on his own occasional incorrect interpretations, see the Appendix to Warton's *H. of Engl. Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 484, where is also a specimen of an improved version from the joint authority of the Museum manuscripts. Dr. Whitaker printed from a MS. of Mr. Heber, now in Brit. Mus. No. 10, 574, Add. MSS. which contained the *second* text, in rather a broad dialect. Dr. Whitaker had access only to *three* MSS. and these not of the best, and singularly enough he selected that which appeared in provincial language nearest to the Yorkshire or Lancashire dialect, though the author was a monk of Malvern in Worcesterhire. Mr. Wright has printed his text from a MS. in Trinity Coll. Camb. (B. 15, 17,) because it appears to be the best and oldest MS. now in existence, with a few readings from a second MS. in the same library (R. 3, 14). Ritson observes, "that it requires a thorough and attentive investigation to decide upon the comparative merits of the printed copy. He thinks Tyrwhitt may have been too hasty in his judgment on this point: and that no MS. he had seen and examined has been found deserving, either for accuracy or antiquity, to be preferred to that from which the printed copy (Crowley's) was taken. In this opinion the editor of Warton agrees, (vol. ii. p. 103, note.) He thinks the author revised his work and gave a new edition of it, and that it may be possible for a good judge of ancient poetry, possessed of a sufficient stock of critical acumen, to determine which was the first, and which the second. See Bibliog. Poet. p. 30. It may be observed, that of the three editions in 1550, by Crowley, two of these are mentioned in the title page as both of the second impression, though they contain *evident variations in every page*. Whether copies were found adapted to different provincial dialects does not appear. There are a few words in this poem, generally obsolete, but in common use among the peasantry in Suffolk at this day; as "spring" for branch, small twigs, young trees; "sibbe" for kindred; "stound" for time; "balks," for spaces between furrows; "snew'd" for snowed. So "mew'd" for mowed; "stroy" for destroy; "stottes" for bullocks; "miniver" for the fur of the stoat; "spit" for digging a spade's depth, &c. Had the Heptarchy continued, we should have had a rare diversity of provincial dialects, which are already fast disappearing under the wand of the schoolmaster.

Truth ; to the West, that of Death ; and between them lay the prospect of the present life ; some working, some spending ; pilgrims and hermits, friars and pardoners, bishops and *non-resident* clergy.

“ Parsons and parisshe preestes
Plyned hem to the bisshope,
That hire parishshes weren povere
Sith the pestilence tyme,
To have a licence and leve
At London to dwelle,
And syngen ther for symonic ;
For silver is swete.”

After the Vision of *ecclesiastical* power and its abuses, he beholds the origin of civil government ; the invention of the plough and the arts of life ; and, in the progress of society, the perversion of justice ; and then he sees a great crowd of rats and mice assembled in council, to *hang a bell about the cat's neck*, and thus free themselves from his tyranny. Then he dreamed of the corruptions of *private* life, and the frauds of trade.

“ Cokes and hire knaves
Cryden, ‘ Hote pies, hote !
Goode gees and grys !
Gowe, dyne, gowe !’
Taverners until hem
Trewly tolden the same,
Whit wyn of* Oseye,
And reed wyn of Gascoigne,
Of the Ryn and of the Rochel,” &c.

All this he saw and seven times more. In the second canto, a fair lady comes down from a castle and explains to the dreamer the meaning of his Vision. She proves to be “ Holy Church,” and gives him instruction on the duties of life, and the consequences of sin : and teaches him that love is the sovereign medicine for sin, and that, for the example of Christ, the rich should show love and mercy to the poor, and that all other virtues without charity are of no avail.

“ For-thi chastité, withouten charité,
Worth cheyned in helle.”

The dreamer then kneels down to his lady—the duchesse of Heaven, and asks her to enable him to discern Truth from Falsehood. She then shows him the marriage between Mede (bribery) and False Faithless, and those who were present at the wedding.

“ As sisours and somonours,
Sherreves and hire clerkes,
Bedelles and baillifs,
And brocours of chaffare,
Forgoers and vitailleurs,
And advokettes of the arches, &c.”

The marriage articles are read, and the charter of feoffment, and the grants which he makes to his followers. The witnesses were,

“ Wrong was the firste,
And Piers the pardoner
Of Paulynes doctrine,

* What the white wine of Oseye was, Dr. Whitaker says he does not know.

Bette the bedel
Of Bokyngham shire,
Reynald the reve
Of Rutland sokene,
Maude the millere,
And many mo othere," &c.

Theology is very angry at this marriage, and informs Simony that Mede ought to have been married to Truth, for Amendes (*Retribution*) was her mother, and she is an honest woman who might kiss the King, and therefore let her be conveyed to London, that the law may declare whether this marriage holds good. So Mede, with her goodly companions, Fals and Favel, and Guile, ride up to Westminster on the backs of rectors, and rich men, and sheriffs, and notaries, &c. But Truth got before them, and told Conscience to acquaint the King with the story, who ordered that they should be taken and hanged by the neck. But *Fear* stood at the door, and warned them to be gone. Falshood fled to the friars: Guile was taken by the merchants and shut up in their shops to show their wares: Liar was taken by the Pardoners.

" They wesshen hym and wiped hym,
And wounden hym in cloutes,
And senten hym with seles
On Sondayes to chirches,
And yeven pardoun for pens
Pounde-mele aboute."

But the physicians sent to invite Liar to live with them, and the apothecaries asked him to superintend their drugs; but the friars got him away, and dressed him like one of themselves, and he has leave to quit the convent, and return as he likes; but Mede herself was taken before the King at Westminster.

" Curteisly the clerk thanne,
As the king highte,
Took Mede bi the myddel
And broghte hire into chambre;
And ther was murthe and mynstralcie,
Mede to plesse.
They that wonyeth in Westmynstre
Worshipeth hire alle,

Gentilliche with joye;
The justices somme
Busked hem to the bour,
Ther the burde dwellede,
To conforten hire kyndely,
By clergies leve;
And seiden, ' Mournenoght, Mede,
Ne make thow no sorwe,' &c.

Then the clergy came to comfort her, whom she advises to purchase prebends as long as their power last, and hold pluralities: and she promises that no ignorance shall stand in the way of preferment. Then the friars come to ask her to assist them in putting up a *painted window*, which will cost them dear; if she will but glaze it, and put her name on it, they will sing mattins and masses for her, which she promises to do, and the author, *propria personâ*, dilates on the sin of emblazoning one's deeds in windows, as God in the Gospel disalloweth such graving. The mayor, however, desires Mede to punish with the pillory all such persons as

" Brewesters and baksters,
Bochiers and cokes."

The King informs Mede that if he finds her deceiving again, he will have her confined, and asks her if she will marry Conscience; but Conscience declines, and enumerates her manifold sins and transgressions. Mede defends herself and retaliates on Conscience. If I were a crowned King, (she says,) by St. Mary, Conscience should never be my constable, or mar-

shall. If I had been the King's marshal in France, he would have had possession of the whole country. And then she shows that she, Mede, (bribery) is loved by all, equally by serjeants and beggars, priests and minstrels.

“ Marchauntz and Mede
Mote nede go togideres.”

The King was going to adjudge the mastery in the cause to Mede, but Conscience rises and pleads against her, and at length somewhat puzzles his majesty ; for he asks, “ What is relation, rect and indirect, an adjective or substantive, for these are no English terms ? ” which Conscience explains, that “ relation rect ” is a rightful custom for a King to claim supplies and council of the commons ; and the commons of the King, Law, Love, and Truth ; but “ relation indirect ” is found in the people, who desire their own interest, though the expense should fall on the King and public. Adjectives and substantives, he explains, is unity in case, gender, and number ; so all people, men, women, and children, should believe in the “ Holy Church.” Thus, Conscience shows that if Reason governs kingdoms, Love, Lowliness, and Sincerity shall be masters of the earth ; whosoever opposeth Truth, or Reason, Sincerity shall judge him. Then lawyers and soldiers shall be trained up husbandmen. Every man shall handle the plough, pick-axe, and skede ; and spin, and speak of God, and lose no time ; and all priests who hawk or hunt, shall lose their livings ; and neither king, nor knight, nor constable, nor mayor, shall overload the commons, nor summon them to courts, nor indict them ; the King's-bench, the Common Pleas, and the Ecclesiastical Court, shall all be one, and Truth shall preside as judge. (*Trew-tongue, a tidy man.*) But the King, not willing to lose either servant, and seeing no end of the dispute, orders Mede and Conscience to kiss and be friends. This Conscience refuses unless Reason allows it, whom he goes to consult. The King receives Reason kindly, and sets him between himself and his son. Then Peace comes into Parliament, and makes divers accusations against Wrong, as having done him much injustice, touching his wife and his maid Margaret, and as having stolen his geese and pigs, and borrowed his horse Bayard, and stole his wheat and oats out of his barns. The King resolves to punish Wrong severely, and Reason refuses to plead for him, till the evils flowing from him are remedied ; as the dress of women, the pride of the clergy, and the vagrancy of monks ; and also, he orders that no man carry coin over the sea bearing the King's stamp.

“ Neither grave ne ungrave,
Gold neither silver
Upon forfeiture of that fee,
Who so fynt it at Dovere,
But [*except*] if he be marchaunt or his man,
Or messenger with lettres,
Provyssour or preest,
Or penaunt for hise synnes.”

The cause goes in favour of Reason. Mede is led out of court by two of her friends, a sizer and summoner, and a sheriff's clerk takes her in custody ; and the King appoints Reason his chancellor, and Conscience his chief justice. Reason now commences the business of his office, and preaches before the King. He mentions the great storm that took place A.D. 1362.

“ He preved that thise pestilences
Were for pure synne,

And the south-westrene wynd
 On Saterdag at even
 Was pertliche for pure pride,
 And for no point ellis :
 Pyries and plum-trees
 Were puffed to the erthe,
 In ensauple that the segges
 Sholden do the bettre ;
 Beches and brode okes
 Were blowen to the grounde,
 Turned upward hire tailles,
 In tokenyng of drede
 That dedly synnè et domes-day
 Shall for-doon hém alle."

Reason then makes some *particular* applications of his doctrine. He told Wastour to learn some business ; and Dame Parnel to put her laced cape into her chest.

" Tomme Stownè he taughté
 To take two staves,
 And fecche Felice hom
 Fro the wnen pyne.
 He warnede Watte
 His wif was to blame,
 For hire heed was worth half marc,
 And his hood nocht worth a grote ;
 And bad Bette kutte
 A bough outher tweye,
 And bete Beton therwith,
 But if she wolde werche."

After Reason's sermon has ended, the different Sins come to confession. Pride first, then Envy. Anger confesses that he had two aunts, one a nun, the other an abbess. That he was cook in the kitchen, and served in the convent ; that he was potager to a prioress, and fomented quarrels ; telling them Dame Johane was a bastard, and that Dame Parnell was accused in the chapter of having had a child in the hen-house ; then the nuns dispute and give one another the lie, and bite and strike, and lose all decent conduct ; and then he set a good wife and Lettice of the Stile at variance about the church-bread gift, till they called each other sad names, and fought till their clothes were off, and their faces covered with blood. Luxury then confesses, and Avarice, whose record of his dishonest practices is entertaining and curious ; Flattery also appears, going towards the church, but is called in by a neighbour to taste his ale, which he agrees to do, if his host can season it with hot spices.

" ' I have pepir and piones, ' quod she,
 ' And a pound of garleek,
 And a ferthyng-worth of fenel-seed
 For fastyngè dayes."

The inmates of the ale-house are thus described.

" Cesse the souterresse (sempstress)
 Sat on the benche ;
 Watte the warner, (warrener)
 And his wif bothe ;
 Tymme the tynkere,
 And tweyne of his prentices ;
 Hikke the hakeney-man,
 And Hughe the nedlere ;
 Clarice of Cokkealane,

And the clerk of the chirche ;
Dawe the dykere, (ditcher)
And a dozen others."

Here Flattery got drunk, and slept all the Saturday and Sunday after, after which he got up and made confession. Sloth then appears. Sloth says, he has been a priest and parson for thirty years, and yet neither knows how to *sol-fa* or sing ; but he can find a hare in a field, or hold a court-baron.

" But I kan fynden in a field,
Or in a furlang, an hare,
Bettle than in *Beatus vir*,
Or in *Beati omnes*."

After all had confessed, Repentance made them kneel, and prayed for them, and Hope cried they were forgiven. Then came the palmers and pilgrims inquiring after Truth, and Peter Ploughman appears, and tells them how to find Truth, and the seven sisters who wait on her, and says, he has half an acre to plough, or he would go and show them the way. After some conversation with a knight, Pierce agrees to clothe himself like a pilgrim and go with them, and he will also find food for all faithful persons,

" Save Jagge the jogelour,
And Jonette of the stuwes,
And Danyel the dees pleyere,
And Denote the baude,
And frere the faitour,
And folk of hire ordre,
And Robyn the ribaudour
For hise rusty wordes."

Pierce then making his will, agrees with the pilgrims to plough his half-acre, but Wastour their leader, and others his followers, feigned sickness, or through idleness neglected their work, but Pierce complained to the knight, and he made Hunger avenge him on the spendthrifts. After his work was done, Hunger says, he must eat and drink ; but, says Pierce,

" I have no peny," quod Piers,
" Pulettes to bugge,
Ne neither gees ne grys,
But two grene cheses,
A fewe cruddes and creme,
And an haver cake,
And two loves of benes and bran
Y-bake for my fauntes ;
And yet I seye, by my soule !
I have no salt bacon,

Ne no cokenevy, by Crist !
Coloppes for to maken."
Al the povere peple tho
Pescoddes fetten,
Benes and baken apples
Thei broghte in hir lappes,
Chibolles and chervelles,
And ripe chiries manye,
And profrede Piers this present
To plesse with Hunger."

While Hunger goes to sleep, Wastour will not work, but wanders about, and his followers are all so dainty, that

" Ne no beggere ete breed
That benes inne were,
But of coket and cler-matyn,
Or ellis of clene whete ;
Ne noon half-peny ale
In none wise drynke,
But of the beste and of the brunneste
That in burghes is to selle.
Laborers that have no land

To lyve on but hire handes,
Deyned noight to dyne a day
Nyght-olde wortes ;
May no peny ale hem paye,
Ne no pece of bacon,
But if it be freashe flesch outhir fishe,
Fryed outhir y-bake,
And that *chaud* and *plus chaud*,
For chillynge of hir mawe."

Pierce reproves and threatens these idle workmen, and ends with the following prophetic denunciation :—

“ Whan ye se the sonne amys,
And two monkes heddes,
And a mayde have the maistrie,
And multiplie by eighte,
Thanne shal deeth with-drawe,
And derthe be justice,
And Dawe the dykere
Deye for hunger;
But God of his goodnesse
Graunte us a trewe.”

Truth now bestows a full pardon on Piers, desiring him to stay at home and plough his lands, “ and erien hise leyes,” and she blesses kings and knights, and good bishops, but not merchants or traders, for they neglect the holy days of the church, and swear, “ ayein clene conscience, hir catel to sell;” but Truth ordered them to make better use of their money; repair hospitals, build bridges, give portions to young maids, relieve prisoners, and set scholars to school. Beggars are not named in the will, except the old and infirm; for the rest are described as a wicked crew, and as deformed as wicked.

“ Ther is moore mys-shapen peple
Amonges thise beggeres,
Than of alle manere men
That on this moolde walketh.”

Then comes a dialogue between Piers and a priest, and on the latter wondering how Piers obtained his knowledge of divinity, Piers answers,

“ Abstynence, the abbesse,” quod Piers,
“ Myn a b c me taughte;
And Conscience cam afterward,
And kenned me much moore.”

And he declares his belief that Do-well is more service than all the pope's pardons and indulgences. The next passus opens with Piers's search after Do-well.

“ Thus y-robed in russet
I romed aboute
Al a somer seson
For to seke Do-wel;”

and he asks all he meets, if they can inform him where Do-well resides, but none know him: at length he meets two friars minors, men of great knowledge; they tell him that Do-well lives with them. This Piers denies, and attempts to prove, notwithstanding an ingenious simile of a man in a boat, which the *friar* produces to prove his point. Piers leaves him, and wanders on by the woodside, cheered by the song of birds, till he reposes under the shade of a linden or lime-tree.

“ Walkyng myn one,
By a wilde wildernessse,
And by a wodes side;
Blisse of the briddes
Broughte me a-slepe,
And under a lynde upon a launde
Lened I a stounde,

To lythe the layes
 Tho lovely foweles made.
 Murthe of hire mouthes
 Made me ther to slepe."

Then in a dream he sees Thought, a meek man, and asks him for Do-wel; he answers that *Do-wel*, and *Do-bet*, and *Do-best*, are three fair virtues, and not far to be sought for; and he tells him that Wit (wisdom) will teach him where they dwell. After a journey of three days, they met Wit, who says, that Do-wel lives in a castle with a favourite mistress—the Soul. Do bet is her handmaid; but Do-best is superior to both, and as learned as a bishop, and by his learning the Lady Anima is guided and governed; and the governor that keeps the castle, is Sir Inwit (natural understanding). Then much good instruction follows on the regulation of private life and religious conduct, as regards marriage.

" It is an unoomly couple,
 By Crist! as me thynketh,
 To yeven a yong wenche
 To an old feble,
 Or wedden any wowede
 For welthe of hir goodes,
 That nevere shal barn bere
 But if it be in hir armes.
 Many a peire, sithen the pestilence,
 Han plight hem togideres,
 The fruyt that brynge forth

Arn foule wordes,
 In jelousie joye-lees,
 And janglynge on bedde,
 Have thei no children but cheeste (*debate*)
 And clappyng hem bitwene.
 And though thei do hem to *Dunmowe*,
 But if the devel helpe,
 To folwen after the ficche,
 Fecche thei it nevere;
 And but thei bothe be for-swore,
 That bacon thei *tyne*." (lose)

The dreamer then visits Dame Study the wife of Wit, who was angry that her husband taught Piers without her assistance. She also enumerates the abuses of the time, as foolish disputes on divinity, &c. She introduces the pilgrim to her relative "Clergy," who is well acquainted with Do-wel, Do-bet, and Do-best, and to his wife, who gives him the due means of finding Do-wel. Then he has a dream, that Fortune and the two fair maids in her train, the Lust of the Eye and the Lust of the Flesh, carried him away, and then of Do-wel and Do-bet he thought but little, and Clergy, and his teaching, he lightly regarded; but his new friends play false, and Fortune forsaking him, Truth and Scripture again advise him, and Restlessness vilifies the Clergy and despises Scripture, till he was rebuked by Nature, who came to the assistance of Clergy, and who shows him the wonders of the animal creation—the instinct of the birds and beasts. The dreamer wonders how the magpie learned to lay sticks for her nest, and why the peacock roosts on lofty trees.

" Muche merveilled me
 What maister hem made,
 And who taughte hem on trees
 To tymbre so heighe,
 Ther neither burn ne beest
 May hir briddes rechen."

Then he wakes from his dream, and is addressed by Imagination. Imagination discourses on the advantages of divine learning, and shews that a learned clerk, if he falls into sin, can sooner rise again than any ignorant man: as a man who can swim and dive, if thrown into the Thames, will be less afraid than another ignorant of the art; and the thief on the cross, who obtained forgiveness, never obtained so high a seat in bliss as St. John and other saints. He eat neither with St. John, with

Simon, nor Jude, nor with holy virgins, martyrs, or Christian widows ; but was served as a beggar on the ground, without a table ; for to serve a saint and thief at the same table, is to reward them alike. Whether the beathen are saved, the learned know not ; but Trojanus (Trajan) was a true knight, though never baptised ; yet the book saith he is safe ; and soon after this, Imagination vanishes away. Then he goes to dinner with Reason and Patience, and meets a fat doctor like a friar, on whose love of good cheer he dilates with much particularity, and Active Life joins them, who tells them

“ At Londone I leve,
Liketh wel my wafres ;
And louren whan thei lakken hem.
It is nocht longe y-passed,
There was a careful commune,
Whan no cart com to towne
With breed fro Stratforde ;
Tho gonnen beggeris wepe,

And werkmen were agast alite ;
This wole be thought longe.
In the date of our Drichte,
In a drye Aprill,
A thousand and thre hundred
Twies twenty and ten,
My wafres there were gesene
Whan *Chichestre** was maire.”

Next follow divers reflections on the relative states of riches and poverty, and the miseries and oppressions of the poor.

“ And muche murthe in May is
Amonges wilde beestes,
And so forth while somer lasteth
Hir solace dureth.
“ Ac beggeris aboute Midsomer
Bred-lees thei slepe.
And yet is Wynter for hem worse,

For weet shoed thei gone,
A-furst soore and a-fyngred,
And foule y-rebuked,
And a-rated of riche men
That ruthe is to here.
Now, Lord, sende hem somer,
And som maner joye, &c.”

But in the secte of poverty our Saviour saved mankind : and a patient poor man after his death may ask the bliss of Heaven, much more he who for religion's sake resigns riches,

“ Mucche hardier may he asken,
That here myghte have his wille
In lond and in lordshipe,
And likyng of bodie,
And for Goddes love leveh al,
And lyveth as a beggere ;
And as a mayde for mannes love
Hire moder forsaketh,
Hir fader and alle hire frendes,

And folweth hir make ;
Mucche moore is to love
Of hym that swich oon taketh,
Than is that maiden
That is maried thorough brocage,
As by assent of sondry parties,
And silver to boote,
Moore for covetise of good
Than kynde love of bothe.”

Here *Do-wel* ends his discourse, and *Do-bet* begins his, in which he attacks the vices of the Clergy, and their riches, while the holy saints and hermits lived in the desert, trusting to God.

“ Poul *primus heremita*
Hadde parroked hymselfe,
That no man myghte hym se
For moose and for leves ;
Foweles hym fedde
Fele wyntres withalle,

Til he foundede freres
Of Austynes ordre.
Poul, after his prechyng,
Paniers he made,
And wan with hise hondes
That his wombe neded.”

Fre-will entertains him with stories, till they come to a country called “Man's Hurt.” In the midst of this grew a plant called the Image of God, or True Love ; it was planted by the Holy Trinity ; its blossoms are

* On this subject see the Commentators. The mayoralty of Chichester was A.D. 1368-9 ; but he is supposed to have been mayor before, in 1351.

"Gentle Speech," and its fruit "Works." It is supported by three boards betoking the Trinity. There are three evil winds which beat on this tree: first, *Covetousness*, which is put down with the first prop—the Power of the Father. The second is the *Flesh*, which is destroyed by the second—the Sufferings of Christ. The third are *Lies of the Devil*; but the fiend is knocked down with the third prop, which is the Grace of the Holy Ghost. Then follows a description of the good fruit Virginitie, which is more worthy than Marriage or Widowhood, and next a kind of divinity lecture from Abraham, whom he meets. In his search after Piers Plowman, Do-bet now meets Hope and Faith, and, discussing with them, overtakes a Samaritan journeying from Jericho. He joins him, and discourses with him of Faith and Charity, the mysteries of scripture, and the deceitfulness of riches. Three things he said there are which make a man fly from his home—a bad wife, a bad roofed house, and a smoky chimney.

"That oon is a wikkede wif,
That wol nought be chastised;
Hir feere fleeth fro hire,
For feere of hir tonge.

"And if his hous be un-hiled,
And reyne on his bedde,
He seketh and seketh
Til he slepe drye.

"And whan smoke and smolder
Smyt in his sighte,

It dooth hym worse than his wif
Or wete to slepe.

For smoke and smolder
Smyteth in hise eighen,
Til he be bler-sighed or blynd,
And hoors in the throte,
Cogheth, and curseth

That Crist gyve hem sorwe
That sholde brynge in bettere wode,
Or blowe it til it brende."

He explains that "the wif" is our wicked flesh; the rain is sickness and sorrow; and the smoke is covetousness and unkindness; then the Samaritan pricks his steed and goes away as the wind, and Do-bet awakes.

In the third short "passus" of Do-bet he falls asleep again, and is visited by Faith.

"Oon semblable to the Samaritan,
And som deel to Piers the Plowman,
Bare-foot on an asse bak
Boot-less cam prikye,
Withouten spores other spere,
Spakliche he lokede,
As is the kynde of a knyght
That cometh to be dubbed,
To geten hym gilte spores,
Or galoches y-couped."

Faith tells him of a joust at Jerusalem between Jesus and Lucifer.

"This Jhesus of his gentries
Wol juste in Piers armes,
In his helm, and in his haubergeon."

Then follows a description of the trial of Christ before Pilate, and the Crucifixion, and the wounding of the side of Jesus with a spear by the *Knight Longeus*, and the fatal consequences to him.

"But this blynde bachelor
Baar hym thorough the herte;
The blood sprong down by the spere,
And unspered the knyghtes eighen."

He then sees Mercy and her sister Truth.

"A wenche, as me thoughte,
Cam walkynge in the wey,

To helle-ward she loked.
Mercy highte that mayde,
 A meke thyng withalle,
 A ful benigne burde,
 And buxom of speche.

Hir suster, as it semed,
 Cam soothly walkynge,
 Evenc out of the east,
 And westward she lokede,
 A ful comely creature,
Truthe she highte, &c."

Mercy tells *Truth* of the great mercies and mysteries of Redemption, which she does not believe.

"That thou tellest," quod *Truthe*,
 "Is but a tale of Waltrot.
 For Adam and Eve,
 And Abraham, with othere,
 Patriarkes and prophetes,
 That in peyne liggen,
 Leve thou nevere that yon light
 Hem a-lofte brynge,
 Ne have hem out of helle.
 Hold thi tonge, *Mercy*!
 It is but a trufie that thou tellest," &c.

But *Peace* comes and joins them, and insists on the truth of the history of the Redemption; and on the evidence of the book,—the Bible.

"Thanne was ther a wight
 With two brode eighen,
Book highte that *beau-peere*,
 A bold man of speche;
 "By Goddes body!" quod this *Book*,
 "I wol bere witnessse
 That tho this barn was y-bore,
 Ther blased a sterre
 That alle the wise of this world
 In o wit acorden,
 That swich a barn was y-bore
 In Bethleem the citee,
 That mannes soule sholde save,
 And synne destroye," &c.

Sathan and *Lucifer* discourse also on the same subject, and on the expected resurrection of Christ.

"And now I se wher a soule
 Cometh hiderward seillynge,
 With glorie and with gret light,—
 God it is, I woot wel."

Then *Peace*, and *Truth*, and *Righteousness*, all agree in covenants to live in love and harmony, and then they danced and sung.

"Till the day dawed
 Thise damyseles dauncede,
 That men rongen to the resurexion.
 And right with that I wakede,
 And callede *Kytte* my wif,
 And Calote my doghter;
 And bad hem rise and reverence
 Goddes resurexion;
 And crepe to the cros on knees,
 And kisse it for a juwel," &c.

Do-bet here ends his tale, and *Do-best* commences his by saying that he went to church, and, during the mass, fell asleep, and met Piers Ploughman painted all red and bloody, and he asks Conscience if it is Jesus or Piers Ploughman, who answers—

“ These arn Piers armes,
Hise colours and his cote armure ;
Ac he that cometh so bloody
Is Crist with his cros,
Conquerour of cristene.”

And goes on to explain the mysterious history of Christ. Then Grace began to go with Piers Plowman, and gave to him, and all, treasures and weapons to fight with, as Wit and Craft.

“ Grace gaf Piers a teeme
Of foure grete oxen.
That oon was *Luk*, a large beest,
And a lowe chered ;
And Mark, and Mathew the thridde,
Myghty beastes bothe ;
And joyned to hem oon Johan,
Moost gentil of alle,
The pris neet of Piers plow,
Passynge alle othere.

“ And Grace gaf Piers
Of his goodnesse foure stottes ;
Al that hise oxen criede,

Thei to harewen after.
Oon highte *Austyn*,
And *Ambrose* another,
Gregori the grete clerk,
And *Jerom* the goode.
These foure the feith to teche
Folweth Piers teme,
And harewede in an hand while
Al holy Scripture,
With two harewes that thei hadde,
An oold and a newe.
Id est, vetus testamentum et novum.”

And Grace gave grains, (seeds,) the cardinal virtues, to sow in man's soul,—the spirit of prudence, temperance, fortitude, justice.

“ These foure sedes Piers sew ;
And siththe he dide hem harewe
With olde lawe and newe lawe,
That love myghte wexe
Among the foure vertues,
And vices destruye.”

And then Grace made a barn to hold the grains, when ripe, out of the wood of the cross, and called his house Unity; and he gave him a cart, called Cristendom, to carry the sheaves, and he made Priesthood the *hayward*. And when Piers began to plough, Pride took the alarm, and went with his serjeants-at arms, *Spill-love* and *Speak-evil*, to Conscience, telling him if Piers goes on ploughing Conscience will know nothing by Confession or Contrition, and then Conscience and Kind-wit order a great ditch to be dug about Unity, where the Holy Church stood. Then Conscience addresses the people, and gives them a motto,—“ Redde quod debes.” To this the commons do not assent, &c. *Brewer* says he will not agree to it,

“ While I kan selle
Bothe dregges and draf,
And drawe it out at oon hole,
Thikke ale, and thinne ale,
For that is my kynde,
And nocht hakke after holynesse.
Hold thi tonge, Conscience !”

And a nobleman also evinces his disagreement with the proposal.

“ Thanne lough ther a lord,
And ‘ By this light !’ seide,
‘ I holde it right and reson
Of my reve to take

Al that myn auditour,
Or ellis my styward,
Counseilleth me bi hir acounte
And my clerkes wrytyng," &c.

And on Conscience saying that without the cardinal virtues men are lost,

"Thanne is many a man lost,"
Quod a lewed vicary.—
"I am a curatour of holy kirke,
And cam nevere in my tyme
Man to me, that me kouthe telle
Of cardinale vertues,
Or that acountede Conscience
But now,

At a cokkes fethere, or an hennes.
I knew nevere cardynal,
That he ne cam fro the pope;
And we clerkes, whan thei come,
For hir comunes paieth,
For hir pelure and hir palfreyes mete,
And pilours that hem folweth."

"The viker hadde fer hoom,
And faire took his leeve;
And I awakned therwith,
And wroot as me mette."

After a conversation with Need in the last passus, Do-best falls asleep, and dreams that Antichrist comes and cuts away the Truth. Pride bore his banner, and all the friars and monks welcomed him, and they came against Conscience, who was keeper of the cardinal virtues, who asks Kind (Nature) to come and defend him.

Lechery, Covetousness, and Simony, all join against Conscience, and Life, and his mistress Fortune, and Sloth, who nursed the daughter of Tom Two-tongue; but Eld (Age) fights bravely on the side of Conscience. Against him are many proud priests,

"In paltokes and pyked shoes,
And pisseris longe knyves.
* * *
'By Marie!' quod a maused preecat
Of the Marche of Walys,
'I counte na-moore Conscience,
By so I cacche silver,
Than I do to drynke

A draughte of good ale.'
And so seiden sixty
Of the same contree;
And shotten eyein with shot
Many a sheef of othes,
And brode hoked arwes,
Goddess herte and hise nayles."

Then Conscience lectures the Friars, who come to his assistance, and mentions their misdeeds and worldliness.

"And yvele is this y-holde
In parishes of Englonde;
For persons and parish-preestes
That sholde the peple shryve,
Ben curatours called,
To knowe and to hele
Alle that ben hir parishshens,
Penauce to enjoigne;
And sholden be ashamed in his shrift;
Ac shame maketh hem wende

And fleen to the freres,
As fals folk to Westmynstre,
That borweth, and bereth it thider,
And thanne biddeth frendes
Yerne of forgifnesse,
Or lenger yeres loone.
Ac while he is in Westmynstre,
He wol be bifore,
And maken hym murie
With oother mennes goodes."

Conscience then calls a leech (*physician*) to go and cure those who are wounded with him.

"Some liked noght this leche,
And lettres thei sente,
If any surgien were the segge
That softer koude plastre.
Sire Leef-to-lyve-in-lecherie
Lay there and gronede,
For fastynge of a Frydaye

He ferde as he wolde deye.
'Ther is a surgien in this sege
That softe kan handle,
And moore of phisik bi fer,
And fairer he plastreth,
Oon frere Platerere,
Is phisicien and surgien.'"

Flattery comes to the door of Unity, where Peace was porter. He says he was to speak with Contrition. Peace tells him Contrition is ill, hurt by Hypocrisy. But Hende-speche (gentle speech) told Peace to let him in, and he came to Contrition, and gave him a plaster for his wounds, and glosed with him,

"Til Contricion hadde clene foryeten
To crye and to wepe.

'The frere with his phisyk
This folk hath enchaunted,
And plastred hem so esily,
Thei drede no synne.'

'By Crist!' quod Conscience tho,
'I wole become a pilgrym,
And walken as wide
As the world lasteth,

To seken Piers the Plowman,
That Pryde may destruye;
And that freres hadde a fyndyng,
That for nede flateren,
And countrepledeh me, Conscience.
Now Kynde me avenge,
And sende me hap and heele,
Til I have Piers the Plowman.'
And siththe he gradde after Grace,
Til I gan awake."

And here the Vision ends. Explicit hic Dialogus Petri Plowman.*

Had space permitted, we should have added some notice of another poem which Mr. Wright has judiciously added to the Vision, called *Piers Plowman's Creed*, and which had been previously printed to match Dr. Whitaker's edition. It is written in imitation of the Vision. The author, in the character of a plain person, pretends to be ignorant of his creed, and applies for information to the four orders of Mendicant friars successively. This affords an opportunity of exposing their deceits. He then meets a poor honest plowman, who resolves his doubts, and teaches him the principles of true religion. This poem was evidently written after A.D. 1384.

FASTING IN LENT.

DURANDUS, the expounder of the ceremonies of the Church, states in his Rationale that Lent was in the earlier ages counted to begin on that which is now the first Sunday in Lent, and to end on Easter Eve: which time containing forty-two days, on deducting the six Sundays, on which it was not counted lawful at any time of the year to fast, there remained only thirty-six days; and therefore, that the number of days which Christ fasted might be perfected, Pope Gregory added to Lent four days of the week preceding, viz. that which is now called Ash-Wednesday, and the three days following.

At the Reformation, the custom of Fasting in Lent was continued, partly from religious motives, and partly it would seem from motives of civil po-

licy connected with the supply of vic-tuals, the support of fisheries, &c. It appears from "the second part of the Homily of Fasting," that those whom "the liberty of the Gospel had made free," entertained some questions respecting "such abstinences as are appointed by publike order and lawes of Princes, and by the authority of the magistrates, upon policy, not respecting any religion at all in the same: as when any Realme, in consideration of the maintayning of fisher-townes bordering upon the seas, and for the encrease of fisher men, of whom doe spring mariners to goe upon the sea, to the furnishing of the navies of the Realme," &c.

This question is discussed by the preacher, and obedience to the civil authorities enforced by various argu-

* We ought, in justice to the publisher of this Poem, to say, that it is got up and printed with much taste and elegance, as well as correctness, and forms just the volumes which we desired to see; we wish that Mr. Pickering would print Roy's Satire in the same manner, and the entire poems of Chaucer.

ments. One passage conveys a picture of the change that had taken place from former times.

"If the Prince requested our obedience to forbear one day from flesh more than we doe, and to bee contented with one meale in the same day, should not our own commodity thereby perswade us to subjection? But now that *two meales be permitted on that day* to be used, which sometime our Elders in very great numbers in the realme did use with *one onely spare meale, and that in fish onely*, shall we thinke it so great a burthen that is prescribed?"

Of the ceremonies with which Lent was commenced and observed, various particulars are collected in Brand's Popular Antiquities; but we are not aware of the existence of any historical review of the observance of Fasting, though it would not be difficult to make a large collection of documents relative to the subject, which have been incidentally published. Some, hitherto unpublished, shall now be appended. The six following, bearing date during the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, were found in the parish registers of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street.

Be it knowne too all men that Thomas Stampe of Lincolnes Inne gent', is licenced bi the councill of Mr. Will'am Turner Doctor of fisicke, bi reason of his maladies and disease, too eat fleshe, & lying in Chauncerie lane in the p'ish of S. Dūstone in the West of London, & w'in the house of Symon Will'ms Tailer Ontell such time as he have recovered his helth againe, his licence beginige the xxx^d daie of Marche a^o 1568.

In cōsideracion of the sicknes and infirmities of bodie of Anthonie Martin Citizen & grocer of London Certified too me in due fourme: These shallbee too licence him so moche as in me lyeth, accordinge too the lawes of this realme in that behalfe, too eate fleshe this instant lent, the necessitie of his helth so requiringe. Written this ixth daie of februarie an^o 1572.

Per me DOMINIC JACSON
Curate.

(also signed by) PETER LOCKYE.

In cōsideracion of an infirmite in the face of one Joan Wilton the wife of John Wilton Citizen of London & broderer: And of the parishes of saint Dūstones in the west, w' in Tēple barre also: who bis

the advice of her phisician & surgion, for avoidinge of the greater trouble & more hurt of her face: doth request the saide Joan too provide for the time of lent, that is, too refraine from eatinge of fishe & other things, w^c maie bee hurtfull unto her saide infirmitie. In cōsideracion wherof as above saide: These are too licence the saide Joan Wilton so moche as in me lyeth, accordinge untoo the lawes of this realme in that behalfe, too eate fleah this instant lent, the necessitie of her helth so requiringe. Written & subscribed w' mine owne hande: dated the xth daie of februarie An^o 1572.

By me DOMINIC JACSON
Curate.

WHEREAS it hath ben signified vnto the Lord Maio^r by Edward Dodding, Thomas Muffott, Doctors of Phisicke, and Richard Young, Minister: That Thomas Whyte p'fessor in Divinitie,* by reason of his weakness & infirmities, is not in case to eate fysh w'out great perrell to his p'sent weake estate, & therefore prayeth he may be permittyd to make his convenient dyet of such holosome fleshe as is requisit. These are therfore to praye & require yo^r y^e are appointed to have a care of such p'sons as shall buye & eate fleshe contrary to the proclamation & orders latlye published, to permitt the sayd Thomas Whyte to buye such nedefull fleshe of the Lycenced butchers as maye be for his convenient diet & eat only w'out any yo^r lette staye or disturbance to the contrary, so y^e the same be done in secret manner, without any offence, or serving others then him selfe only, & this shalbe yo^r sufficient warrant in y^e behalfe.

Given the sixth of february 1588

MARTIN CALTHEOP maio^r.

To the Butchers Lycensed
& to all officers & Jurats
to whome it doth or maye
appertaine RIC. YOUNGE.

Paulus † Ambrosius Croke Esquire heth a Lycence frō my L'd grace of Cant' for the eating of flesh upō fysh dayes throughout y^e yere, hath p'd (as in the sayd Lycence is specified) vjth vijth to the use of the poore th' vijth daye of February 1604. wytness by me

RIC. YOUNG.

* Dr. White was the Vicar of St. Dunstan's from 1575 to 1623. See Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal. v. 375.

† This first name was added to the original. He was brother to Sir John and Sir George Croke, both judges. Vide ibid. p. 202.

S^r John Ratlyff, lying at Mr. Tho. Johnsons, weake in body, by the counsell of his phisitiō is in regard of his weaknes to eate no fish, & for y^e he requested my Lord to have a Licence for such flesh as his body shall away wth, I have Rec^d of him to the use of the poore vj^a viij^d the 26 of february 1607.

RIC. YOUNG.

In the reign of Charles the First the sum of four nobles or 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid by peers, two nobles by knights and their ladies, and one noble by other persons, for Lent licenses.* At this period licenses were granted by the Rector or other minister of the parish for eight days, upon the plea of sickness; † and renewed if there were occasion, as shown in the following example: ‡

March 17, 1632.

Memorand. the day and yeare above written, I Stephen Marshall, Vicar of Finchingfield, havinge eight dayes since lycenced, so farre as in mee lyeth, Mrs. Dorathy Meade and Anne the wife of James Chaplaine, and Susannah the wife of James Choate, to eate flesh in their knowne sicknesses, and their sicknes still abiding upon them, as is notoriously knowne, I doe therefore as is appointed by the laws, still allow the said Dorathy and Susannah and Anne, so farre as in mee lyeth, to eate flesh, as is allowed by the statute, so long as their sicknes shall continue, and no longer.

by mee STEPHEN MARSHALL
Vicar of Finchingfield.

Witnesses of this to
be done and allowed
the day and yere
above written.

John Stock }
James Maysent } Churchwardens.

In 1634 "the Lords of Exchequer and Commissioners of his Majesties rents and casualties" in Scotland, "grant and give licence to Thomas

Forbes of Watertoune and his spouse, and such persons as sall happen to be at table with him, to eate and feed upon flesh during the forbidden time of Lentrōn, and also upon Wednesdayes, Frydayes, and Satterdayes, for the space of one yeare. §" This plenary form of indulgence seems to be that which came generally into use in the course of the seventeenth century, its only use being the old Popish one of raising a revenue. The following document, which we found among the papers of a family in Leicestershire, had evidently been prepared as a general formulary,|| and the words printed in Italics afterwards filled in :

Gulielmus providentia divina Cant' Archiep'us totius Angliæ Primas et Metropo'nus, ad infrascript' auc'tate Parla-menti Angliæ l'time fulcitus, Dilect' nobis in Xp'o *Gulielmo Heyrick de Beamanor in Com Leic'*. Salutem et gratiam. Cum leges ad utilitatem o'ium condite ad salutem singulor' de rigore suo aliquid remittere etiam ipsæ cupiant Nos partim ex relac'one tua partim ex aliorum fide dignor' testimonio intelligit' piscium usum sanitati corporis tui adversum esse, salutem tuam ex animo peroptantes, permitimus et indulgemus Tibi ut unacum uxore, liberis, et quatuor quibusvis aliis valetudinariis arbitrio tuo eligend' ad mensam tuam invitand' carnibus cum debita gratiaru' acc'ōe hoc tempore quadragesimali vesci possis. Volumus tamen q^d sobrie id et frugalit'r caute itidem et ad vitand' pub'cam scandalum (quoad fieri possit) tecte non palam facias Proviso etiam q^d sumam sex solidorum et octo denarior' in p'ochia infra quam habitabis ad cistam paup'um conferis et munerabis iuxta Statuta in Parlamento Angliæ in ea p'te edit' et provisã Volumus etiam q^d singula alia perimplebis et observabis quæ in dict' Statut' Proclamac'ōibus aliisq' constituc'ōibus regis respective continentur Datum sub sigillo ad Facultates *decimo nono die mensis Februarij* Anno D'ni (Stilo Angliæ) Mill'imo sexcent'no sexagesimo primo Et nostræ Translac'ōis Anno secundo.

RICH'US BAYLIE, Cl'icus
Facultatum.

(Signed) JO. BERKENHEAD.

§ See this license in Gent. Mag. Jan. 1812, p. 24.

|| Another granted by Brian bishop of Winchester in 1661, also in Latin, and nearly in the same words, is printed in the Hampshire Repository, 1770, p. 111.

* See extracts from the accounts of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great in London. Gent. Mag. April 1812, p. 315.

† See, as above, a license in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, dated 24 Feb. 1639; also in the Hampshire Repository, 8vo. 1798, p. 97, a license granted at Bramshot, Hants, dated only two days later.

‡ From the History of Essex, 8vo. 1770, ii. 14.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, March 6.*

(Continued from p. 256.)

I NOW beg leave to proceed to the second division of my proposed task, as previously announced,—the process, I mean, and self-culture that gradually unfolded in Napoleon those faculties, which, in their maturer disclosure, have imparted to his memory a rank second to none in the classification of genius, and displayed his life to history in a succession of wonders, not less manifested in his downfall than in his elevation, so as to justify, in fulness of appliance to his marvellous course, the language of Pliny (Epist. 4 lib. viii.) in reference to one of Trajan's conquests. "Quæ tam recens, tam copiosa, tam lata, quæ denique tam poetica, et (quanquam in verissimis rebus,) tam fabulosa materia!"—no inapposite motto to any narrative of his career, I may add.

Every hour of such a life, one which for a series of years exercised a nearly omnipotent controul over continental Europe, was of pregnant interest; and yet that portion of it which laid the foundation of his fame and ascendancy, long remained, if not wholly eclipsed or veiled in obscurity, most imperfectly known, because passed in silence; although, as we shall presently see, far indeed from inertion. I allude to the interval between his entrance into the "Régiment de la Fère," in 1786, and his first attraction of public notice in 1793 and 1794, between, in fact, boyhood and man's estate, or the dawn and development of mental action. How he had employed this important space, when the mind discovers and directs its volitions and capacities, was a subject of anxious inquiry, with scanty means of satisfaction. Nothing in his childhood, as we gather from the report of his schoolfellow, Bourrienne, or from the incidental communications of his family, seemed distinctly prefigurative of his future greatness; so that the brilliant manifestation of his superiority, during his early Italian campaigns, on every arising occasion of display, whether in military, administrative, or political direction, burst on the world with sudden and startling effect. "We have our master," might astonished Europe truly ex-

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claim, as Syies did when, like Bibulus before his colleague Cæsar, he found himself reduced to a nullity, and was obliged to yield precedence in consular rank to the soldier, on their joint assumption of power in November 1799,—"Messieurs, nous avons un Maître." (Bignon, i. p. 6.) How far this predominance of character was the unaided gift of nature, or combined fruit of study, would, it is likely, have continued an unsolved problem, had not some very late revelations led to its explanation, and exhibited abundant evidence, that the wonders of his rule proceeded not from any intuitive movement, or impulsive inspiration, but from a well-disciplined mind, crowned, in the result of its labours, with the conscious triumphs of cultivation, which urged and prepared those after-glories, that must ever, notwithstanding some occasional shades of darkness, rank his public course amongst the most memorable eras on human record.

In an essay on the early youth of Napoleon by his countryman M. Libri, we are informed that, immediately on his investiture as First Consul, he collected and inclosed in a large box all the documents of his previous studies, which he consigned to the trusty keeping of his uncle, Cardinal Fesch—"A remettre au Cardinal Fesch seul," was superscribed by himself; and the deposit was religiously guarded by that prelate until his death, when its contents were revealed to public view. They consist first, of his correspondence, and the relation of personal occurrences; and secondly, of his literary compositions, meditations, extracts, &c. all in, or corrected by, his own hand, and forming, exclusively of various detached papers, no less than thirty-eight distinct packages. One of considerable volume is inscribed, "Epoques de ma Vie," from which many current inaccuracies of facts or dates may be rectified, independently of numerous circumstances now first brought to light. Thus we find that in 1791 he received a pension from the King, and that his commission as captain was subscribed by that ill-fated sovereign the 30th of August 1792, twenty days after his virtual dethronement, and when in actual captivity. This, it appears, was the last

exercise of his royal capacity, as if, adds M. Libri, he wished to name his successor. Scarcely had three weeks followed, ere the monarchy was abolished, and the Republic proclaimed.

The correspondence comprises an extensive assemblage of letters from Paoli, from Dupuy his master at the college of Brienne, and afterwards his librarian at La-Malmaison, where he died, from Salicetti the Conventionalist deputy, and others. Paoli had been the particular friend of Charles Bonaparte, Napoleon's father, by whom and by his wife Letitia, though then pregnant of the future Emperor, he was, in 1769, accompanied on horseback throughout the whole of that year's campaign, which sealed the fate of Corsica, and drove Paoli a refugee to England. It was similarly, pregnant and on horseback, that Jeanne d'Albret traversed France from north to south in 1553, in order to give birth to her renowned son in her native principality of Bearn. The mother too, of our gracious Queen, when in the same condition, hastened from the continent, in order to ensure the birth of her child on British ground. This subjugation of his native land by France was long the mournful and humiliating meditation of young Napoleon; and his first military essays were directed to the fortification and defence of the island against its haughty masters, for whom he disguised not an abhorrence equal in intensity to his subsequently professed predilection. In 1789, he thus addressed Paoli, still in England. "Général, je naquis quand la patrie périssait. Trente mille Français vomis sur nos côtes noyant le trône de la liberté dans des flots de sang : tel fut le spectacle odieux qui vint le premier frapper mes regards." How often, and how bitterly, has Louis Philippe been upbraided with the unpatriotic tenor of his letter of the 28th July 1804, when in exile at Twickenham, to bishop Watson! (Life, vol. ii. p. 208, of that prelate.) And yet, how much more energetic is this declaration, with numerous others not less expressive of Bonaparte's *anti-Gallican* sentiments, though now the idol of the French nation! Little then did he covet the title of Frenchman, which afterwards became his proudest boast. Previously,

I could not well account for his studied avoidance, at a later period, of all allusion to Corsica; but here it is manifest that the consciousness of his former contrasted feelings with his subsequent enthusiasm for the enslavers of his country, commanded this silence. Let the second paragraph of his testament be compared with the preceding letter to Paoli; it is thus forcibly couched. "Je désire que mes cendres reposent sur les bords de la Seine, au milieu de ce peuple que j'ai tant aimé;" and great surprise will be felt that these discrepant documents of his early years had not been destroyed. It is, however, with some diffidence, and not without apologies, that M. Libri produces such proofs of signal variance between the original sensations of this extraordinary man, and that impassioned affection, of which he so anxiously impressed the belief on his adherents, and not less, we may be certain, in aftertimes entertained himself, for a people, at once the object and instrument of his conquests and ambition.

An ardent address in 1793 to the redoubtable Convention, in vindication of Paoli, when arraigned of corruption and treason in favour of England, is honorable to Bonaparte's character; for such an act of friendship, or justice, was then nearly equivalent to self-sacrifice. "Corrupteur," exclaims his young advocate, "et pourquoi? Pour donner la Corse à l'Angleterre, lui qui ne l'a pas voulu donner à la France . . . Livrer la Corse à l'Angleterre! Qu'y gagnerait il de vivre dans la fange de Londres." A considerable part of the rough draft of this address, from which these extracts are derived, is illegible; and, indeed, at all times, his writing was pretty much so. (See *Gen. Mag.* for October 1838, p. 381.) Nor was he insensible of this defect; for when, during his imperial sway, a petition for relief was presented to him by his old writing master, grounded on this pretence, or title, he sharply retorted on the suppliant, "Le bel élève que vous avez fait là! Je vous en fais mon compliment." The poor man's prayer was, notwithstanding, granted. No letters in this collection appear better entitled to praise, both for the good

sense they evince and the instruction they convey, as well as the spirit in which they were received by the pupil, than those of the *Minim* father, Dupuy; but his literary corrections were of small advantage; for Bonaparte never acquired much accuracy of style, or even of spelling, though always vivid in imagery, and energetic in expression. The specimens here adduced, it must be acknowledged, little shine in grace, or elegance of diction.

During this period of preparation for the larger theatre of his exploits, Napoleon was indefatigably intent on the acquisition of solid knowledge, and perused the most accredited works on science, legislation, and history, which he annotated, extracted, or undertook to refute. But of his direct productions, the History of Corsica, which he was known to have composed, while believed to be lost was the most regretted. Even his brother Lucien, (*Mémoires*, p. 92.) who says that he had made two copies of the manuscript, deplored its loss; but it was found in this deposit. It is in the form of letters addressed to Raynal, with whom he had become acquainted at Marseilles, and embraces the insular annals from their remotest date to nearly the seventeenth century. *M. Libri* represents it as the result of deep research, such as the fervent character and premature age of the author would hardly lead us to expect, rich in illustrative documents, and minute in the quotation of his authorities. Some portions, too, are of the most dramatic effect; and amongst these prominent in warmth of recital is the episode of the death of Vanina Ornano, the wife of Sampietro, an Italian commander under Francis I. and Henry II. of France, and the ablest defender of his native island against the Genoese. Seduced by these enemies of her country, she betrayed its interests and fled; but was captured, and sacrificed by her husband's hand, a victim to his patriotic feelings. The scene is altogether most tragic in act and narration; but the stern perpetrator of the deed did not long survive it. In 1567 he fell by assassination, the contrivance of the Genoese, when he was succeeded in command by his son, who assumed the nobler name of his mother, and after a short contest, having entered into a compromise with

the invaders of the island, he withdrew to France, where his services procured him eventually the marshal's staff. His last interview in 1610, previous to the operation which proved fatal to him, with Henry IV. was most creditable to that monarch's sensibility. (*Journal de Henry IV.* tome iv. p. 5.) I well recollect the magnificent cenotaph in the cathedral at Bordeaux of this Marshal Ornano, whose parents' direful fate, we may predict, will be produced on the stage; and scarcely, indeed, could the tragic muse choose more fitting subjects for her inspirations. The present representative of the name is Military Commandant at Tours (Indre et Loire).

The love of his country, an antipathy to France, and veneration for Paoli, all springing from the same source, were, at this time, the reigning impressions of Bonaparte's mind; and he gave full vent to them in a Corsican romance, extant in his own hand, and in which the native passion and its instrument, the *vendetta* and the *stiletto*, are assigned their active parts. Several other essays of fancy likewise exist, such as, "Le Masque Prophète," an eastern, and "Le Comte d'Essex," an English story, the subject, likewise, of *Thomas Coraëille's* best tragedy,* all displaying imaginative

* Other French poets had already essayed the same subject, although then of recent occurrence, and therefore, as represented by Racine, in his preface to the tragedy to Bajazet, contrary to the canons of criticism. Caloranède, author of so many wearisome romances, undertook it in 1632, little more than thirty years posterior to the catastrophe, and not without success. The Abbé Boyer, in 1672, was not so fortunate; and, shortly after, the younger Corneille's far superior drama appeared—the achievement, it seems, of only forty days, which Voltaire considers no uncommon effort; nor, probably, would it have proved of longer composition to his own rapid pen. He thus pithily expounds the plot, "Je veux qu'il (Essex) me demande pardon," says Elizabeth, "Je ne veux pas demander pardon," responds the Earl; "et voilà le drame," concludes Voltaire. All these poets, according to him, were equally regardless of historical accuracy; but,

" . . . Pictoribus atque Poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æquopotestas."
Horat. de Arte Poetica, 9, 10.

Yet Voltaire himself, in his brief preface

powers of considerable compass. But, while they also evince a perfect command of the language, the prevalence of his native accent is still apparent in various words, such as *supplier*—*supporter*, &c. which he wrote—*souplier*—*soupporter*, &c.

One of these papers describes the morbid sensations arising from a combination of causes, which, when he was only seventeen, inspired the intention of suicide. It thus opens—“*Toujours seul au milieu des hommes, je rentre pour rêver avec moi-même, et me livrer à toute la vivacité (a strange application of the expression) de ma mélancholie. De quel côté est elle tournée aujourd'hui? Du côté de la mort. . . . Puisque rien n'est plaisir pour moi, pourquoi supporterai-je des jours ou rien ne me prospère? Quel spectacle verrai-je dans mon pays? Mes compatriotes, chargés de chaînes embrassent en tremblant la main qui les opprime. . . . Français, vous avez encore corrompu nos mœurs! Ce ne sont plus ces braves Corses qu'un*

héros (Paoli) animait de ses vertus. La vie m'est à charge, parce que les hommes ont des mœurs aussi éloignées des miennes, que la clarté de la lune diffère de celle du soleil. Quand la patrie n'est plus, un bon citoyen doit mourir.” Such, too, was the conviction of Cato, and, in relation to him, it had the sanction of Cicero, solely, however, and exceptionally. “*Cæteris forsitan vitio daturum esset si se interemissent. . . . Catoni autem, cum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem. . . . moriendum potius quam tyranni vultus aspiciendus fuit.*” (De Officiis, lib. i. cap. 31, with Dr. Pearce's note.) But Napoleon was no Cato, and possessed little communion of nature or principle with the great stoic. One would rather suppose that he had risen fresh from the reading of Werther; but cooler reflection succeeded, and withheld his hand, as it equally prevailed after an ineffectual attempt, in later life, at Fontainebleau. Yet, how near in execution was the act which would have saved the lives of millions sacrificed to his ambition! Some atonement still he has left in his admirable *Codes*, which happily form the models of continental legislation, and will be the noblest monument to his memory, when the trophies of conquest shall have passed away, “*like an insubstantial pageant faded.*” (Tempest, iv. 1.)

to this tragedy, subjoined to his editions of the elder, *le Grand*, Corneille, has fallen into several historical errors, which will surprise no one conversant with his writings. Thus, after describing Robert Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland, as Elizabeth's earliest favourite, he adds—“*Le Comte de Leicester succéda dans la faveur à Dudley,*” wholly unconscious that he divided into two distinct persons one and the same nobleman. Then, he names Essex William, instead of Robert, as he was called, after the same Leicester, his father-in-law, and assigns to him (Essex) the familiar anecdote recorded of Raleigh, who protected Elizabeth's feet from the mire by the sacrifice of his cloak, probably, says Dr. Lingard, (vol. viii. 315,) the only valuable one he had. “*Essex détacha un manteau d'or qu'il portait, et l'étendit sous les pieds de la reine,*” are Voltaire's words.

One discriminative line in this tragedy has passed into a proverb. “*Le crime fait la honte, et non l'échafaud.*” (Act iv. Sc. iii.) Which Voltaire was not aware, is the counterpart of Tertullian's, “*Martyrem facit causa, non poena,*” (Adhortatio ad Martyres,) nor, possibly, had he known it, would the arch-infidel have been much disposed to allow the merit of the thought even to a *dubious* father of the church.

Napoleon's sense or definition of *love*, even at this youthful juncture, was by no means sentimental. In a dialogue on the subject he says—“*Je n'ai pas besoin de ces définitions métaphysiques, qui ne font jamais qu'embrouiller les choses. Je fais plus que de nier l'existence de l'amour; je le crois nuisible à la société, au bonheur individuel, et que ce serait un bienfait d'une divinité protectrice que de nous en défaire, et d'en délivrer les hommes.*” But if love did not exist, what could be the resulting evil? Still, some letters would seem to prove that he was not quite so impervious to the passion, even as a sentiment; but it is on the *love of glory* that he rapturously dwells, and eloquently expatiates in a very long epistle, addressed, singularly enough, to a young lady. It is, in fact, rather a dissertation, in which are introduced the honoured names of the ancient and modern world, patriots, or heroes, “*Leoni-*

das, Brutus, Charlemagne, Washington, Franklin,* Henry IV." with some Corsican champions, little known, however, to general fame. He ever burnt with the thirst of renown. It was, in truth, the inborn principle of his being, the master-spring of his movements; although his "Masque Prophète," pre-mentioned, had for its prominent aim the denunciation of ambition, and, after dilating on its fatal indulgence, emphatically concludes, "Jusqu'où peut porter la fureur de l'illustration?" but the warning, observes M. Libri, unhappily was lost on Napoleon himself. For if, with the exulting pride of a conqueror, though in superb disregard of the earnest deprecation of his most experienced Captains, he advanced, impelled by his restless spirit, on Moscow, and added the venerable capital of the north to the many over which had waved his victorious banners, its rapidly succeeding conflagration allowed a very brief indulgence of the rapturous enjoyment, and soon compelled a precipitate and distant removal from the flaming city.

"Ergo vivida vis animi pervicit, et extra
Processit longe flammantia menia urbis."
Lucret. lib. I. 74.

Many of these essays were ready for the press, such as the "History of Corsica," extending to eighty pages, a "Memoir on the Manner of Projecting Bombs," &c. but the major part of the thirty-eight parcels, or *cahiers*, were much intermixed in their contents, though uniformly distinguished by marginal dates, from the earliest, of 26th April 1786, to the last, of 14th March 1793. Napoleon, indeed, prided himself on his memory

* In the Gent. Mag. for March, 1840, p. 254, a line from the Anti-Lucretius of Cardinal Polignac, is quoted as the archetype of the homage paid to Franklin's patriotism and science, "Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis;" but the original of both is obviously traceable to Manilius, who, in reference to Epicurus, says,

..... "Cepit profundam
Naturam rerum causis, viditque quod usquam
est;

.....
Eripuitque Jovi fulmen, sceptrumque Tonanti."
Astron. lib. I. v. 67, 9c.

of dates. "Je suis doué de la mémoire des chiffres," he vauntingly said to the Emperor Alexander, on accurately stating *that* (1356) of the Germanic Golden Bull, to the Autocrat's astonishment, in their interview at Erfurth. But, as may be seen in the Gent. Mag. for March 1838, p. 270, he was on that occasion the unconscious dupe of an artifice of his courtiers, who had in the morning, placed in his way, "Pfeffel's Histoire du Droit Public de l'Allemagne." (Paris 1776, 2 vols. 4to.) which engaged his attention, and made this proof of recollection of easy display, when the subject was purposely introduced by his attendants afterwards, at the imperial dinner. See "Mémoires de Bausset and Constant, with Bignon," tome viii. p. 24. This last writer represents, however, the effort of memory as, by the assertion of Napoleon, the fruit of early study, when "lieutenant d'artillerie en second," or ensign, at Valence, and which thus enabled him to correct a misdate as to the Golden Bull by a German, Charles de Dalberg, the Prince Primate and Arch-Chancellor of the holy Roman empire.* But this courtly dignity

* This prelate belonged to one of the most ancient houses of Germany; but the genealogists of that antiquarian region, not satisfied with its authentic illustration, pretend that, like the French stock of Levi Mirepoix, it was in its origin related to the Virgin Mary, and had received from Quintilius Varus, after the destruction of Jerusalem, a castle, "Herrnsheim," on the banks of the Rhine, which still forms part of the family possessions. (See Gent. Mag. for October 1840, p. 364.) Ecclesiastical honours were accumulated on him by the elector of Mentz; and he proved fully entitled to them by personal merit, as well as learned acquirements, independently of his high birth. He cultivated the acquaintance of, and patronised the most eminent writers of the day at Manheim, Weimar, &c. such as Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Müller, and Schiller. This last great poet was indebted to his protection for the first exhibition at Manheim, in 1782, of his "Die Räuber," or "The Robbers," as well as for some valuable corrections of that singular drama; and he similarly obtained permission for the representation of Schiller's "Fiesco," and, "Kabale und Liebe," though the poet's recent histo-

had, in fact, committed, the error with the view of affording the Emperor such a source of triumph, and, in concert with his colleagues, by providing a well-seasoned aliment for their master's vanity, they gratified their own, in the visible recognition of his superiority over the Northern Sovereign.

Although, however, the dates of composition mark the distinction of these papers, extracts from Herodotus, or Plato, are there found mixed with personal adventures, or religious discussions; and the mind, it is clear, always reflected the impression of the passing moment, simply and unostentatiously, without that under-current

rian, Dr. Karl Hoffmeister, (Schiller's *Leben*, &c. 1837, 8vo. Erster Band,) would give us to understand, that this friendship varied with the countenance of the court. In 1788, Dalberg received priestly ordination, in his forty-fifth year, was named archbishop of Tarsus *in partibus infidelium*, and afterwards prince-bishop of Constance, one of the richest sees in Germany. In 1802 he succeeded as coadjutor to the electorate of Mentz, which, however, after the conquests of Bonaparte, he exchanged for the archsee of Ratisbon, with the title of primate of Germany, and then attached himself zealously to the conqueror's fortunes. His moral, literary, and historical works, in German and French, are very numerous; and their reader will at once see that it was impossible he could, on the above-mentioned occasion, have erred in the date of the Golden Bull, which defined the Germanic constitution, and formed the most memorable era in the history of the empire, except with the design which I have explained. Besides, that important event was coincident with some peculiar circumstances in connection with his own family, which, in a person of much inferior learning, would have fixed the precise date in his memory. In fact, there was not a petty noble of the Empire who had it not in accurate recollection, like our epochs of Magna Charta, the Reformation, or the Revolution. The well concerted device succeeded in keeping Napoleon in good humour with its contrivers, and in exciting the admiration of his imperial guest and courtiers. Born in February 1744, Dalberg survived to February 1817, having just completed his seventy-third year. His nephew, the Duke of Dalberg, whom I have met in society, was also a remarkable personage.

of vanity, which dictates so many confessions of faults, in order to obtain credit for overbalancing virtues; or as effete libertines pretend concern for past indiscretions as a cloak for boasted early successes. Montaigne and Rousseau wrote for the public eye, and dissemble not their failings; though, assuredly, not with a view of depreciating themselves in the reader's estimation. The quaint Gascon even exaggerated his, as Louis XIV. reproached his nephew, the regent, with doing in a far worse sense, (see *Gen. Mag.* for December 1842, p. 586,) and as animadverted on by Pascal, (*Pensées Détachées*, article ix.) in respect to Montaigne's complaint of a defective memory, "Je n'en reconnois quasi trace en moi," he asserts, (*Essays*, livre 1, ch. ix.) while every page of his book, "livre de bonne foy" though he call it, teems with evidence of the contrary; and this, too, when facilities of references or quotations were by no means so abundant as they are now found. And the eccentric Genevan, who is so deeply indebted to Montaigne for thoughts and authorities, not only courted the world's opinion in his guilty disclosures, but presumptuously expected that their record—his book of shame—would be his best recommendation at the GREAT LAST DAY. Then truly, though how far in his sense I pretend not to say,

"Liber scriptus proferetur,
In quo totum continetur,
Unde Rousseau judicetur."*

See also *Gen. Mag.* for November 1838, p. 477.

Bonaparte's acquaintance with the authors of antiquity, I am bound to say, was wholly derived from the French versions of them; for he little cultivated classical literature, and, as Ben Johnson relates of Shakspeare, "had small Latin, and less Greek;" but his purpose, the acquirement of knowledge, was substantially answered. In truth, the self-engrossing avocations of his ensuing life necessarily arrested the progress, if they did not extinguish the desire, of further study; although we have abundant proofs that Cæsar and Frederick intermixed

* The church hymn of "Dies Irem."

the perils of war and soothed the cares of state with the recreations of literature. Still Napoleon's sphere of reading was very extensive, as an all-embracing comprehension, like his, could not limit its aspirations to a narrow circle. For classical letters, or rather their language, he seems to have had little taste, as I have just observed; but natural history, in the alluring pages of Buffon, and that of antiquity in Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, &c. much occupied him, while Plutarch, the cherished author of so many eminent Frenchmen, seldom or never appears cited. The East, with England, and Germany, &c. but France, of course, in special consideration, were studied in their respective annals; and, in his "Commentaries on the Liberties of the Gallican Church," composed in 1791, it is easy to discern the germ of his stipulations, ten years afterwards, in framing the *Concordat* with Pius VII. signed the 15th July, 1801. His attention to chronology has already been noticed; but geography was far more connected with his ambitious pursuits, and his minute knowledge of it was correspondingly conspicuous. Perhaps nothing in graphic delineation exists of superior power to his sketch of the boundaries of the Italian Peninsula, which opens and elucidates his history of the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, dictated by him in his captivity, and presented as a donation to Las Cases. Then, indeed, his style had matured, and acquired every characteristic element of strength, of splendour, and of taste. Other proofs of this improvement might also be produced.

The whole series of his juvenile labours will, in a great measure, illustrate the fact, while they abate the wonder, of his luminous conceptions during the discussion of his various *Codes**

* Yet, even of the code which bears his own name, and which Lord Brougham pronounced the most perfect ever compiled, Napoleon wrote to Cambacères the 27th of November 1803, from Aranda de Duero in Spain, "Aucune loi n'est parfaite. Le Code Napoléon lui-même, qui cependant a produit tant de bien, est loin de l'être." (Bignon, viii. p. 65.)

in the council of state; for political economy, national policy, and legislation were his successive and profoundly meditated occupations. Nor was his solid judgment, it appears, in any way dazzled by the brilliant sophisms of Rousseau, "On Social Inequality," which we find acutely refuted in a distinct treatise, no common proof of sound reason, when that fascinating author held in bondage, entranced by the fascination of his eloquence, universally the young, and many, too many, of the elder theorists of the day. Yet Bonaparte had scarcely terminated his twenty-second year at that time.

In poetry, Ariosto, of whom he also made extracts, was his favourite. Some effusions of his own breathe the deepest melancholy, but they are very few in number. Contrary to expectation, hardly a vestige remains of mathematical research, nothing beyond an article on the Cycloid, a subject which had exercised the ingenuity of Pascal, and more familiarly known as "La Roulette," with some calculations referable to the artillery department. In Egypt, however, we know that he contributed to the Transactions of the Institute, formed there under his auspices, other papers on the exact sciences; but we possess no distinct evidence of his high attainments in their more recondite branches. His fortunate evasion of our cruisers on his return from Egypt, and no less *providential* escape, shortly after, from the assassin's dagger and the *Infernal Machine*, will be found expressed with singular condensation, in the following contemporaneous dislich:

"Te petit ense scelus, mare fluctu, Tartara
flammis;
Arma, ratem, currum, ter regit ipse Deus."

Again, I wish to observe, for the repetition is not superfluous, and reite-

The subject of this letter was the suppression of mendicity, one of the most complicated, in its dependent relations, of civil policy, as we are made so severely to feel at this moment throughout Ireland, in the hitherto (at least) abortive experiment of the Poor Law system, on the failure of which it is difficult to controvert most of Mr. O'Connell's lately published observations.

ration, he pointedly remarked to the Emperor Alexander, in a letter dated the 6th April 1811, (Bignon, tome x. p. 37.) was the most impressive figure of rhetoric, that we have here confirmatory demonstration, still more forcible were I to engage in further details, that industry and perseverance are as necessary to the culture of genius, as capacity is to the possession of science, a fact not less inculcated by the precept than illustrated by the example of Newton. They are reciprocal agents, and indispensable co-operators in the achievement of renown; and seldom did they unite in more powerful combination, or did more splendid fruit germinate from a soil thus endowed and enriched. The talent of war, as that of poetry, may sometimes, indeed, appear instinctive; but the examples of Alexander, of our Black Prince, of a Condé, a Gustavus, a Frederick, or a Charles XII., who had no probationary preparation, and, Minerva-like, started at once into maturity of power, are of very rare occurrence, and, as exceptional to the general rule, only tend to establish its truth. Bonaparte, too, had scarcely beheld a field of battle before he displayed a consummate skill of command; but he had intensely studied the principles of the art; and almost every distinguished chief has owed to experience, which is the accrescent result of time and practice, his fame and success. Turenne is represented by Napoleon, (Las Cases, 28th August 1816,) as bolder of enterprise in his advanced than earlier age, the effect of acquired self-confidence; while Condé's youthful ardour considerably subsided with the increase of years. "Dans Turenne l'audace avait cru avec l'expérience; il en montrait plus en vieillissant qu'à son début. C'était peut-être le contraire chez Condé, qui en avait tant déployé en entrant dans la carrière." "Labor omnia vicit improbus." Labour, in truth is the parent of eminence, while expended, of course, on accordant materials: for the axiom of political economy, which estimates value by the

cost of production, is nearly applicable to all human exertion. These recovered documents of early toil, in short, unerringly exhibit, we are assured, in precursory outline and recognisable feature, the yet unformed character, which, while gradually ripening, only waited for a commensurate theatre of display, to put forth its varied powers in corresponding action.

In these incipient movements of a great mind, prelusive to the consummation of its energies, have, likewise, been traced numerous coincidences of dates and events with the after-fortunes of the Emperor; but one, more especially, from its ominous association with his final doom, has attracted attention. An autograph tract on geography has been found interrupted and uncompleted at this half-finished phrase,—"*SAINTE HELENE*, petite île,"—the last words of the manuscript, as their reference is to the last abode of this altogether wondrous being, whose remains so long reposed on these distant shores.

"... Situs est quæ terra extrema refuso Pendet in oceano."—*Lucan*, viii. 797-8.

We may still regret that we are thus deprived of a parallel, under Napoleon's own hand, between the universally favourable report at that period of the island, "*fertil, agradavel é abundante ilha, regada de muitos rios, come bosque denços*," says the historian of Portugal, "*Lemos Faria e Castro*," tom. ix. p. 161, which he must have adopted, and his, as well as his followers, incessant complaints of its natural disadvantages, when there in bondage. The contradictory statements would be similar to his alternate hate and love of France; but while either as a ruler or a captive, he could scarcely be impartial; and to the successive sensations in both instances, the old proverb, "*il n'y a pas de belles prisons, ni de laides amours*," will perfectly apply. His antipathy or predilection took their variant colours from his position.

Yours, &c. J. R.

ON THE SITE OF ANDERIDA.

WHERE was Anderida? At Newenden in Kent, at Newhaven, at Pevensey, at Eastbourne in Sussex, or was it at *Arundel* in that county? where the author of the essay* before us has placed it with a confidence which induces him to say that, whoever seeks for it at *any other place*, will lose his labour. We will take a brief view of his reasons for this identification. The great Roman road which traversed the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and terminated at Arundel, the author tells us is still used for a long distance in the neighbourhood of Ockley. Camden and Gibson, as is well known to all our antiquarian readers, particularly notice this road. In the fifteenth Iter of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary, *Ad Decimum* and *ab Anderida portu* are successively inserted immediately after Regnum (Chichester.) The author's interpretation of this is that the journey proceeded from Regnum towards *Anderida portus*, the mouth of the river Arun, and then "by sea," [by the sea side?] for a considerable distance. He thinks the station *Ad Decimum* was at Binsted, which is a few miles to the west of Arundel, and about ten miles from Chichester. He is of opinion that the word *sted* *always* indicates a Roman station or post of some description, and derives it from the Latin *stativa*.† Arundel, the author affirms, undoubtedly received its name from the river Arun. The appellation of the river, he thinks, in British, was *Haiarn Dwr*, the iron water, from its flowing through a country abounding with iron in its mineral state. The spot where Arundel stands was *Haiarn-dwr-Rhydd*, the ford, &c. re-

finied by the Romans into *Anderida*; and the Saxons, reverting to the first derivation proposed, made it *Arundel*; but, wherever *Anderida* might have been, he says it gave name to the whole of the immense forest or *weald*, p. 17. He thinks two roads from London to the sea-coast were formed in the fourth century, one leading to Arundel or *Anderida*, the other to Shoreham, which, he says, is the *Portus Adurni* of the *Notitia*. The castle and lordship of Arundel invests its owner with the title of Earl. This eminent privilege he imagines was derived from its being the seat and fortress of the Count of the Saxon shore.

It is an unfortunate circumstance for the settling of this long agitated question of the site of *Anderida* that the numerals fail us in the mention of the place and the stations connected with it. In the 15th route of the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, their order stands thus: it will be sufficient that we quote a portion—a *Regno—ad Decimum—[ab] Anderida Portu—ad Lemanum*. In the 17th Iter a route is defined *ab Anderida usque Eboracum*; the forest itself is named, in the outset, *Sylva Anderida—Noviomago—Londinio*, so that the nearest point of the forest district to *Noviomagus* in this Iter is, probably, implied, and here it might be questioned whether the station took its name from the forest, or the forest from the station, and suggested that its name *Anderida* perhaps signified the forest region, and precisely corresponded with the Saxon appellation *Weald* of later days. *Lambarde* speaks of *Andred* as a name given by the Britons to the *Weald*. The British etymology of Arundel we are disposed to simplify to *Ar Dwr*, upon the water. Now the *Notitia* of the Eastern and Western Empires, written soon after the times of Arcadius and Honorius, mentions the stations of some of the Roman forces in the Southern part of Britain in this way, "*Tribunus Cohortis primæ Vetasiorum Regulbio—Prepositus legionis secundæ Augustæ Rutupis—Prepositus numeri Abulcorum Anderidæ—Prepositus numeri exploratorum portus Adurni*." These were four of nine stations placed under the Count of the

* "Fragments Antiquitatis. No. I. *Anderida* identified with Arundel." 8vo.

† We think this is too close a limitation for the term, and that for *always* *sometimes* should have been written. *Lye* defines the word *sted* *locus, situs, statio*, and gives various instances of its application under different circumstances, *Satan*, in *Cœdmon*, speaking of hell, says, *17 þer œn3a rþede un3elc rþide þam oþrum þe pe æp cuðon*. "This narrow place (*stede*) is most unlike that other that we erst knew," &c. where the word is of course applied only to locality.

Saxon shore. The names of the two places first quoted remain, with slight alteration, to this day, Reculver and Richborough; their garrisons guarded either entrance to the Rhutopian Strait, which, when deserted by the sea, was styled by the Saxons the Wantsume. The last in order named is the Portus Adurni; and, if a name might guide us, surely it would be fixed at Arundel, for here every way is an easy transposition from *Adur* to *Adurnum*, from *Adurnum* to *Arundel*. Both *Anderida Portus* and *Portus Adurni* were on the borders of the Great Weald: but has *Anderida* been lost after the Saxon *Ella* destroyed it with fire and sword?

A. D. 477. "This year," says the venerable Saxon Chronicle, "Ella, with his three sons, Cymen and Wlencing, and Cissa, arrived in Britain with three ships, at the place which is called Cymenes ora,* and there they slew many of the Welsh and chased some into the wood which is named *Andredes-leage*."

And again, under the year 490.

"This year *Ella* and *Cissa* besieged *Andredescester*, and they slew all the inhabitants, so that not one Briton was left there."

Here is evidence that the forest of *Anderida* was at this time a refuge for the Britons or Welsh, and that its fortified town, a station of the departed Romans, was utterly destroyed. Is there no traditional record pointing at the spot of these transactions? Camden produces circumstantial evidence of *Anderida* at Newenden in Kent, seated on the course of the river *Rother*, on the verge of *Sussex*.

"This," says this venerable father of British topography, "I am almost persuaded was that haven I have long sought after, called by the *Notitia Anderida*, by the Britons *Caer Andred*, and by the Saxons *Andredesceaster*; first, because the inhabitants affirm it to have been a town and haven of very great antiquity; next, from its situation by the wood *Andredswald*, to which it gave that name; and lastly, because the Saxons seemed to have called it *Brittenden*, i. e. the valley of the Britons. . . . *Sel Brittenden* is the name of the whole hundred adjoining. The Romans to defend this place against the Saxon pirates placed here a band of the *Abulci*, with their captain. Afterwards it

was quite destroyed by the outrages of the Saxons; for *Hengist*, having a design to drive the Britons entirely out of Kent, sent for *Ella* out of Germany, with great numbers of the Saxons. Then making a vigorous assault upon this *Anderida*, the Britons that lay in ambuscade in the next wood did disturb him to such a degree, that when at last, after much bloodshed on both sides, by dividing his forces, he had defeated the Britons in the woods, and at the same time broke into the town, his barbarous heart was so inflamed with a desire of revenge, that he put the inhabitants to the sword, and demolished the place. For many ages after (as *Huntingdon* tells us,) there appeared nothing but ruins to those that travelled that way."†

The remains of *Anderida* are supposed to be on a raised point of land contiguous to the *Rother*, called the *Castle Toll*, where is a square entrenchment with the corners rounded, after the Roman manner. Nor is this all, for there is written evidence that the place was considered to be *Anderida* in the monkish times; for the manor of *Newenden* was given by the name of *Andred* to the monks of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, for pannage or feeding their hogs, *ad pascua porcorum*.‡ Anchors are said occasionally to be found in the low lands near the *Rother*, at *Newenden*; and the large vessel which, in 1822,§ was found buried in the banks of the *Rother*, shewed that river once afforded a port for vessels of considerable size, much higher up the stream than *Rye*.|| For further confirmation of these very strong presumptive circumstances, we observe on the Ordnance map, close to the village of *Newenden*, a homestead called *ARNDRED FARM*.

After all, we point out these counter-claims of *Newenden* to be considered to be *Anderida* to the attention of the ingenious author of the tract before us, and are contented (notwithstanding the case he has very ably advanced and sustained,) to leave the matter still in that abeyance which attaches to so many other of the Romano-British Stations.

A. J. K.

† Gibson's *Camden*, p. 211.

‡ Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*.

§ See *Gent. Mag.* 1824, i. pp. 5 and 412.

|| The vessel was brought to London on a timber truck, drawn by 10 or 12 horses, and was exhibited in the *Waterloo Bridge Road*, on the *Surrey side*.

* *Qy.* near *Camber Castle*?

MR. URBAN, *Th—ll, Cheshire,
March 6.*

I BEG to send you some particulars of a highly respectable family of the name of Bover, several of whose members have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, and who had resided in this neighbourhood for the best part of a century, when their last male descendant, George Bover, esq. died a few years ago. I do not find any mention of this family in the pages of your *Miscellany* hitherto, and I think, therefore, that these details will not be uninteresting to your readers. The family of Bover, or more properly Beauvoir, is originally of French extraction, and was first established within the territory of Great Britain by the grandfather of the late gentleman, who was driven from his native country in consequence of the arbitrary and unjust revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. He was a firm adherent to the principles of Protestantism, and preferred, it would seem, to suffer rather the banishment of an exile from the home of his fathers, than to sacrifice those religious tenets in which he had been educated, and which he faithfully believed.

I do not exactly know what family he had, but incline to think it consisted only of two sons, both of whom he brought up to the naval profession. The elder of these, John, was born in one of the Channel Islands, Guernsey I believe, and entered the service at a very early age. He served abroad for several years in the West Indies, but of his opening career in the profession I am able to give but little information. Suffice it to say that by his own individual exertions and merit alone he at length attained the rank of a Post Captain. He was in command of H.M.S. the *Buckingham*, at the action off *Minorca* in 1757, for which the unfortunate Admiral Byng was shot, and I have now in my possession the particulars* of that engagement in Captain Bover's own hand-writing, being the substance of the evidence which he gave as a witness on behalf of the above gallant officer. I subjoin a copy of his †

* Lent to me by the kindness of William Hinchcliffe, esq. Captain Bover's grandson.

† COPY OF CAPTAIN BOVER'S MINUTES.

Byng's affair:—On the 19th of May in

minutes, and if you consider them of sufficient interest to your readers, you are at liberty to insert them. For

the morning, the wind being about N.N.W. we came in sight of the Island of *Minorca*, when three of the frigates went ahead of the fleet to discover, as we imagined, the state of *St. Philip's Fort*, and to acquaint Mr. Byng of it by means of some private signals. The *Phenix*, commanded by Captain Hervey, was the ship that made these signals, which were several; but when she got the length of the *Lara of Mahon*, she and the two other frigates were becalmed, and the breeze continuing with us, we came up and joined them. We then saw the English colours flying on *St. Philip's Fort*, and that they fired from thence upon the French, who, amongst other batteries against the Fort, had a bomb one upon *Cape Molla*. Some time before we came this length two French tartans got in between *Lara of Mahon* and *Minorca*, and worked up to windward as far as the French lines, which extended down to the sea-side to the southward of *St. Philip's*. At noon *Cape Molla* bore N.N.E. half E. distance three or four leagues, and the wind was then variable and little of it.

About one in the afternoon a fleet was discovered from the mast-head in the south-eastward, standing, as it appeared, towards us. Our fleet, thereupon, stood to make them plainer, and when we had, and counted sixteen ships of them, Mr. Byng brought to, and made Admiral West's signal. Some time after Mr. West had been on board the *Ramillices*, a signal was made for a line-of-battle ahead, but, little and variable wind still continuing, it was almost night before the ships were got in their station, and at this time Admiral West returned on board of us. At this time also a signal was made for tacking, and the French fleet did the same, so that instead of standing for each other, as we did before, we then stood each from the other; we towards *Minorca*, and they from it. The wind was now S.S.W.

At five the next morning the wind continuing at S.S.W. we saw two tartans to leeward, standing in for our fleet. The Admiral, thereupon, made the *Louisa's* signal to chase to the N.E.; and a little after another signal for the officer commanding in the second post to send out ships to chase, upon which we made the Captain's and *Defiance's* signal to chase to the N.E. At seven the latter brought her chase to, but the *Louisa* not coming up with hers, the Admiral made her signal to leave off chasing. Soon after the *Trident* made a signal for seeing a fleet

some time after this Captain Bover was attached to the flagship of Admiral Hoare, and whilst on a visit at the Admiral's residence in Cheshire,

had the fortune, or misfortune I should rather say, to meet with a lady who, to considerable personal attractions, added an amiable and estimable dis-

between the east and south, which the Admiral answered, and observing that the *Louisa* still continued after chase, a signal was made to call in all cruisers, which, after several guns fired, the *Louisa* at last perceived, and stood towards, and soon after joined us; as did also the *Captain* and *Defiance*.

About nine we repeated the signal, and tackt to the S.E., the wind being still S.S.W., and at ten the signal was made for a line-of-battle ahead on the starboard tacks, two cables asunder, to draw into which order some ships of the van were obliged to bring to, that the rear might near them. At half past eleven our fleet was drawn up in a well connected line, agreeable to the signal, with the wind at S.W. by S. nearest, when the enemy were about three points under our lee, laying to, unformed, with steer larboard tacks aboard. The signal was then made for the van of the fleet to fix and stand on, which we continued doing till half past one p.m. at which time the signal was made for the rear of the fleet to tack first, but was immediately altered in that for the whole fleet to tack together, which we repeated, and tackt accordingly. At a little after two a signal was made to lead one point to starboard, and a very little after another signal to lead one point more to starboard. We repeated both these signals and complied with them, as I believe all the fleet did. When we had gone half or two-thirds of a mile in this manner, that is, at about a quarter after two, the signal was made to engage, which we repeated and bore down to the enemy.

The French fleet was then between the north and east of us, drawn up in a very fine line, one ahead of another, with their larboard tacks aboard, under their topsails, and laying to, from which, I presume, as the wind was then S.W., that their line must be upon a W.N.W. and E.S.E. point. On the other hand, ours was upon a S.E. by S. and N.W. by N. one, because, when we drew up close hawled, the wind was S.W. by S. and because this position had not been altered either by tacking or edging away, as every ship in particular just did what all the others also did. From these it follows that the two lines were not parallel to one another, and that for one mile or thereabouts the two vans were asunder when the signal for engaging was made, the two

rears were above three, as the length of each line was near four miles. In bearing down the particular situation of our ship, with regard to the French, was such that, in order to join the fourth ship of their van, which must be our own (especially as at this time the *Deptford* was ordered out of the line), we brought the wind upon our starboard quarter. And this, as three of their ships kept firing at us all the while we went down, made some of the *Chef d'Escadre's* shot (the steadiest of these three, and the third of their van) strike us on our larboard bow; but we did not return our fire to any of them, intending to keep it till we came within proper distance to do effectual execution. However, when we got within about two cables length of them, our leading ship having already begun to engage, we put our helm starboard, and discharged, as we luft up, our broadside to the fifth ship of the enemy's van, and then ran up abreast of the fourth, against whom we engaged.

What signal might have been made, or what was done by every particular ship of our fleet during the time we engaged the ship, I cannot pretend to give an account of, because I was busy at my quarters. Only I took notice at times, out of the ward room windows, that from the *Intrepid* rearwards, our ships seemed to be considerably further from the enemy than we in the van were, though with broadsides to them. In about an hour or somewhat less from the beginning of our engaging this fourth ship, during which we had, among other damage, our main topsail yard shot in two in the slings, she bore away before the wind and quitted the line, as did, just after her, the shipstern next to her, against whom the Captain was engaged. We thereupon made sail ahead and shot near abreast of the French *Chef d'Escadre*, whom we began to engage and, jointly with the *Lancaster*, kept firing upon, till she and the other two ships of their van, against whom the *Defiance* and *Portland* fought, fairly quitted their line also, and went away almost before the wind. We then edged away after them for a while, till, perceiving that their rear had made sail towards us in order to protect that flying van, and that our own rear was at the same time laying to with their main topsail aback a good way stern, we luft up again and made the *Lancaster's* signal, who was also going down, that she might do the like;

position. These endearing qualities made so deep an impression on the gallant Captain, that he imprudently married the lady, who was without

but she, not observing it, kept after them till she was near a mile from us, when she and the Portland, who had followed her, hawled her wind likewise. The Defiance had kept her luff all the while, by which it followed that we, in edging down, had got to leeward and abreast of her.

About half past four, when this last mentioned ship was upon our weather quarter, within one cable and a half's length, the Captain stern at about three or four cables, and the Intrepid stern of her again at six or seven in distance, or more; the Lancaster and Portland at the distance of one mile under our lee bow, and the rear of our fleet at near three miles stern, and to windward withall; the French rear being come up with us began their fire, first upon the Captain, and then upon us and the Defiance. We all three, but especially the Captain and Buckingham, returned ours to them till half after five, when they got near out of the reach of our shot, having edged away from the very first of their firing, probably to go and join the sooner their scattered van.

About this last-mentioned time, or perhaps something sooner, the signal that had been made for the rear of the fleet to brace to, being hawled down, our rear made sail to join us, with the Deptford into the line in the room of the Intrepid; who, on account of her being disabled, was left out of it. As soon as we had left off firing we got a new main-topsail yard across, and began to splice some of our most necessary running rigging that had been shot, and, as a signal was made for the van to fill and stand on, we made sail accordingly. Soon after this a signal was thrown out for the rear of the fleet to make more sail and close the line. About seven o'clock the Admiral made, and we repeated the signal to tack, and those ships to lead on the starboard that had led on the larboard tacks; and at quarter past we tacked in our station. Cape Molla bore then about N.N.W., five or six leagues, the Intrepid, with the Chesterfield, ordered to attend her about S.E., or S.E. by S. eight or nine miles, and the French fleet N.N.W., and N.W. by N., about four or five steering away between the N.W. and N.N.W. with all their sails set. At eight, it being dark, we hawled down the signal for engaging, and our courses up; at half past the signal being made to bring to, we repeated, and obeyed it; a little after which, Capt.

fortune, and thus entailed upon himself all those consequent responsibilities which are, we all know, the certain result of such a step, and which, to the rising member of a profession like Captain Bover's, could not but prove an obstacle to his progress.

He had, I believe, no less than eighteen children by this lady, and to his infinite credit it may be said, that, although with limited means, he brought his large family up in the most praiseworthy and respectable manner. He resided for several years after his marriage at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was the head of the naval department at that port, holding the

Hervey came on board, and then Capt. Gardner. We bent our main-topsail and double reefed it as well as the fore-topsail; then set to work, and continued all night in knotting, splicing, mending sails, filling of powder, stopping shot holes, and getting in every respects the ship ready for another action.

On the 21st. In the morning we could not, from our ship, see either the Intrepid and Chesterfield, or the French fleet. Three of the frigates were sent to look out round the fleet, but they joined us again at night, without having seen anything of our two missing ships. We kept laying to for the most part, there being very little and variable wind, with hazy weather. Mount Toro bore N.W. by W., eight or nine leagues. Continued repairing.

The 22nd. The wind proving easterly we kept to the southward. Ships were detached ahead to look out again for the Intrepid and Chesterfield. In the afternoon they made signal for seeing them, and in the evening they all joined us; upon which we brought to: Capt. Andrews was buried about this time. Mount Toro bore to-day N. 32° west, distance twelve leagues.

The 23rd. The wind was westerly for some time; we lay to a while, and then made sail with our larboard tacks aboard. In the evening ten or twelve sail were seen to the northward of us, which we judged to be the French fleet. Mount Toro bore this day, N. distance ten leagues.

The 24th. The wind proved southerly; a signal was made for all captains, and when they were returned on board their respective ships, we made sail to the westward; being eighteen sail in company. Mount Toro bore then N. three quarters W. distance fifteen leagues.

appointment of what was then termed, "Regulating Captain." In 1777, he was presented by the Corporation of Newcastle with the freedom of their town, which was enclosed to him in a handsomely chased gold snuff box, now in the possession of his descendants, and having the arms of the Corporation engraven therein. So great was in fact the respect and esteem in which he was held by all classes of society in and about Newcastle, that on his decease, which took place in 1782, his remains were accompanied to their last resting place by a public procession of the inhabitants, &c. The particulars of this event I find are given in a work published a few years back at Newcastle, entitled, "Local Records," and I, therefore, give the account of it as there inserted.

May 20. "Died at his house, in the Bigg-market, Newcastle, John Bover, esq. captain in the navy, and regulating captain of that port. May 23rd, his remains were interred with all the solemnity of military honour, in St. Nicholas Church, as a testimonial of his meritorious services to his king and country, in the following manner. The East York and Westmorland Militia, with their bands joined, marched from the parade to the house of the deceased; the rank and file then divided, and lined the street to the church, when the procession began, with the grenadiers, muskets, beades of St. John's and St. Nicholas, with covered staves, bands of music playing the dead march, drums covered, boatswain's crew (six) of his barge, two and two, mutes, his servant. CORPSE, pall borne by Captain Pemble, Captain Sinclair of the Queen, and six other navy officers in their uniforms, Lieut. Adamson, R.N. chief mourner, other mourners, the ensigns of the militia, and of the 26th regiment at Tynemouth barracks (Lord Adam Gordon's), Lieutenants, Captains, Colonels, General Beckwith and Lord Adam Gordon, the Sheriff, Aldermen, and Recorder, two and two, the right worshipful the Mayor, Town Marshal, two sergeants-at-Mace, an officer, a battalion. After the interment, the grenadiers, drawn up in the church-yard, fired three volleys. Thus did naval, military, and civil, with many thousands of people of all ranks, with the most minute decorum, pay the last mark of respect to the remains of a good and gallant officer."

To this just tribute to the memory

of Captain Bover, I will not add more than that he was a sincerely devoted husband, a kind and affectionate parent, and in all the relations of life a truly good man. I shall continue my account of Captain Bover's family in your next number, and in the meantime, I hope that the details which I have already given will not be without their interest to your readers.

Yours, &c. J. N.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN a new edition of Boswell's Johnson is called for, perhaps some of the notes which I communicated through successive numbers of your Magazine may not be thought unworthy of admittance; in addition to which, I now wish to present a curious coincidence between one of Dr. Johnson's well-known and witty sayings, and a passage in a work published many years before Boswell's Life of Johnson appeared. Among the Collectanea of Dr. Maxwell, (1770, chap. v. vol. iii. p. 129, ed. 1835.) the following *jeu d'esprit* is recorded. "Much inquiry having been made concerning a gentleman who had quitted a company where Johnson was, and no information being obtained, at last Johnson observed, that he did not care to speak ill of any man behind his back, but he believed *the gentleman was an attorney.*"

Now in the Gray's Inu Journal, by A. Murphy, No. 17, the following passage occurs.

"My spirits would subside to a very low ebb, did not my fame again start up at the coffee-houses about the Temple, where I am represented in various lights, and no later than yesterday I overheard a sober-looking man say to his friend,— 'I am not fond of giving anybody an ill word, but I believe he is an attorney.'"

Murphy's book was published in 1756, and Dr. Maxwell's Collectanea were given to Boswell in 1770, but as they were the record of past conversations, and as Arthur Murphy and Dr. Johnson lived in friendly and familiar intercourse, the *bon mot* may still belong to the latter. Dr. Maxwell's acquaintance with Johnson began in 1754, and he has mentioned in the same memoranda, in the following passage, Johnson's opinion of Murphy.

"Speaking of Arthur Murphy, whom he very much loved, 'I dont know,' said he, 'that Arthur can be classed with the very first dramatic writers; yet at present, I doubt much, whether we have any thing superior to Arthur.'"

As we are on the subject of Johnson and his friend, it will not be amiss to point out the handsome terms in which Murphy mentions one of the chief works of his illustrious friend, and it will also be considered as one of the *earliest** tributes to its merits. *Gray's Inn Journal*, No. 53, Oct. 20, 1753, Saturday, p. 2.

"Had the rigour of this sentence been carried into execution, the world would never have been favoured with the admirable performance of the author of the *Rambler*. That the English language has received from this writer many additional ornaments, it is, I believe, universally felt by all men of taste. Every topic is by him treated with great erudition and strong sense, enlivened with all the glowing colourings of a warm imagination, and the whole carried on with a nervous, clear, and harmonious style. If the performance in general has not the variety of the *Spectator*, it is because Mr. Johnson wrote singly and alone, whereas the former was supported by several of eminent abilities, and, therefore, in the present age, there seems nothing wanting but a coalition of men of parts, to equal our predecessors in all manner of periodical writings."

The copy of the *Gray's Inn Journal* which belongs to me, was formerly Mr. Malone's; and in it he has inserted a transcript of this passage, as it stood in the original edition.

"* * * The world would never have been favoured with the inimitable lucubrations of Mr. Johnson in the *Rambler*: a paper, in my humble judgment, carried on with a spirit equal to any of his predecessors, in many respects not inferior to Addison, and in some, perhaps, entitled to the pre-eminence. That the English language has received from this writer many *super-numerary ornaments*, I believe, will not be contested by any judge in these matters. He has handled every topic with *great condition* and strong sense, enlivened with all the embellishments of a warm imagination, and the whole set off in a manly, clear, and harmonious style. If this work has not the variety of the *Spectator*, it is because Mr. Johnson wrote singly and alone; whereas the former was concerted by a number of different hands: and, therefore, in the present age, there seems to me nothing wanting, but a coalition of a few *bright men* to equal the last age, in periodical productions of all sorts." *Orig. Ed.* No. 14, (in fact 63,) Dec. 25, 1753, (not October 20,) Malone MS.

The alterations in this passage are curiously and certainly not unnecessarily made.

B—h—ll.

Yours, &c. J. M.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES, No. III.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY IN YORKSHIRE.

THE history of the foundation of this Abbey was written by a monk of Kirkstall, at the desire of John, Abbat of Fountains. He wrote his account from the dictation of Serlo, one of the elder brethren, who had been an eyewitness of the events related, and whose reply to his request for information is thus graphically narrated in the preface to the history:—"It is now," said Serlo, speaking slowly, as was

his wont, "the 69th year of my conversion, and when I first went to Fountains, to enroll myself in the holy brotherhood, I was, as I remember, about the beginning of my 30th year. What then took place there I must needs know; for, when the monks went forth from the Convent at York I was myself present, I had known their names and their faces from my youth upwards, I was born in their country, brought up among them, and related to several of them by the ties of blood. And though I am advanced in years (as you may see) still I owe great thanks to my old age that my memory remains uninjured, and is especially tenacious of what was committed to its keeping in

* We have mentioned on another occasion that the earliest mention of Johnson as a scholar, or literary person, occurs in Jortin's *Eccles. History*, on Johnson having pointed out a passage of Morhoff to him. The *Rambler* was begun in 1750.

early years. The beginning of Fountains Abbey, therefore, as I myself witnessed it, or have been credibly and certainly informed by my predecessors, I will now relate at your bidding." After this preface, and an account of the first settlement of the Cistercian Order at Rievaulx, the historian proceeds with his immediate narrative. The former part of this contains an account of a small number of the monks of St. Mary's Abbey at York, determining to leave their convent in search of a more secluded abode, and a stricter rule of life. The opposition which they encountered from their weak though well-meaning superior, the support which was afforded to them by their zealous diocesan, and the internal trials to which two of their own number were subjected, are so fully related that it is needless to attempt to heighten the picture by any lengthened preface.

The impulse which led these few monks into the wilds of Fountains strikingly illustrates, in a domestic scene, that power which the Church seems ever to have possessed, of sending forth from her bosom new forms of vitality and strength, to resuscitate the drooping energies of her established institutions. The same impulse, on a larger scale, led to the foundation of the successive Orders, each attempting in turn, by the severity of their discipline, to remove the abuses into which their predecessors had fallen.

Of the Monastery at York and its early state.

"At that time there were, in the monastery at York, which is called St. Mary's Abbey, religious men walking in the steps of their fathers, and living blamelessly, according to the rules which they had received from their ancestors. They lived according to the traditionary customs of their predecessors, and in seemly obedience to their rule and the Abbat, but far below the spirit of that rule, below the vow of their profession, below the discipline of the Cistercian Order. Now certain of these monks, hearing of the piety of the aforesaid Order, accused, too, by their own consciences, of falling below their profession, and by the perfection of others measuring their own imperfection, began to be ashamed of their own tepidity, to blush for it, to condemn their faults, and to loathe their accustomed pleasures.

"They began to be ashamed of stopping short of perfection, of having sat so long in the borders of Moab, and chosen their heritage beyond Jordan. They began also to be tired of worldly strife and of the noise of the city, and their whole heart sighs after the wilderness, after manual labour, and the poor fare of the prophets. The spirit wages determined war against the flesh; there is an internal strife, a desire to cloath themselves in sackcloth, in the hair shirt, and by severer discipline to repress the pleasures of a remis life. The first and principal of these were Richard Sacrificus, Randolph, Gamel, Gregory, Hanno, Thomas, and Walter. These are they whom the Lord chose to Himself for a generation, by whose means and exertions the others are animated to the contest, and drawn on to give consent. With the prophet they conceived of Thy fear, O Lord, and, as the event proved, brought forth a good spirit. They make a mutual agreement and fortify their resolution. As yet, however, this word was hidden from the prior, for they feared lest he should oppose them, and frustrate their undertaking. But this fear was groundless, for the prior himself, inspired with a like grace, feels within him like desires, and brings forth the same spirit which they also had conceived, he is now ashamed to have taken the title of a Monk in vain, and to have professed without studying perfection. Why need I say more? He hears the wishes of the brethren, he consents, and giving thanks to God he gladly joins their fellowship. This Prior, also Richard by name, was a religious man, and fearing God, discreet in worldly affairs, a friend of men in power, (for respect for his character brought him honour and love from all,) intimately known to the Bishop who then presided at York. Now, therefore, they meet with less reserve, converse freely, and, by mutual exhortations, attract others also. And having become thirteen in number, with one heart and one soul, all are pleased with the holy simplicity of the Cistercian Order, all desire to be grafted into that fruitful olive tree, to make trial of poverty, and to be associated with that sound brotherhood. They confer together concerning their departure, and the manner of it, fearing neither poverty nor the inclemency of the winter, but only solicitous how the matter might be brought about without scandal or disturbing the peace of their convent. But this was difficult, for it had become noised abroad, and the report spread among the brethren that the Prior and his associates, moved by a spirit of levity, were meditating a secession from their own people,

and devising new and unlawful things, to the contempt of their Order and disgrace of their house, to the scandal and confusion of the whole convent. They accuse them of inconstancy, they blame their indiscretion, they hold them guilty of a crime, and thus the opposition of nearly all the brethren causes a great tumult in the convent. To relinquish certainty for uncertainty, affluence for poverty, not to regard the peace of their brethren, nor scandal to the weak, nor the profession they formerly made in that house, all this seems to them a grievous error. Danger, too, there seems to be in contemning the statutes of their predecessors, and violating the unity of fraternal affection. The matter is reported to the Abbat who then presided, himself an aged man, and almost worn out with years, Geoffrey by name. He is terrified at the novelty of the case, ascribing it to his evil fate, that in his old age such misfortunes had befallen him,—this disgrace of his house, this desertion from his Order, the ruin of his sons. He exhorts them to desist from their undertaking, to change for the better what they had too lightly entered on, to remember their former profession, that they were not at their own disposal, nor at liberty to break the compact which they had so solemnly ratified. He urges on them the regulations of the Order, the severity of the punishment, and insists that since the issue must be uncertain they must plainly be in fault from the very beginning. He uses every means to change their purpose, to recal their resolve, to quench the spirit with which they were fraught. But no counsel can stand against the Lord; their resolution remains unmoved, their purpose unchangeable, and the more he endeavours to dissuade them, the more fervently burns their faith.

Of Thurstan, Archbishop of York.

“At that time Archbishop Thurstan, of pious memory, presided over the Church of York, a man of great undertakings and a lover of all religion. Prior Richard taking an occasion of gaining access to him, discloses his holy purpose, begs his counsel, and humbly implores his assistance. He lays before him the opposition of the brethren, the prohibition of the Abbat, the discipline of the order. He declares to him also the obligations of their profession, the laxity of their mode of life, the sting of their conscience, their desire of perfection; and lastly that, unless the Bishop's authority were interposed, the matter could not be brought to an issue. The holy Bishop perceives that it is the work of God not of man, and sympathising with their holy desires,

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gives his consent and promise of assistance. A day is then mutually agreed upon whereon the holy Bishop shall visit the monastery. The Abbat viewed with jealousy this mandate, fearing lest the Archbishop also should favour the adverse party, and should to the detriment of his abbey venture on some novel step. Wherefore he sends messengers through England to the monasteries, calls together learned men, and on the arrival of my Lord of York no small number of monks are assembled. And all this was done that by their aid he might resist the Bishop, and repress any insubordination among the brethren. When the day arrived the holy Bishop appears in the spirit of mildness and peace, having in his train, as became him, men of gravity, discreet clerks, canons, and many other religious. The Abbat and his monks encounter him at the door of the Chapter-house, forbid his entrance, declare that it is improper he should come with such a crowd, that seculars ought not to be present at the secret meeting of the Chapter; he must dismiss his followers, and enter alone, that the discipline of the cloister may not be disturbed by the insolence of his clergy. The Bishop, unwilling to be separated from his followers, said it was not fitting he should be placed alone without advisers in such an assembly, particularly as they themselves had admitted many monks from remote parts. The convent and clergy being thus agitated, a great disturbance took place in the cloister, the one party pushing forward to the entrance, the other repelling them. Then the holy Bishop commanded silence and said, ‘Ye withdraw from us, this day, your due allegiance, and we on our part by divine authority deprive you of what ye hold from us, we put this Church under interdict, and by virtue of our office suspend the monks who dwell herein from sacred rites.’ Having thus spoken he retired with his attendants, and entered the Church followed by his holy retinue, and separated from the others, as the fat is taken away from the flesh.”*

Of the going forth of the Monks.

“Thirteen monks went forth with Archbishop Thurstan from the monastery of York, carrying with them nothing of the goods of the monastery but their habit only. And these are their names, Richard Sacrificus, Ranulph, Thomas, Gamel, Hanno, Robert de Suell, Geoffrey, Walter and Gregory, Gervase, Radolph, and Alexander. A certain monk of

* Eccles. 47, 2.

Whitby, called Robert, likewise joined himself to them, a man holy and fearing God, afterwards Abbot, and founder of the new monastery, of which we shall speak more fully in its own place. These are the holy men whom the Lord chose for himself for a seed, the root of our family, the Lord's nursing ground for his own glory. Leaving a wealthy house and abundance of temporal riches, they now first seem to have renounced the world, carrying with them nothing of its goods. But the Lord cared for them. The venerable Bishop acting as a Bishop towards them, received them into his house, providing for them all things which belong to the care of the body.

Of the Abbot's persecution.

In the 1132^d year of our Lord's Incarnation, on the sixth of October, the monks who built the Church of Fountains, went forth from the Abbey of York, twelve priests and one deacon. Meanwhile, the Abbot acting with vigour in his own behalf, sends messengers to the King, details his cause from the first, the presumption of the Bishop, the obstinacy of the monks, the subversion of the order, the confusion of religious sanctity; that it was truly absurd for a monk to violate his formal profession, to change the ordinances of his predecessors, to prescribe a rule for himself, to transgress the bounds fixed by his fathers. He also writes in dispraise of innovation to the Bishops, Abbots, religious, and to the neighbouring monasteries, and sets forth the injury caused to religion in general by this event. The venerable Archbishop perceiving this, and desiring to prevent the malice of the adverse party, writes to William Archbishop of Canterbury, the legate of the apostolic see, carefully describing the progress of the transaction, the cause of the monks' departure.

The Abbot still persisted to send messengers, and to solicit the servants of God, at one time by threats, at another by exhortations, to recal and restore them to the monastery. But they remain altogether immovable, deaf to his charms, and like rapid wheels turn not back after being set in motion. They stedfastly set their faces as though going to Jerusalem,* they plight their faith to each other, and strengthen their resolves, and walking in a straight course, stop their ears that they may not hear the voice of the charmer.† For the present they sojourned with the holy Bishop in his palace, ceasing from labour, but far from indulging in sloth,

applying themselves to vigils and prayers, and forestaying in the city the facts of the desert. But alas! as long as we are in this life there is no freedom from temptation.

Of the two backsliding Monks.

The tempter comes envious of their advance, and is permitted to assail with temptation two of the brethren, namely, Gervase and Ralph; he suggests to them poisonous councils, faithless thoughts, a dread of solitude, and of bodily mortification; the austerity of their discipline, their former mode of life. He sets before them the difficulty of the ascent, the greatness of a fall from it, the dangers to which their state would be subject; the suspiciousness of novelty. He persuades them to return to their former condition, to be reconciled to their brethren, that their former mediocrity was sufficient, that safety lay in a mean, 'nor are ye,' he said 'better than your fathers.' An arduous undertaking truly it was to live in the desert, to leave what one is used to, to force human nature beyond its powers, not to be affected by the sufferings of the flesh. Why need I say more? They return to their former dainties, and going back become a scandal to their friends, and a derision to their rivals. But Gervase recovering his strength returns to their camp, is again united to his brethren, and by a change of conversation of life, washes away the stain of his apostasy. But Ralph betook himself to a less strict life, from which he promised no return: nay, rather he makes terms with his flesh, and his belly cleaves to the ground.‡

Such were the obstacles which opposed themselves to the Monks of St. Mary's on leaving their old home; what they endured in settling in their new abode from inclemency of the weather, and other privations, was in its own way equally severe. But this forms a new subject, and shall be reserved for a future occasion.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, March 13.*

THE fact noticed by your Correspondent W. H., in this month's Magazine, page 257, of Lady Jersey's holding a share in the bank of Childs and Co. as a descendant of the founder of that establishment, though not unknown to me, had somehow escaped my recollection. But the seniority of

* Luke, 9, 51.

† Ps. 58, 5.

‡ Ps. 43, 25.

that bank to Snow and Co. which I, too, had believed, was positively denied to me by the late W. T. Roberts, Esq. on the testimony of his father and brother, my old and respected friends of the eminent Lombard Street firm, who assured him that the house of Snow and Co. was recognised as the oldest of the existing body of bankers, and, in that capacity, uniformly took the chair at their general meetings. This appeared to me sufficient authority for my assertion; but the matter is of easy decision. Messrs. Roberts' own establishment, dating from 1790, originally consisted of four partners, Roberts, Curtis, Hornyhold, and Were, each, singularly enough, professing a different religious creed—the Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Quaker; but the coalition was not of long endurance. From the report of Lord, then Mr. Brougham, some twenty years ago, on Charitable Bequests, it appears that the house of Hoare and Co. stood high in public confidence at the close of the seventeenth century, under William III. We have a tradition here that the family had migrated to the British Capital from Cork, where they had resided in *Hoare's Lane*, so called after them, and where they were succeeded by Messrs. Pike; but the belief rests on no firm grounds. Of our Irish private banks very few, indeed, have withstood the shock of time and events; but that of Latouche and Co. now a century in existence, still maintains its preponderance,—“first in birth, first in fame.” Personal observation and recollection would enable me to contribute some not uninteresting facts to an article, such as your Correspondent suggests, on this subject, and that, too, without confining my view of it to the United Kingdom. I own, however, that my information would rather apply to the past than to the existing state of the *profession*. For example, I know not whether the concern possessed in Coutts' bank by the Duchess of St. Alban's, has de-

volved to Miss Burdett, though I think it probably has.*

Of the Phair family, mentioned in page 266 of the same Magazine, there are several residuou members, and the paper-warehouse is still in our North-main street. The manufactory is at Milview, Glanmire, four miles from the city, and belongs to Mr. William Phair. Edward Phair, Esq. resides at Northesk, James at Brook Lodge, and others in town. The descendants of Cromwell's officers, whose names follow, Wallis, Hodder, &c. are in possession of considerable landed estates in this county, but have all conformed to the established worship, as have in general other Quaker families, the Newenhams, the Rogerses, the Morrisses, whose fortunes, however, have derived from commerce. In 1656 the Major Wallis here mentioned was appointed Mayor of Cork. During an interval of ten years the city had been ruled by military law, under a suspension of the civil jurisdiction; but in 1652 Cromwell thought it necessary to restore the local magistracy, and with this view ordered a list of the most respectable inhabitants to be transmitted to him. In a certified copy I find 38 of the name of Gold, 31 of Roche, 18 of Coppinger, with the Galways, Sarsfields, Terrys, &c. collectively amounting to 242. But nearly, if not wholly, all were disqualified by the stain of popery, and with their fellow religionists turned out of the city, instead of enjoying its honours. See Smith's Cork, vol. ii. p. 176, whence, I perceive, the major portion of your Correspondent's information is extracted.

Yours, &c. J. R.

DR. DIBDIN'S TOUR IN BELGIUM.

(Continued from Feb. p. 159.)

WE noticed in our last the many charms with which ANTWERP seemed to be invested to the eyes of our traveller, as well from associations mingled with the past, as from present positive

* The late eccentric Earl of Dundonald told me that when at school with his brother the Admiral, in the neighbourhood of London, they were usually invited, on the Saturdays, to the Messrs. Coutts', when they were sure to find the wife of the younger, Thomas, over the washing-tub, her hands in the suds, with which she bedaubed the boys. *She* died insane, and her successor, a duchess. James Coutts, the founder of the bank, I believe, and the elder brother of the late Thomas, was then (about the year 1757) alive.

beauties in painting and architecture. The population and the wealth of Antwerp have equally wasted since the beginning of the sixteenth century; and no modern painter has dared to designate the town as "*mercuriale*," as did Geroud de Leon, Doesbroch, and Vostreman, in times past. As long, however, as a bit of Rubens' colouring or a pinnacle of the cathedral remains, so long will English travellers in particular find delight in a residence at Antwerp; and if they have the good luck to take up their quarters at the *Hotel du Parc*, they will find a union of good qualities, on the score of civility, cleanliness, and moderation of charges, such as *may not* be found at other hotels.

From Antwerp, Dr. Dibdin directed his steps to Mechlin or MALINES. This city is the abode of "the Primate of all Belgium," at present, Cardinal Sterckx, a man, who has fairly won his way to the elevated situation which he occupies, by the soundness of his judgment and the amenity of his manners. His residence is almost palatial; but his income scarcely exceeds 1500*l.* The cathedral has some beautiful Gothic windows—but there is a general destitution of ornament, compared with that of Ghent.

The tower of Malines cathedral once threatened to brush the sky, and to exceed in altitude that of Antwerp, Friburg, and Strasburg: but the foundation was found unequal to the superstructure. The clock is quite at the top of the tower; which, had the latter attained its originally intended elevation, would have been well and proportionably placed. As it is, the effect is almost ludicrous. Notre Dame is another noble church, with beautiful windows. Generally speaking, the Belgian churches are of the decorative order of Gothic architecture; and occasionally display some magnificent specimens of that most beautiful of all the orders. Here are two great Roman Catholic seminaries: the one for juniors, the other for the adults and young clergymen. The archbishop was particular that Dr. Dibdin should visit both—which he did, and elicited some curious particulars at the latter. The treasures in the library will doubtless form an *illuminated chapter* in his forthcoming Tour. Malines has quite the air of

desertion compared with Antwerp and Ghent; but a long and repeated rummage among the *débris* of De Bruyan's bookselling stock, supplied our traveller with more than one drop of consolation. The whole house with its passages and bed-rooms is stuffed with books; and the publications upon the "*Pays Bas*" are at once numerous and valuable. The father (of whom there exists a clever portrait, under the designation of "*Un Bibliomane*,") has been some time dead; and the son plays the first fiddle with a dexterity truly *Paganinean*. The hotel to be particularly recommended is that of *St. Jacques*; and if it be limited, it is clean, and its proprietor civil to excess. The population of Malines is estimated at 18,000 inhabitants. The children in the streets are constantly training small birds to fly from perches and alight upon their fingers.

LOUVAIN was the next place visited by our traveller. It is full of attraction, as well from the enlarged system of education carried on here, and the head master being called "*Recteur Magnifique de l'Université*," as from associations with bygone historical events of importance. It is said never to have been taken; but this is a very questionable position. Here are books without end, of which at least 100,000 volumes belong to the library of the University, a noble locale, and a well generalised collection. At the head of the University, which comprehends scarcely fewer than 700 students, is the Abbé de Ramm; a gentleman of pleasing manners, winning aspect, and very general information. There was a gentlemanly air about him which rendered him very attractive to Dr. Dibdin; and the treasures of his private collection of MSS. and printed books placed him on the topmost branch of the bibliomaniacal tree. We understand the world is one day to be made acquainted with a mysterious episode connected with a neighbouring monastery, called *L'Abbaye du Parc*; where the ponds are fuller of carp and tench, than the library is of MSS. and printed books.

Meanwhile the lonesomeness of some of the bye streets is cheered and illumined with collections of coins and pictures. Among the former, the numismatic treasures of M. Meynaert challenge the closest attention, and

elicit the warmest applause. The owner is a widower, with an excellent ménage, and has now and then a sly bottle of old Rhenish wine, which he uncorks when he meets with a thorough going numismatist. Dr. Dibdin was

put into possession of a small catalogue of some of his greater rarities, chiefly in gold.

Of Louvain, some further particulars in our next; which, with BRUSSELS, will conclude this communication.

PAINTINGS OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, *Yarmouth, March 14.*
 THE drawing which I have now the pleasure of sending you was kindly communicated to me by the Rev. S. C. E. Neville Rolfe, of Heacham, one of the most zealous and liberal and useful investigators of the antiquities of Norfolk. It is from the pencil of Miss Esther Reeve, a lady, who, fortunately residing in his neighbourhood, has materially assisted him in his pursuits; and who, in the autumn of 1841, copied it from the original in the parish church of Sedgeford, an adjacent village in the hundred of Smithdon, in this county. The removal of a thick coat composed of many layers of whitewash, preparatory to the church being whitened afresh, then brought to light much that had lain long concealed. It was found that the greater part of the walls had been originally ornamented with paintings, which, as I have elsewhere had occasion to observe, was very commonly the case with our Norfolk ecclesiastical buildings. Fanciful designs were discovered on both sides of the nave, reaching as high as the windows of the clerestory; but neither the object nor meaning of them was to be traced. Indeed, throughout the whole church no figure could be satisfactorily ascertained, excepting this St. Christopher; and even here much was imperfect in the Saint himself, as is evident from the drawing; and the legend with which he was accompanied was so far obliterated that Miss Reeve did not attempt to copy it. A very careful tracing that I have subsequently seen allows me to say little more than that it is old English, written in lines of red and black, in letters of the time of Henry VI. But I can hardly be sure of a single word, and no guess could be hazarded as to its meaning; as a portion—certainly considerable, but it is impossible to say to what

extent,—has been cut off by the roof, which, though a subsequent erection, is itself proved to be of Catholic times, by the presence of the Saints' bell, still attached to a beam in the north aisle. Thus much, however, may be pronounced with safety, that it is not a translation of the distich which from time immemorial has been attached to the Saint, and is read at the foot of the well known plate described by Heineken, and supposed to be the earliest specimen of wood engraving that is known to exist with a date.

“ Christophori faciem die quacunq; tueris,
 Illa nempe die morte malè non morieris.”

Blomefield, in speaking (iv. p. 239) of a similar image, that appeared under the same circumstances, in 1723, in St. Giles' Church, Norwich, gives it as his opinion that “ in most churches where there was a north door this Saint was depicted over it, in as large a size as the wall would permit.” He adds that “ he was so placed, because children to be baptized were usually brought in at that entrance; alluding to the water in baptism, which brings salvation and safety to those infants, as St. Christopher did to all that he carried over the water in his life-time.” Of the tradition, however, regarding the Saint's sanatory power, as well as of the Latin lines, there are different versions. Thus Argentine, in his work *De Præstigiis Damonum*, has the following passage. “ Et cum vellet (ut qui aptè de picturis sentiunt aiunt) antiquitas picturæ equitis Georgii reges docere quæ munera deceat ferre Deo, et imagine Christophori, monstrare primum doctorem qui ore sacro populus Deum prædicat, atque inde voce Græcâ Christophorus dictus est, quod orbi Christiano prædicet, huc tamen rapuit illius imaginem vana superstitione, ut sic de eâ sentiat, Christophori sancti speciem quicumque tuetur, Illo nempe die nullo languore gravetur.”

And Sir Thomas Browne, in his *Vulgar Errors*, noticing the story of St. Christopher,—that before his martyrdom he requested of God that wherever his body was, the place should be free from pestilence, mischiefs, and infection,—adds, “and therefore his picture or portrait was usually placed in public wayes, and at the entrance of towns and churches, according to the received line, ‘Christophorum videas, postea tutus eras.’”

The Sedgeford figure is on the south wall. Its height, Mr. Rolfe informs me, is ten feet; and he thinks he has been able to discover, by some of the intervening coats of whitewash, that there once were painted over it texts of Scripture, which had been equally concealed with itself. The conjecture is highly probable; for proofs are still existing that the like practice prevailed in other churches of the county, as in those at Binham and Istead. It was the same feeling which is at the present moment commonly substituting written inscriptions for painted signs over the doors of our ale-houses: the “schoolmaster was abroad,” and a considerable part of the congregation may be supposed to have benefited by his presence; and there was no longer necessity to have recourse to what the Frenchman aptly designated, as “la langue que nous entendons tous.”

Conversant as your readers in general must naturally be, Mr. Urban, with antiquarian subjects, I still trust I shall be held excusable for calling their attention to two remarkable peculiarities in this Sedgeford St. Christopher, the cross he bears in his hand, and the triple-headed Christ. The former is altogether at variance with his legend, of which you must allow me to give a brief abstract, as necessary for the right understanding of what follows:

He was, according to “the *Legenda Aurea*,” a giant, twelve cubits high, and of proportionate strength, a man of war, who, with the restlessness peculiar to the military character, could not otherwise be satisfied than by enlisting under the banner of the greatest sovereign in the world. He accordingly entered the service of him who was commonly accounted such; but the King was a Christian, and on a

certain occasion, when the court-jester in a song made mention of the devil, he crossed himself on the face. This led to inquiries, and the result was a conviction, on the part of our Saint, that, inasmuch as it was done to avert the evil influence of the devil, the latter must necessarily be the more powerful of the two, and the more fitting master for him. To the arch-fiend he therefore attached himself; and all things went on smoothly, till one day, in a walk, they came to a cross by the road-side, at the sight of which the demon scampered over hedge and ditch, and through woods and quagmires, dragging his companion after him; nor could he for a long time be persuaded to return to the path. A second inquiry necessarily succeeded, and was met by answers equally unsatisfactory: in short, the soldier was persuaded that he had hitherto laboured in vain, and that it was Christ and Christ only he should do right in serving. Here, however, a difficulty arose; for nobody could tell him where he whom he sought was to be found. It chanced that, in his perplexity, he asked counsel of a hermit, who, at the same time that he offered to facilitate his search, prescribed, as a preliminary measure, penance and prayer. But to such a regimen the new convert decidedly objected, and is said to have returned a reply in nearly the same words that Sir Walter Scott puts in the mouth of William of Deloraine.

“Penance, father, will I none;
Prayer know I ne’er a one!”—

He possibly even added, “neither will I learn one;” so that, foiled in this, the anchorite was driven to another expedient. He inquired if he knew a certain river, which was deep and dangerous to ford; and when answered in the affirmative, he suggested that he should undertake to convey pilgrims over the stream, in doing which he would perform acceptable service to Christ, and would probably be gratified by the manifestation of the divine presence. The proposal was no sooner made than accepted; and the Saint entered upon his office, in the course of which it chanced that one night his services were required by a child. Without alarm or

suspicion, he took him as usual on his shoulders, and entered the water; but no sooner had he done so than the "waves arose with frightful swell, and broke with hideous roar," and all around portended danger; and, to add to his misery, the weight of the child increased and increased, till it was like a mountain of lead upon him. With difficulty he staggered to the shore, when having deposited his burthen he naturally inquired the cause of the extraordinary weight, no less, he said, than if he had to carry the whole world. "And such was actually the case," the child replied; "nor is it the world alone that was upon your shoulders, but all its sins likewise, and also its Creator. And, to satisfy you of the truth of what I say, fix in the ground" he subjoined, "the staff you have in your hand, and to-morrow you shall find it a palm, loaded with foliage and dates." Hence in the old wood-cuts, St. Christopher, who is frequently the subject of them, is never represented bearing a cross, as in this figure,* but constantly with the miracle already commenced by the sprouting of his staff. He is commonly also attended by the hermit, holding his lantern by the side of the river.

The other and far more essential variation lies in the three-headed figure of the infant Saviour, in which we have an obvious attempt on the part of the painter to render the holy mystery of the Trinity intelligible to the human understanding, by making it visible to the imperfect senses of the human frame. That such was his intention, neither Mr. Rolfe nor Miss Reeve, who, from being on the spot, had the best opportunities of judging, entertained the smallest doubt; and, accordingly, the latter did not hesitate to copy what she believed she saw. It is right, however, to observe that a gentleman, who visited the church a short time subsequently with the express object of investigating this point, could not satisfy himself as to the existence of more than a single head. But this may, perhaps, be accounted for by the well known liability of paintings so uncovered to fade on exposure to the

light. The personification of the trine Godhead, sometimes as here represented, and sometimes as a single head with three faces, was an early symbol and an early subject of ecclesiastical censure. In the proceedings of the Council of Trent will be found a canon expressly condemnatory of it; yet, notwithstanding, instances of such figures still occasionally occur in Catholic countries. Mr. Murray's excellent *Hand-book of Northern Italy*, p. 145, contains an allusion to one on the Riviera. Prosper Mérimée, in his Notes on Britany, makes mention of a second near Nantes: a third is seen in the great cut at the beginning and end of Capgrave's *Vita Sanctorum Angliæ*; and Sir Francis Palgrave informs me they are not unfrequent in Spain, nor, he might have added, in Missals. Mr. Hone, in his *Mysteries*, gives a most remarkable plate of an engraved one from the Salisbury Missal of 1534. Perhaps the most effective cause for their having so much disappeared of late years from the more cultivated European countries is to be sought in the more enlightened feeling of the times; for they must necessarily have been far more common two centuries ago, if we may judge by the following extract from a work of that period, entitled the *Beehive of the Romishe Church*, in which, speaking of the Catholics, it is said, "They in their churches and masse booke, doe paint the Trinitie with three faces; for our mother, the holie church, did learne that at Rome, where they were wont to paint or carve Janus with two faces. And then, further, as there is written in Johu that *there are three in Heaven which beare witness, the Father, the Worde, and the Holie Ghost, and these three are one, &c.* then, of necessitie, they must be painted with three heads, or three faces, upon one necke."

Should any of your readers, Mr. Urban, desire to enter further into this, certainly not otherwise than curious, subject, and to trace how not only the doctrine of the Trinity, but similar fanciful representations of it, are to be found in the most distant parts of the earth, they will do well to consult D'Hancarville in his *Recherches*, and my excellent friend Major Moor's *Hindoo Pantheon*, and *Oriental Frag-*

* At Hengrave, however, he is so; and the cross is surmounted by a globe.

ments. In the latter work, especially, they will find a prodigious quantity of curious matter brought together in illustration of the figures of his fifth plate. With a very different object, it may gratify them to refer to what is said upon the subject of such representations by Count Cicognara, in his *Storia della Scultura*, i. p. 287. The highly talented and highly cultivated author is loud in his reprehension of the indecency, not to say profaneness, of these personifications, which he terms "horrible chimeras, resulting from an ill-understood emblem of religion." In confirmation of his opinion, he adduces several passages from eminent writers of his own Church. Thus Father Giovanni Interian de Ayala, in his *Pictor Christianus Eruditus*, has the following passage:

"Jam supra meminimus absurdæ probris ac monstruosæ imaginis Trinitatis, ut pessimi pictores volunt, sacratissimæ; in quâ uno vultu complectuntur tres naves, tria menta, tres quoque frontes, et quinque oculos."

And Bellarmine at greater length has,

"Nec tolerandum est quoddam pictores audent ex capite suo confingere imagines Trinitatis; ut cum pingunt unum hominem cum tribus faciebus, vel unum hominem cum duobus capitibus, et in medio eorum columbam. Hæc enim monstra quædam videntur et magis offendunt deformitate suâ quàm juvant similitudine. Unde etiam ministri Hungarici in suo opere contra Trinitatem collegerunt multas formas imaginum Trinitatis, et eas, tamquam monstra quædam, accuratè depictas ridenda proponunt: eas vocant Cerberos, Geryones, Janos trifrontes, monstra, et idola; quibus certè occasione blasphemandi pictores nostri dederunt."

Yet more blameable still is what he tells upon the authority of Gerson, that there was to be seen in his time at Paris "una imagine della Vergine colla Trinità sulla pancia: veluti si tota Trinitas in Virgine Mariâ carnem assumpsisset humanam."

To return to St. Christopher,—the only other Norfolk churches where I am aware that his figure is now left us or has been recently visible, are those of Randworth, Aldeburgh, Hockering, and one of the Burnhams. He was

also discovered two years ago in that of Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth, on the Suffolk side; and my late lamented friend, Mr. Gage Rokewode, has given an engraving of him in his *History of Hengrave*, as he is still to be seen there. In all, or nearly all, of these I believe he is represented, as in the German woodcuts, as labouring with age, if not decrepit with infirmities. At Sedgeford alone he is, as described in the legend, a vigorous, powerful, giant.

I fear my letter may be considered as having already extended to an unreasonable length; but I nevertheless flatter myself that the following extract from the *Onomasticon Theologicum*, lines of considerable merit, yet very little known, may be regarded as not an unsuitable termination of it.

"Imago Christophori Polyphemæ gestantis Christum puerum per mare, pictura est hominis Christiani, et præcipuè Doctoris Evangelii, quam elegantèr his versibus expressit Stigelius.

Tu quis es? Ingenuè Christum profitantis imago,

Cui nomen puer hic quem fero dulce dedit.—
Quis puer hic? Christus.—Quæ moles tanta
gigantis,

Exigui pueri cum leve portet onus?
Omnibus, in speciem, parvus puer iste videtur,
Quo tamen est toto majus in orbe nihil;
Hinc opus est, animis ut sint et corpore
fortes,

Qui Christum populi ferre per ora volant.—
Cur tamen ingrediens tumidi per marmora
ponti,

Arborè infestas mole repellis aquas?
Per mare quod calco, perversum intellige
mundum;

Ille animis præbet seva pericla pila.
Arbore, nil aliud nisi sanctum intellige Ver-
bum,

Rebus in adversis quod pia corda regit.
Hoc etenim instructi ruimus per saxa, per
ignes,

Qui Christi meritum grande docemus opus.—
Dic tamen hoc etiam,—quid pendens mantica
tergo,

Quid sibi cum liquido pisce placenta velit?
Certa piis nunquam desuat alimenta ministris,
Quique Deo fidunt, servat alitque Deus.—
Porro quis, insignis canâ procul ille senectâ,

Præviis accensâ qui face monstrat iter?
Fax præmissa refert ventura oracula Christi,
Significat vates qui cecinerunt senex.

Hæc ades, ô hospes, tuque, ô puer optime,

Christe,

Mecum habitâ: tecum vivere, sola salus."

Yours, &c. DAWSON TURNER.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sermons on various occasions, &c. By G. W. Doane, D.D. Bishop of New Jersey.

DEAD, indeed, to every noble sentiment, to every religious feeling, to every warm and affectionate emotion of the human heart, must he be whose bosom does not beat responsively to the writer's when he reads the affecting and elegant discourses which are to be found in this volume. We hardly know a volume in the sentiments of which we more deeply sympathise; and while we respect the power of the writer, we love the character of the man. To speak of such a man as disinterested in his conduct, as raised above all worldly, selfish, and narrow views and notions, would be far too scanty a limit of our praise; it is the warmth of his attachments, the fervour and zeal of his piety, the simplicity of his manner, the affectionate kindness of his disposition, in short, the truly apostolic stamp that he bears upon his brow, that has won strongly and securely our high admiration and esteem. We said to ourselves, though we have never seen this man, we love him as a brother, and happy, indeed, the clergy who enjoy the blessing of such a Bishop, such a guide, and such a friend. But we must not let any feelings of our own take the place of matter more worthy of the reader's attention, and more interesting to him, which we may, in a brief space, collect from the volume before us; and let us begin by extracting the account of the author's visit to England in 1841. Doctor Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, urged upon the Bishop a visit to his brethren in England; and the consecration of the New Church at Leeds was considered as a fit occasion.

"Everywhere," he says, "his office of a Bishop was a passport to all hearts. Everywhere the kindred of the blood and of the faith, which binds the nations and the churches both in one, was owned and marked by tearful eyes and quivering lips. Everywhere the noble sentiment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that 'the

surest pledge of perpetual peace between the countries was to be found in their community of faith and in the closeness of their ecclesiastical intercourse,' was cheered with an enthusiasm which proved, beyond the power of words, how deeply and intensely to the English heart still clings the love of brethren and of kindred."

He then mentions the Bishops of the Church, who vied with each other in attention and respect to him, and truly, in honouring him, doing the highest honour to themselves.

"Happier hours," he adds, "than the author has thus passed, before the sacred altars and beside the happy hearths of his father-land, and most especially in that dear Christian home from which these lines are dated (*Battersea Rise*), are not permitted to man. Blessed be God for the proof which they afford, that the one heart-bond, which neither time nor distance can affect, is Catholic truth maintained in Catholic love."

The sermons in the volume are twenty in number, the charges three. In all is seen the same enlightened mind, the same fervent piety, the same brotherly affection, the same active and energetic zeal, and the same uncorrupted and undivided heart. This tribute, such as it is, is not paid by the hand of private friendship; it has not been drawn forth in the warmth of gratitude for favours received; it has not even been excited by the slightest personal acquaintance; we never beheld the Bishop's presence, nor listened to his voice; from our retirement, even our name can never reach his ears; and if it were, it would be to him as an unknown character, a sound without signification; but we are thanking him for ourselves, for the Church to which we both belong, for the whole body of his Christian brethren, for a work that must be everywhere received with delight, and perused with profit, both to the mind and to the heart. To give anything like a becoming and fit account of the contents of this volume is totally out of our power—quotation would rise on quotation, till our review approached the size of the

original; but we may observe that the subjects are leading and important, that the manner in which they are treated shows the scholar, the divine, and the orator; and that their general character is such as is admirably calculated to awaken the attention and to rouse the feelings. His hearers are warmed by the very energy of the discourse; they feel the preacher is in earnest, and that his eloquence is the effect of feeling deep and true.

"Let us (*we take a passage from the first discourse*) go hence, when we shall separate, with a firm determination, that, each in his own sphere, we will do what our hands find to do in the promotion of these noble interests. Every man can do something; there is enough for all to do. Children are to be instructed. Sinners are to be converted. Wanderers are to be reclaimed. Feeble-minded are to be encouraged. Mourners in Zion are to be consoled. Immortal souls, souls for which Christ died, are to be nurtured and made meet for Heaven. Churches must be planted. Young men must be encouraged and assisted and educated. Missionaries must be sent out and sustained. The energies of the press must be exerted. Time is wanted, money is wanted, labour is wanted, influence is wanted, mind is wanted, hearts are wanted,—we must watch, and work, and give, and strive, and pray. If we had a thousand hands all would be well exerted. If we had a thousand hearts all would be well engaged. If we had a thousand lives all would be well bestowed in the service of such a Master, in the accomplishment of such an object, in the hope of such a crown," &c.

The second discourse, "The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth," is an admirable discourse, and so are those on the Missionary spirit. In the fifth discourse the touches of a personal nature, when he was about to leave his flock for a new appointment, will be felt as the production of good feeling and good taste. The seventh sermon, "The Christian Pastor," might, we think, be published in a separate form with advantage, and would be gratefully received by the younger clergy. We must, however, reluctantly here break off any account of the doctrines so ably expounded and expressed, and give the space we have left to the extracts of some personal recollections which the author gives

of his valued friends. In the following, private friendship, warm as it is, speaks the language of the public voice, which has unanimously given to Mr. Rose the character of an excellent scholar, a zealous churchman, a learned divine, and an impressive and elegant writer. In quoting a passage from Mr. Rose's lecture on the Study of Church History, the Bishop adds,

"I cannot leave this note without the record of my never-dying love for him whose name adorns it. He was my friend and correspondent for many years, and to see him face to face was always the most golden hope of my long cherished day-dream of visiting England. The dream is realised, but not that golden hope. He entered into his rest at Florence, Dec. 22, 1838. He went for health and found immortal life. How true it is, that God is greater than our hearts, and is wont to give not only more than we deserve,—that were but little—but more than we desire. The feeling that he was not to welcome me cast a cloud upon my prospect, as I neared the old hereditary shore, which did not quite forsake me,—the living friends will not be jealous of the love which lingers among the dead, and all the enjoyments and endearments of a pilgrimage, as pure and perfect in endearment and enjoyment as heart has ever made. Was it an alleviation of the loss to find the estimate of him which I had formed beyond the Atlantic, as *sui sæculi facile princeps*, confirmed by every tongue? It was a merciful and most memorable joy to visit, at the modest vicarage of Glynde, the venerable father and the faithful widow of my friend, and to be welcomed with the heart as one most dear to their dear saint."

The character of the Rev. W. White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, must be read entire in the sermon (viii.) which is set apart to honour his memory, and will not bear the separation of parts. The xviii. discourse is one that will make a deep impression on its readers: it was preached at St. Mary's Burlington, in Advent 1839, the Sunday after the decease of Rev. B. D. Winslow, assistant to the preacher, who was rector of that church. A very interesting account, given in the sermon, of this truly excellent man, is prefaced in words that come from the inner and most sacred chambers of the heart of the preacher.

"Brethren and friends, I come before

you with a bleeding heart; the hand of God is heavy on me, with an unaccustomed and unlooked-for stroke. When I brought home the dear child, in whose affectionate bosom I had held for years a parent's place, it was in all my thoughts that he should be my fellow-helper here among you while I lived, dividing with me all the pastoral cares and doubling all the pastoral joys; and that when, in the due course of nature, he had closed my eyes, and laid my immortal portion in the dust of our sweet rural resting-place for weary travellers, I might remember, even in the paradise of God, with holy satisfaction, that my sheep were tended by a shepherd after my own heart, and might go in and out and find immortal pasture in the prudent guidance of his hand, and in the assiduous self-devotion of his faithful heart. But not so has it seemed to God. And I, whose first sad office when I came among you was to commit to earth the venerable form of him (*Rev. C. H. Wharton*) who had been your minister in holy things for generation after generation, have now been called to sepulchre the young, the lovely, the gifted, the heavenly-minded Winalow, mine own son in the faith, mine own son in the unreserving love of an adopting father's heart, and to perform for him the melancholy rites which I had looked for from his hand. I stand between two graves. I feel that the frail earth on either side is crumbling towards me. I feel that soon the narrow isthmus that sustains me now will sink beneath me. I desire to-day to speak as a poor dying man to dying men. I desire to look through his grave into mine. I desire to take you, brethren, by the hand and lead you in the path in which he walked, in the light of his serene and beautiful example, that following him together, as he has followed Christ, we may arise with him from yonder churchyard, and, through the grave and gate of death, pass to our joyful resurrection, still looking unto Jesus, the Finisher then, as he is now the Author of our faith. Grant it to us, God of our salvation, for thy mercies' sake, in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen and Amen.'

The biographical sketch which follows forms a funeral oration, coming from the fullness of the heart, and abounding in instruction and interest. The sermon (xx.) called "The Church the Fullness of Christ," preached at the consecration of the parish church at Leeds, and for which, at the request of the vicar, the rector came to England, must have been highly gratifying to its venerable audience, which

consisted of the Archbishop of York, three bishops, three hundred clergymen, and four thousand people. We beg our readers by no means to omit this beautiful discourse, and let them pause over that page in which the preacher addresses his friend Dr. Hook from the pulpit.

"Deeply and forcibly does every pulse of mine, dear friend of many years, by whose suggestion I stand here partaker of your joy, beat in accordance with your own," &c.

And now, from this discourse, we must make our parting extract.

"At every point of my delightful pilgrimage, from the time-honoured towers of Lambeth, and from that venerable prelate, whose spirit of meek wisdom and of ancient piety sits on them as a crowning charm, through all the orders of the clergy and all the laity these sentiments have met a prompt and full response. And I am now here, with my loins girt for my long voyage, to join with hand and heart in this most interesting service, with the most reverend metropolitan and the right reverend diocesan and a right reverend bishop of the sister church in Scotland, that so I may take back to my own altars the golden cord, three-stranded, of our Catholic communion. Warmly will they receive it, who work with me there, as fellow helpers of the Gospel, and fondly cherish it. Their hearts will soften and their eyes will swell, as I describe the glories of this day, at the remembrance of the days of other years. They will think of the homes which their forefathers left, the happy homes of England. They will think of the love that followed them to furnish them with spiritual pastors, and to help them to set up their humble folds. They will recount the acts and offices of bounty which refreshed the father's heart, and still refresh the children's. Above all, they will remember how, when fervent Seabury* set out on his adventure for the Cross, the Bishops of the church of Scotland heard his prayer, and sent him back with the authority and grace of the episcopate, to be the first Apostle of the West; and turning then to Lambeth, to that simple chapel, where the patriarch Whit† received that office of a Bishop, which, with divine permission, he conveyed to twenty-six, they will thank God, as I do, with an overflowing heart, that

* Consecrated in Scotland, Nov. 1784.

† Consecrated at Lambeth, Feb. 1787, by Archbishop Moore.

one in whom these noble lines are blended,* was permitted in his providence to stand to-day at their twin source, and to recombine them in this animating service,—the clearest and most powerful demonstration which this age has shown that Christ's Church everywhere is one, and Catholic truth and Catholic love still, as in other days, the bond of Christian hearts. * * * I have gone from scene to scene of highest interest and rarest beauty in this most favoured land of all the world; contemplated its arts, its industry, its wealth; enjoyed its comforts and refinements; and shared, with a full heart, counted its feats of arms and fields of the peace and happiness of its dear Christian homes. I have thought of its attainments in science and in letters. I have re-visited. I have followed through every ocean and through every sea its cross-embazoned flag, and seen that on the circuit of its empire the sun never sets: and I have asked myself instinctively whence, to so small a speck on the world's map—a sea-beleaguered island—sterile in soil, and stern in climate, Britain, cut off in ancient judgment from the world, such wealth, such glory, and such power? and the instinctive answer has returned spontaneous to my heart, 'The Lord hath blessed the house of Obed-edom and all that pertaineth unto him, because of the ark of God.' Yes! from my heart I say the strength of England is the Church of England. Your wealth, your glory, and your power is but God's blessing on your kingdom, as the home and shelter of His church," &c. &c.

There is, at p. 662, a note in which the Bishop expresses his former obligations to the late Bishop Jebb, for notice, when notice was of value, and then closes his account of the character of that most revered and beloved person.

"It was permitted to the writer, in his brief sojourn in England, to come as near to Bishop Jebb as mortal may to immortality, in the close companionship and graphic delineation of those who bear his name and knew him in the flesh; and most especially of him who was for years well nigh partaker of his life, to sit in his own chair and among his daily books, to scan his pen's last traces, to note the dear remains which reverent love so loves to cherish, to stand with dearest

friends (a day that cannot die) where his death-corse was spread, and where his dust rests with the precious dust of kindred saints, till He, who is their life, shall come again. * * * It was felt, as it was meant to be, as the most delicate, as the most gratifying compliment, when, on arriving at his Arcadian Killerton, that noble specimen of the true English Christian gentleman, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, said to the writer in his own frank way, 'Come now, and let me introduce you to *your friend's* friend!' pointing to a portrait of Alexander Knox, which adorns his library. It is for other men to follow their own taste. For myself, I may say, so far as such permission has been given to mortals—*Sit anima mea cum illis!*"

Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland. Vol. 5.

THIS volume contains the lives of Katharine Parr and of Queen Mary. Miss Strickland has written them both so as to interest the feelings; and she has collected such copious materials as to add to our previous stock of knowledge. Her acquaintance with the art of composition has improved, and her language is in general simple and appropriate. She appears to have availed herself of every source of information, printed and manuscript, and though with a natural bias in favour of the subjects of her memoirs, to have used them with fairness and impartiality. We shall extract a few passages that appeared to us worthy of notice as specimens of the justness of her observations, and the attention she has brought to her subject.

P. 26. "Few things, perhaps, tend more importantly to the elucidation of historical mysteries, than the study of *genealogies*. It is by obtaining an acquaintance with the family connections of the leading actors in any memorable æra, that we gain a clue to the secret springs of their actions, and perceive the wheel within a wheel which impelled to deeds otherwise unaccountable."

P. 152. "Queen Katharine requested Ludovicus Vives to draw up a code of instruction for the education of Mary; the works he ordered her to select as well as to avoid are too curious to omit. He points out the daughters of Sir T. More as glorious examples of the effects of a learned and virtuous female education. His rules are rigid: he implores that the young princess may read no idle books of

* In a late conversation with the venerable President of Magdalen, Dr. Routh, he spoke of ours as "the Scoto-Anglican Succession."

chivalry or romance. He renounces such compositions in Spanish as *Amadis de Gaul*, *Tirante the White*, and others burnt by the Curate in *Don Quixote*. He abjures *Lancelot de Lac*, *Paris et Vienne*, *Pierre Provençal*, and *Margalone* and the Fairy *Melusina*. In Flemish he denounces *Florice and Blanche*, and *Pyramus and Thisbe*. All these, and such as these, he classes as *libri pestiferi*, corrupting to the morals of females. In their place he desires that the young Princess Mary may read the Gospels night and morning, the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles, selected portions of the Old Testament, and the works of Cyprian, Jerome, Augustine, and Ambrose. Likewise Plato, Cicero, Seneca's Maxims, Plutarch's *Enchiridion*, the Paraphrase of Erasmus, and the *Utopia* of Sir Thomas More. Among the works of classic poets he admitted the *Pharsalia* of Lucan, the Tragedies of Seneca, with selected portions of Horace. He deemed cards, dice, and splendid dress as pestiferous as romances. He gave rules for her pronunciation of Greek and Latin, and advised that lessons from these languages should be committed to memory every day, and read over two or three times before the pupil went to bed. He recommended that the Princess should render English into Latin frequently, and likewise that she should converse with her preceptor in that language. Her Latin dictionary was to be either *Calepin* or *Perotti*. He permitted some stories for her recreation, but they were all to be purely historical, sacred, or classic. He instanced the narrative of Joseph and his brethren in the Scriptures, that of Papyrius in Aulus Gellius, and *Lucretia* in *Livy*. The well-known tale of *Griselda* is the only exception to his general exclusion of fiction," &c.

Perhaps, in the present day, it would not be easy to improve much on this selection, and we are sure the works recommended are likely to be more useful than "Velvet Cushions," or "Village Tales," or "Advice to Mothers," and other such productions.

Of Mary's private life, when single, it is said, p. 210. "In this examination of the private life of a princess so exceedingly detested by her country, whose memory is loaded with the reproaches to which every sovereign who is a party in the enactment of severe laws is liable, it is natural for a biographer (who is an active searcher after facts) to keep a vigilant scrutiny on these records in quest of the evil traits with which even the private

character of Mary has been branded. The search has been vain; these records speak only of charity, affection to her little sister, kindness to her dependents, feminine accomplishments, delicate health, generosity to her godchildren, many of whom were orphans dependent on her alms, fondness for birds—very little hunting and hawking is mentioned, and no bear-baiting. Her time seems, indeed, passed most blamelessly; if the gaming propensities above mentioned may be considered rather faults of the Court when she visited it, than faults of hers. It is certain Henry the Eighth was one of the most inveterate gamblers that ever wore a crown. No doubt the royal example was followed by his courtiers, for very high play must have taken place at the Christmas festival at the Court of Queen Jane Seymour, if the losings of the Princess Mary are calculated according to the relative value of money. * * Mary lost at cards at Richmond six angels, or 2*l.* 5*s.* directly she arrived. In six days another supply of six angels was needed. Soon after a third of 20*s.* besides 30*s.* lent her by Lady Carew, when her pocket was again emptied 'at the cards.'

Princess Mary was fond of plants, which she imported from Spain, and curious in cucumbers, which she calls *cucumbs*; and she was generous to her medical attendants, if we may judge from items, when she gave the enormous fee, as Miss Strickland calls it, of six angels for having one of her teeth drawn.

P. 299. "Mary arrived the first day at Ipswich, where she gave audience to Cecil, who had been dispatched by the council with tidings, after the departure of Arundel and Paget. Here he made such fluent excuses for all his turnings and tricks, and what he called 'pardonable lies,' that the Queen told his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bacon, that 'she really believed him to be a very honest man.' It is worthy of notice that this learned and accomplished lady, who was a Protestant of note, belonged to the Queen's bed-chamber then and afterwards, and had access to her in confidential conversation. The Queen, however, still required further explanation of some of Cecil's double dealings in the late usurpation. She moved next day to her favourite seat of Newhall, where Cecil presented her with a list of excuses, lately given entire to the world, which will remain an example of the shamelessness of a climbing statesman to all futurity."

As regards the cruelties committed under the name of religion in her reign, Miss Strickland has written

with zeal for the queen's memory, but also with due regard to historic truth. She says,

"That Mary had impressed on the minds of her judges that they were to sit as 'indifferent umpires between herself and the people.' She had no standing army to awe Protestants, no rich civil list to bribe them. By restoring the great estates of the Howards, the Percys, and many other victims of Henry VIIIth's and Edward VIth's regency; by giving back the revenues of the plundered bishoprics and the church lands possessed by the crown, she reduced herself to poverty as complete as the most enthusiastic lover of prudence could desire; but her personal expenditure was extremely economical, and she successfully struggled with poverty till her husband involved England in a French war. * * * It was in vain that Mary almost abstained from creation of peers and restored the ancient custom of annual Parliaments; the majority of the persons composing the houses of Peers and Commons were *dishonest*, indifferent to all religions, and willing to establish the most opposing rituals, so that they might retain the grasp on the accursed thing with which their very souls were corrupted—for corrupted they were, though not by the resolute Queen. The church lands with which Henry VIII. had bribed his aristocracy, titled and untitled, into co-operation with his enormities, both personal and political, had induced national depravity," &c.

On the whole, the impression of the character of the queen in Miss Strickland's book is very favourable to her, and in many respects we feel justly so. She was a great favourite with the people till she married,—her marriage was unpopular, which unpopularity the character and conduct of her husband tended to increase; she soon fell into ill health and resigned the power into his hands, and those of her privy council and advisers. To this must be added the visitation, at that time, of successive bad seasons, cold wet summers, and deficient harvests, and lastly, and to crown all, was the loss of Calais. In the pages of many histories the life of Mary is merely a gross and vulgar caricature of the truth, an ignorant libel,—an echo of common prejudice,—and Miss Strickland has come to it with a spirit of discrimination, has sifted the probable and improbable, the fictitious and the veritable; she has consulted the most au-

thentic documents, she has compared the most conflicting statements; and the result has been, that the character of the queen has been cleared of much of the darkness that clouded it, and that no future writer will venture to make use of those false colours, which political feeling, party zeal, and pseudo-religious rancour, had so long and unjustly laid upon it.

Essays on the Picturesque. By Sir Uvedale Price, edited by Sir T. D. Lauder. 8vo.

THERE are few books in our language written with more taste and elegance than the well-known *Essays on the Picturesque*. Sir U. Price was one of the most accomplished men of the last generation: he was enthusiastically fond of the beauties of art and nature, and was certainly the writer to whom we are especially indebted for an improved taste in the decoration of scenery, and the formation of natural landscape. He had noble ideas, which he had imbibed from the paintings of Titian, Poussin, and Salvator, which he carried into his own art, and gave to it a grace and dignity that it had not known before. The language, too, in which his ideas are clothed is very picturesque, forcible, and elegant; and a more engaging writer on an engaging subject, can hardly be mentioned. Sir T. Lauder would have received our grateful thanks for his new edition of these *Essays*, had the manner in which he has executed his task been approved by us; but he has commenced by loading the graceful *Essays* of his author with a heavy, lumbering, disquisition on *Taste*: a subject that can only be successfully treated by a writer of very different powers and attainments; and what makes it worse is, that it was totally unnecessary, and further that the editor's style and expression is very defective.* But, besides the incumbrance of the essay, Sir T. Lauder has interpolated the *text* of Price with his observations, thus, as it were, forcing the reader to swallow them,

* Ex. gr. "It is curious to observe how Price, in these researches, seems unwittingly to grope about the true philosophical principles of the theory of association."—Ed.

who might have passed them over if they had appeared in the shape of notes at the bottom of the page; thus, as far as he could, injuring the due effect of his author's composition. We hope to see another and different edition of this valuable work, edited on a different principle, in which an account of the author should be given, and all necessary notes and illustrations placed in their proper positions; and this pleasing task should be executed by one who was previously acquainted with the places mentioned by Price, as well as with those that have been formed in later times, and on the principles recommended by him. Had such a work fallen into Mr. Loudon's hands, and been illustrated by good engravings, it would be a delightful volume, and we are certain that the influence of its correct principles and discriminating taste, would be practically felt and followed.

The True State of the National Finances, with Remedial Suggestions. By Samuel Wells, Barrister at Law.

THIS book is dedicated, with permission, to Prince Albert, who is interested to the amount of 30,000*l.* a year in the result of the remedial suggestions; but whether he condescends to read it or no, we are sure that it will interest very deeply many who have not 300*l.* a year, and some who have not 30*l.*; for this last section we may turn to p. 108, on the Savings Banks, to see the state of security on which their property rests. The volume is compiled with care, and the materials collected with diligence. The work is divided into ten chapters, containing an account of different branches of the national income and expenditure. Under the article of the "Civil List," we see that George IV. had 845,727*l.* which was 400,000*l.* a year greater than that given to George III. On the accession of William IV. the Civil List was reduced to 510,000*l.* The present Queen has 470,000*l.* We perceive the eight Ladies of the Bedchamber have 500*l.* a year each. The eight Maids of Honour, and seven Bedchamber Women, 300*l.* a year each. The Queen's privy purse is 60,000*l.* and the expenses of her household 172,500*l.* Under the head of the

Woods and Forests, it appears that in 1786 the crown possessed 130 manors, 52,000 acres of land, 1800 houses in London, 450 houses, mills, and cottages. The value of the crown property, in Middlesex alone, is 61,024*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* a year. The gross receipt of the whole in 1841, was 482,421*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The expenditure of the crown forests is greater than the receipts, ex. gr. rec. Windsor Forests, 204*l.* 17*s.* exp. 1,657*l.* 5*s.* Whittlewood Forest, rec. 2,599*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* exp. 3,147*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* The same takes place in the woods. The pensions on this property since 1829 have amounted to the sum of 6,000*l.* a year! Well may the author say this wants thorough investigation.

King William surrendered some revenues held by George III. and IV. and had, in addition to his Civil List, only,

1. The revenues for Hanover, (about 100,000*l.*)

2. The revenues of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster.

The present Queen, of course, has lost Hanover, and in addition the Duchy of Cornwall is managed for the infant Duke, so that she has, in addition to the Civil List (385,000*l.*), only the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. The author calculates that the crown revenues given up to the nation from the accession of George III. 1760, to the end of the reign of William IV. 1837, amount to the sum of 116,784,816*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* while the amount of the Civil List for the same period, makes 69,385,031*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* being a balance in favour of the nation of 47,399,785*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* For the first year and quarter after the accession of George III. the revenues of the crown amounted to 886,381*l.* and the Civil List to 965,317*l.* The proportion between these revenues, and such provision as was settled on the sovereign instead of them, was changed every year more and more in favour of the public, and in the last year of the reign of William IV. the amount of the crown revenues was 3,449,724*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* while the Civil List granted to his Majesty was only 510,000*l.* As for the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall they are miserably mismanaged. In 1588 the Duchy of Lancaster, in revenue, was 12,050*l.* In 1840 it was only 34,704*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* thus not trebling itself during a period

of 250 years. Out of this about 12,000*l.* only seems to find its way into the pockets of majesty. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall is supposed to amount to about 30,000*l.* but with proper management it might be trebled. And on this subject there are some curious disclosures made by our author, p. 237—253, on the manner in which the Queen's territorial revenue was changed by a vote of the Parliament for a charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the first year of her accession to the throne. It appears then, that the net sums received from the three sources of revenue of the crown, are,

Woods, Forests, &c. ... 167,500*l.*
 Duchy of Lancaster 12,000*l.*
 Duchy of Cornwall..... 18,500*l.*

£198,000

The author says there is no individual who would not gladly farm the whole of these revenues at *three times the sum!*

The next point the author discusses is under the name of "Remedial Suggestions" for lightening and removing the public burdens, and paying part of the public debt. The author lays before us eight different plans, beginning with Mr. Hutchenson, and ending with himself, and including one by Burke, Cobbett, &c. The outline of Mr. *Hutchenson's* is to make a rent charge in fee of a land tax, and to charge ten per cent. on property of all kinds. *Sir John Sinclair's* is preposterous and unjust, including the sale of Gibraltar, and the seizure of church property. *Burke's* is a system of general economical reform. *Pablo Pebrer's* suggestion is to pay off 500,000,000*l.* being a tax of 9½ per cent. on property, and capital, and income, with a repeal of taxation. *Cobbett's* is to abolish all pensions, to discharge the standing army, to abolish tithes, and seize church lands and crown lands, to pay no interest on the debt, and to raise taxes to the amount of 400*l.* a year in each county, and not more. *Sir James Graham's* chief point seems to be to reduce the interest, and new-adjust the debt to the altered value of money. *Sir H. Parnell's* plan is one of great retrenchment. The author proposes, 1. a per-centage

(30 per cent.) on all annuities, interest, &c. 2. A land tax from 2*s.* to 4*s.* in the pound. Colonies to support themselves. Reduction in the army. Sale of corporation property.—Our readers will make their choice at which of these several *gates* they will prefer going through the thorny hedge of financial difficulty; in the mean time we take the opportunity, while they are deliberating, of turning our attention to p. 330, which gives a statement of Queen Anne's Bounty, by which it appears that the annual receipt of the governors in 1840, was 192,069*l.* and the disbursements 204,659*l.*; but the statement does not enable the reader to ascertain what are the actual funds at the disposal of the Corporation, or how they are applied. But we must leave all further remark on this subject, and only add that, whoever has any interest whatever in the safety of his own property, and the security of the national credit, will not fail to derive much information from this book—we do not say whether it may be of a very consoling nature, but it is as well to know the truth.

The Waldenses; or the Fall of Rora.
 By Aubrey de Vere. 1842.

THE author of this volume is a true poet, and his productions are assured proofs of his talent: not that they are without faults and imperfections, among which is a want of compression in the language, and of a more severe selection in the thoughts. Mr. Aubrey de Vere has the gift of poetical eloquence, and evidently writes with ease, as well as elegance; and so he lets the full stream of his genius pour along, rejoicing in the brightness of its waves, and the beauty of its course, without much wish to confine its redundancy. But this defeats itself. Much richness cloyes on the palate. One beautiful image defaces another in the memory, which at length is satiated with its sweet plunder; and therefore we think the copious overflowing of our modern poets is less deserving of imitation than the more discreet and sparing hand of their predecessors. How effectually does one beautiful image, one fine thought, stand erect, self-relieved from the comparative subjection to it of all

that surrounds it; while it would be weakened or lost, amid the crowd of competitors alike striving for admiration. This poetical redundancy, this eloquence overflowing its banks, is quite of modern growth; it is not to be found in those among our poets now alive who were educated in the old and classical school of Milton and Pope,—in Rogers, in Campbell, in Crabbe, &c. but it appears to have made great advances under Shelley and Byron, not to have been altogether disowned by Wordsworth, and now to have established itself as the poetical manner of the day. But to return to the present volume. We do not like the *Waldenses* so well as the shorter poems,—the subject, the characters do not much please or interest us; but in many of the short lyrical pieces, there is much gracefulness, spirit, and picturesque invention, while there is a *glazing* on the whole of faithful and pious feeling, that pervades and harmonises the entire structure of it. We can select but little, and it is of no great consequence where; let us then take where the book is open.

ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.

"A gloomy strain he sang," men say,
But sweetest song-birds love not day.
"He said that man was weak and vile,"
But tears were on his cheek the while.
"A heart diseased; a wicked will,"—
Yet O! he loved his brother still.

II.

Autumnal air, thro' all the year,
He breathed; and held it doubly dear.
He felt, as Adam might, if he
Had tasted, sole, that deathless tree,
And watched with sad, immortal eyes,
Autumnal tints in Paradise!

III.

A gentle sadness evermore,
Where'er he went, the Wanderer bore:
Thro' palace-gardens, weed o'ergrown,
He seem'd to range, and range alone:
And yet, so pure he lived from care,
Full seventy years left black his hair.

IV.

Bard, statesman, sage, he might have been,
A name from age to age, I ween;
But future things and past he saw
Obedient to the same great law.
The poor man's tomb grows out of date;
He wished to share the poor man's fate.

QUEEN BERTHA'S VIGIL.

Beside the casement of her bower,
So tall the garden pageants grew,
With every breeze each glimmering flower
Its moonlight dews waved thro'.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIX.

White in the radiance glanced the fawn,
Flitted the hare from lawn to lawn;
By close broad firs, that flecked the sheen,
And barred with black the silver green.

II.

Far off, like mighty cliffs, their shade
Over a waste of waves that cast,
The castle walls o'er wood and glade
Flung down their darkness vast.
Answering a monarch's joyous call,
Far lands kept there high festival;
There flocked the noble and the fair—
The fairest, noblest, was not there.

III.

And yet for her no flowers were blowing;
No list'ning dell or vale profound
Enjoyed her breath; for her was flowing
Nor glassy stream, nor stream of sound;
In vain the birds their raptures squander'd,
The winds that thro' her chamber wander'd,
And o'er her pillow brushed serene,
But found the place where she had been.

IV.

The moon, whose glory swell'd with light
Each lilled slope or laurelled mound,
With touch more sharp and exquisite
Defin'd one rock cross-crowned:
Like argent flames or spires of frost,
Uprose that shape of stone, embossed
With breeze-worn sculptures quaint and mild,
Of maid and angel, king and child.

V.

There on her knees the Queen was praying,
On that cold marble lean'd her breast,
Prayer after prayer devoutly saying,
With palms together press'd.
There for her lord she prayed aloud,
Prayed for her people, blind and proud,
That Heaven would chase away their night,
That God would bathe his heart in light.

We will now give a specimen of the Sonnets, and here we must break off from our pleasing engagement.

THE ALEXANDRIAN VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Beside a little humble oratory
There sat a noble lady all alone;
Over her knees a parchment lay, whereon
Her slender fingers traced our Christian story.
Old Nile flowed noiseless by: thro' vapours
dun,
A low-hung moon let forth its last faint glory
On all the dark green flats and temples hoary,
That grey and ghostly thro' the morning shone.
Theckla! mankind will ne'er forget that seal
Which, ere the night-bird stay her melody,
Raises thee daily to the Church's needs;
No doubts, no fears hast thou! thou dost not
feel
The cold damp winds of morning as they sigh,
Murmuring forlorn thro' leagues of murmuring
reefs.

XXVI.

Now, now, ye kings and rulers of the earth,
Lift up your eyes unto the hills eterne,

Whence your salvation comes. From earth's
dark urn [hearth
The great floods burst! From each ancestral
Look forth, ye bold and virtuous poor, look
forth.

The meteor signs of woes to come discern;
And whence the danger be not slow to learn;
Then greet it with loud scorn, and warlike
mirth.

The banner of the Church is ever flying!
Less than a storm avails not to unfold
The cross emblazoned there in massy gold.
Away with doubts and sadness, tears and
sighing,

It is by faith, by patience, and by dying,
That we must conquer, as our sires of old.

Philomorus; a brief examination of the
Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More.

A PLEASING and instructive little book. The author does not enter much into the *critical* part of the undertaking, but rather illustrates the poems by the history of the author, and his times. He has not mentioned that the Select Epigrams of Sir T. More were translated in Pecke's Epigrams, p. 107 to 148; nor in his account of the dispute between More and De Brie, referred to in the *Menagianna*, vol. III. p. 115-118; nor have any of the biographers of More stumbled over a passage in one of Erasmus's letters, (the one to Quirino Talescio: *Harlemensis Pensionario*.) in which he congratulates his friend that he had married a widow. "Quod viduam duxisti non est quod te pœniteat. Id malunt, qui uxorem ad usum rei domesticæ ducunt potius, quam ad voluptatem." As those who want a horse for use prefer one broke to an untamed one. Besides if she had children by her former husband, you are free from the fear lest she should become barren. Then he adds, "MORE very often has told me that if he was to marry a hundred wives, he would not have any but a virgin. 'Nul-lam ducturam nisi virginem.' Now he has an old woman who is too long a liver; for if she died he could marry a very rich and illustrious lady. 'Quæ si migrasset, potuisset ille opulentissimæ et clarissimæ femine maritus esse.'" This is a short but curious passage, for Erasmus would not have thus written had not he known More's sentiments; and thus it appears that More was not unwilling to have liberated himself from that wife, who appears not to much advantage in his biography, for the purpose of forming

a more splendid alliance. This letter of Erasmus' is dated Friburg, November, 1532; in it he after mentions that More was anxious to resign the great seal. "Morum magnis precibus a Rege impetrasse ut *Cancellarii munus* liceret deponere."

Baal Durotrigensis. A Dissertation on the Ancient Colossal Figure at Cerne, Dorsetshire, and an Attempt to illustrate the distinction between the Primal Cellæ, and the Cello-Belgæ, of Britain, with Observations on the Worship of the Serpent and that of the Sun. By John Sydenham, Author of the History of the Town and County of Poole. 8vo.

THE author of this elaborate little treatise grounds his hypothesis relative to the Cerne Giant on the idea that the island of Britain was first inhabited by a race of Celtic extraction, who followed the Ophite or Serpent worship, which had been generally diffused through all the primitive nations of the earth, and that their superstitions were superseded by the worship of Baal.

"It is curious," says Mr. Sydenham, "to trace the progress of religious corruption, the blending of system with system, as tradition became accumulated on tradition. . . . The ancient worship of the serpent, doubtless one of those deviations from the pure faith which called down the divine judgment on the Ante-diluvian world, became, subsequent to the Noachian deluge, blended with rites and ceremonies allusive to that stupendous event, and this intermixture commenced at a very early period. . . . The serpent, by the undulating nature of his progressive action, would constitute an apt emblem of the troubled waters of the deluge. Kercher, indeed, instructs us that when the ancients wished to denote the element of water, they described a serpent moving in an undulating manner." P. 20.

In confirmation of the above assertions, our author remarks that the symbols of the deluge, and of the destroying serpent, are frequently intermingled by idolatrous nations.

"The ancient Welsh triads clearly preserve the memorial of the deluge in the bursting forth of the lake of Llion, and the overwhelming the face of all lands, so that all mankind were destroyed except one man and one woman. . . . The serpent was one of the emblems of Hu the

Mighty, the diluvian deity of the Britons—in the myths of Ireland the serpent and the deluge were closely allied.”

It is well worthy of note that the wiles of the arch enemy of mankind, the serpent, not only occasioned the fall of man, but subsequently bound him in the chains of a servile and sinful superstition. The great enemy of man became his idol, and the worship of the Creator was perverted and turned aside to the propitiation of the malignant spirit,

“Who brought death into the world, and all our woe!”

The Ophite worship in the course of time met with violent opposition, by the idea which men were disposed to entertain that the host of heaven, the sun, moon, and stars, were presiding divinities. Among these the sun, of course, obtained a paramount place. Traditions of the feuds of the serpent and the sun worshippers are every where extant. “Where is the neighbourhood,” says our author, “the old inhabitants of which will not point to some dim recess as the cave of the charmed serpent.” To such traditions the author refers the tale of the dun cow slain by *Hu*, corruptly called Guy of Warwick, and says it is to be noted that some ancient metrical legends make the cow “*a fowle dragon*.” The Belgic-Celtæ Mr. Sydenham considers to have been worshippers of Baal, Bel, or El; the term was compounded in their national designation, and for El-men, or worshippers of El or Baal, we have the appellation given by the French to Germany—*Allemagne*.* As the sun worshippers, the Belgæ, established themselves in Britain, they protected, the author affirms, their territorial acquisitions by earth works or fosses.

“The Rev. Thomas Warton, an attentive observer of such matters, states, in his *History of Kiddington*, ‘that a straight line drawn northward from the southern coast of England, about Dorsetshire and Hampshire, only 30 miles into land, would cut through the curve of no fewer than seven of these boundaries, successively, circulating one beyond the other, erected

* The supposed site of a cromlech altar at Cerne retains the name of *Elstone-hill*, and near it was that of a sacred grove called *El-wood*. See p. 55.

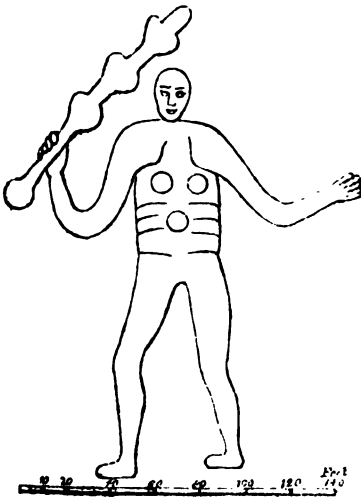
by these invaders as they gradually extended their victories, and propagated their acquisitions, over Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire.”

One of these boundaries for their victorious arms, we are told, is the well-known Wansdyke, Gwahan-dyke, the line of division beyond which their conquests extended not.

The Cerne memorial Mr. Sydenham considers to be anterior to the construction of Wansdyke, and as the Belgæ can hardly be said to have invaded Britain earlier than the sixth century before Christ, it is conjectured that this magnificent colossus was formed to commemorate a victory achieved by the Baalic tribes of the great Celtic population, somewhat more than five hundred years before Christ, and some two thousand three hundred and fifty years before our day. The western parts of Britain, under which we may include Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, were the retiring districts, on the Saxon invasions, of a population long Christianised; this is a fact supported by irrefragable evidence. The stone found on pulling down the church at Wareham, which commemorated the dedication of the building by “*Cwatug, Catocus or Cadoc*, an Armorican Briton, deputed with *Germanus Lupus*, and another of the Gaulish bishops, about the year 430, to visit the churches in Britain to withstand the Pelagian heresy,” affords another illustration of this fact. It is not likely that St. Augustine ever reached Cerne in his pastoral perambulations; but here, most probably, was a place of worship for British Christians in the earliest times of gospel ministry in Britain. The foundation of Cerne Abbey, by *Ailmar*, did not take place till about 987. The Reformation swept the monastic buildings here erected, for the greater part, away.

“The gateway, however, and the abbey barn still exist, at some distance from the site of the other buildings, being on the south-west side of the town. It is a large and remarkable structure, and well worth the attention of the visitor. It is built with alternate layers of stone and flints, chipped square, and disposed with amazing neatness and accuracy. The buttresses, window frames, and angles are of stone. In the north-east corner of the churchyard is an object of considerable

interest, a beautiful spring of water, traditionally said to have been raised by St. Augustin, by whose name it is still called. The remains of a wall surround it, said to be those of a chapel dedicated to that holy man. This well had a reputation doubtless more ancient than that of the abbey, and it was formerly called Silver Well, a name, probably, corruptly derived from the Roman times, when it might have had a somewhat similar name from the grove, (*silva*,) in the shades of which its clear waters had their source, and the foliage of which, indeed, still overshadows it. The colossal figure which forms the subject of this dissertation, and which is carved on the steep acclivity of the hill, to the north-east of the town, is an enduring record of far remote times, a memorial of an age and a people full of deep interest, but of whom nothing remains but their stupendous works, and fragments of their mystic traditions. This singular monument had excited the speculative wonder of generation after generation, and its origin and purpose had become the subject of fast corrupting legend, even at the period of the foundation of the abbey. This memorial is the outlined figure of a man of colossal dimensions, cut in the bold and precipitous escarpment of the lofty chalk hill that overlooks the town from the north-east. Though rude in its construction, it is not without indications of considerable attention to anatomical proportion, as appears more especially evident when viewed from an opposite hill.



"The figure is one hundred and eighty

feet in height, and the outline two feet in width, and the same in depth, and being cut in the white chalk, the image is a conspicuous object for a considerable distance in the several directions from which its judicious location makes it visible,* and it must have been particularly so whilst the trenches were cleared, as they were some years since, that operation being periodically performed on the lapse of a certain number of years, and the day selected for that purpose was observed as a high holiday in the town and neighbourhood." P. 11.

We heartily join with Mr. S. in the wish that this process of cleaning the lines forming this remarkable relic may be revived; and assure our antiquarian readers that they will be much pleased with the depth of reading and intelligence displayed in his endeavour to prove that this gigantic portraiture personifies the deity El, or Baal, the sun, and the triumph of his worshippers over the votaries of the serpent. There appears to us one plain objection to this idea, the total absence of any representation of the conquered serpent. Stukeley thought it was a representation of Hercules, carved by the Phœnicians. Hercules we ourselves should take it to be, clearly distinguished by the enormous club which he bears, for we cannot dismiss the indication afforded by that emblem. We might ourselves be disposed, indeed, to take a lower antiquity for this

* The dimensions of this gigantic figure are very minutely given by Hutchins as under,—whole length 180 ft., length of his foot 18 ft., breadth of his foot 8 ft., breadth of the small of the leg 8 ft., breadth of the calf 12 ft., breadth of the thigh 18 ft., length of the leg and thigh 85 ft., from the top of the thigh to the top of the head 95 ft., length of his ribs 16 ft., breadth of his shoulders 44 ft., breadth of the elbow 19 ft., length of the fingers 7 ft., breadth of the hand 13 ft., breadth of the wrist 7 ft., from the wrist to the elbow 30 ft., from the elbow to the shoulder 55 ft., length of the arm 102 ft., length of the club 120 ft., breadth of the knots of the club 24 ft., breadth of the club at other places 7 ft., length of the face 23½ ft., breadth of the face 9 ft., breadth of the chin 6 ft., breadth of the mouth 3½ ft., length of the nose 6 ft., breadth of the nose 2½ ft., diameter of the eye 2½ ft., diameter of the breasts 7 ft. (See also the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1764, p. 337.)

relic than either Mr. S. or Stukeley, and to consider it the work of the Roman legionary soldiers stationed in Dorsetshire; for there are not wanting, we believe, in Britain, other rude outlines engraved by Roman hands. We thank Mr. Sydenham for his truly ingenious essay, and leave his conjecture to the consideration of the learned.

An Encyclopedia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By Joseph Gwilt. 8vo. pp. 1089.

THERE is great merit due to an author who succeeds in conveying to his readers, in the compass of a single volume, so vast a body of information as must be necessary, in the words of the author, "to impart to the architectural student all the knowledge indispensable for the exercise of his profession." We give our meed of praise to Mr. Gwilt for the industry with which he has condensed into his pages the marrow of almost an entire library, a task not very easily performed, nor very grateful to the taste of an author, who, in so doing, must confine the flights of his own genius, and stifle many an ingenious theory, in the compilation of a work for which, when finished, he feels "he can only claim originality for the form and arrangement of his subject."

We fear the opening passage of the preface is liable to some misconception; true it is "that the arts are founded upon principles unsusceptible of change; and while we acknowledge that fashion may,—indeed, often does,—change the prevailing taste of the day, that first principles remain the same, and that after seasons of *extravagance* and *bizarrierie* a recurrence to sound taste is equally certain." The author, however, leaves us to seek for those first principles, and to discover where that sound taste exists, the recurrence to which the author seems to expect so confidently.

In the short compass of our own experience we have witnessed the universal prevalence of a dull, tasteless style of architecture, appearing more like the production of the artisan than the invention of the architect. We have seen columns and capitals, windows and doors, determined by modules and diameters, manufactured in exact facsimile, and copied from a thousand-

times repeated engraving to be found in every book of architecture published during the last century. To this has succeeded the restoration of the Greek orders, and the consequent extinguishment of the Tuscan and composite fictions. The architect has in consequence been obliged to discard his ancient stilts, and adding a poor Doric, or a meagre Ionic, to his scanty store, promised to rival the works of Athens or Corinth. Still there are some architects who, fond of old paths, determine to retain their favorite five orders, with their pedestals, and entablatures, and proportions, according to the modern Italian school, and such practitioners will, without doubt, rejoice in finding in Mr. Gwilt an advocate in favor of the theory, that in these dull pieces of formality are the fixed principles of sound taste to be found. We judge this to be the fact as we find the old orders given in full, while of the Greek examples only the Parthenon and the Temple on the Ilyssus are shewn as models of the Doric and Ionic, the latter being the stock Ionic of the architects of our day. Following the same guides, we have arcades, and doors, and windows, with compass pediments, and angular pediments, plain, rusticated, and Venetian windows, all very good in their way, but, as they have pretty generally fallen into disuse, are certainly to be rather avoided than used by the architect who seeks for the merit of originality, and who would now be expected to recur to genuine antique examples, instead of the works of Scamozzi, or Chambers, or Kent, or Colin Campbell, or even Palladio or Jones. As examples of the architecture of modern Italy, we may expect to meet with them in a book professing to hold the character of an Encyclopedia, but from the prominent situation which they hold in the present work, they appear to be held up as models of sound taste and evidences of the existence of those first principles which it must be the aim of the architectural student to discover, and not as mere links in the chain of the history of the art.

The volume commences with an historical account of the various modes and styles of architecture, ranging from the earliest known examples to the present day, and comprising every

variety of construction, from the dwelling excavated in the rock and the hut built up with logs, to the halls and palaces of an enlightened and luxurious period. Each style of architecture is illustrated by woodcuts, representing its most striking and characteristic features, as well as views of the principal buildings which still exist.

A tabular view of the foundation of the English cathedrals and their founders, is appended to the essay on pointed or Gothic Architecture, and the historical sketch is brought down to the dull and tasteless designs of the last century, with which it closes.

Book II. is dedicated to the Theory of Architecture, and treats largely on arithmetic and algebra, geometry, conic sections, and mechanics, with sections on arches, walls, the materials used in building, and other subjects connected with construction. The principal statutes relating to building, are, with tables for valuation, given in an appendix. The technical terms used in the profession are given in a glossary in alphabetical order, with a list of the principal architects known in history, and their chief works. Such are the contents of the volume, the enumeration of which is sufficient to shew that it contains much information of great value to the architectural student.

We must, before we close, own that we feel disappointed at that portion of the introduction which treats of Saxon architecture. Following Ducarel and King, and omitting to notice the recent discoveries which have been made, and the extended knowledge of the state of the ancient architecture of this country which has been acquired since the writings of these authors, we find Mr. Gwilt, in his catalogue of Saxon structures, perpetuating the long discarded idea of certain buildings being Saxon, which our better knowledge has shewn us to belong to a very late period of the Norman mode. Where is the writer on English architecture who would now produce Stewkeley, or Barfreston, or Oxford Cathedral, or Tewkesbury, or Colchester with its intersecting arches, as examples of Saxon structures? or follow King's long exploded classification of the assumed buildings of the Saxon era? At the same time the discoveries of the very rude and singular

class of buildings shewing what is styled the "long and short masonry," are passed over without notice. This discrepancy appears only in the historical portion of the work, for the ancient styles of this country are not treated architecturally; still, as a correct knowledge of their history is now so easily attainable, we cannot pardon a reference to stale and long-forgotten theories on the subject, when a correct knowledge of it was so easily to be attained.

Episcopacy and Presbytery. By the Rev. A. Boyd, A.M.

MR. Boyd informs us that this volume is the *second* of a controversy which has subsisted between four Ministers of the Presbyterian communion and himself; and that it is written partly to exhibit the Church of England as an Apostolic institution, and partly in reply to one of the most *offensively aggressive works which have ever issued from the camp of her foes—the last production of the four Ministers adverted to*, called "Plea for Presbytery, by Ministers of the General Synod of Ulster." This production, it appears, was directed against a book of Mr. Boyd's published two years since, and with the further object of reviving the slumbering prejudices of the Irish dissenters against the Church; and Mr. Boyd has considered himself called on to answer it. He also observes, (Pref. vi.)

"That the controversy has ceased to be the conflict of individuals, and become the strife of denominations. For the work of his opponents is the recognised expression of the mind of the whole Presbyterian community in Ireland; for, at the meeting of the General Synod of that body in 1840, the 'Plea for Presbytery,' by a general vote, received the sanction of that Assembly."

The eulogiums bestowed on it were unanimous: it received the endorsement of every minister and elder who assisted at the passing of the vote; and, therefore, that body stands publicly and officially committed to it.

"The prominent feature," Mr. Boyd says, "of the Plea for Presbytery, is the spirit of inveterate hostility to the Church which pervades it. There is not a point on which the Church is supposed to be vulnerable, on which she is

not therein assailed in her constitution, her government, her orders, her services, and her communions; the police reports have been examined, to prove the inferior morality of episcopalian to dissenting districts; the prison records searched for instances of her despotism; the public papers for cases of misused patronage; personalities have been directed against her living ministers, calumnies revived against the departed; and all this done in a tone and temper which indicates how grateful was the occupation to the occupier. And this work it is, which the General Assembly of Ireland has adopted; the position assumed in that act cannot be mistaken; nor can the members of the Anglican church in other countries see, in the placing of that vote of approval on the minutes of that body, anything but a declaration of war against the Church."

The author adds this judicious and, as we think, most correct opinion on the subject under discussion.

"On the subject of the present controversy, the mind of man in general has been long in arriving at it. Perhaps I should say, it has been slow to retrace its errors; but it is making steady progress to it. Experience is fast proving that Dissent, with all its excitements and enthusiasm, does not contain *that consolidating power, without which the fabric of religion must fall asunder*. It has retained for the *most part doctrinal truths, without retaining Apostolic order*; and therefore is the Church stripped of her efficacy, and comfort; but, if Religion lasts, this state of things cannot last; the world, wearied of disorder, will look round for the means of procuring unity; and, in so doing, what can they consult but Scripture and antiquity? and under what ecclesiastical system can they take shelter, but that which stands before them, recommended by their united voices?"

The author has divided his work into twelve chapters, in which the constitution of the Church is supported affirmatively; and the objections of Presbyterianism examined and refuted. The main points considered are, the constitution of the ministry, and the divine institute of episcopacy, — the Apostolic succession, — the government of the Church, — the relation of Church and State, — and the prescribed public services of the Church. Although we cannot enter into an analysis of his arguments, or a discussion of the subjects treated on, being far too extensive for any space we could afford,

yet we must express our entire satisfaction with the manner in which he advances and supports the claims of the Church, and refutes what certainly we must call in many cases the very unfair and sophistical arguments of his opponents. We would recommend the whole of the chapter on "the constitution of the ministry and presbyterian theory examined," and particularly that part on *Ordination*. We also should wish the chapter on *Lay Eldership* to be carefully read; and *the Monarch's Headship*. We think, also, the author's reasoning under the head of *Public Services*, and *Prescript Forms of Prayer*, to be unusually strong and satisfactory.

Letters on the Analogia Linguae Graecae, &c. which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1832. By James Tate, M.A. the Head Master of the Grammar School, Richmond. Reprinted 1843.

These letters, which appeared in our Magazine about ten years since, can scarcely be forgotten by our learned readers, who must have been impressed with the acuteness and justice of the reasonings; to them, as to others, the subject under discussion is well known, and need not be formally stated by us. The theory raised by the ingenuity and learning of very eminent scholars relating to the formation of the Greek language, has been gradually giving way, and has at length received a very severe blow from the observations of Mr. Tate. Yet though the theory of Greek Etymology, raised by Hemsterhuis and his illustrious pupil Valckenaer, as a comprehensive system including the entire formation of the language, has been found on examination defective and unable to carry out its own principles, yet the observation made by Mr. Tate at p. iv. is most worthy of attention.

"Let me premise, that none of the lines of etymology ever proposed have been destitute of some foundation in fact, and some probability from the reason of the thing; or they would never have found acceptance at all. The fault has lain in claiming for certain influential causes too large a per-centage of the effect, and little short of the whole hundred; when in the mixed multitude of words of which the sum total in the given language consists,

some share more or less would be unquestionably theirs."

There is also another passage which we wish to quote, relating to the argument, at p. 9.

"But in dealing with names of the very highest character for talent and erudition, the strictest attention ought to be observed in paying honour, at all events in doing justice, to their memory. Let it be granted then that Hemsterhuis, Valckenaer, and Lennep did not in their day discern or suspect that analysis of the verb and the noun into constituent parts, separately significant, which at this time, wherever it is clearly proposed, seems to meet with ready acceptance; and let it be conceded of course, that *their* doctrine of analogy, while it displayed similar forms only, without tracing the different significations involved, could not purposely offend against the principles of a deeper knowledge, which except at a remote distance they did not perhaps contemplate at all.

"Let this concession, then, be largely and liberally and respectfully made. Still, however, to the great purpose of establishing and extending true science, it is our duty to sacrifice every other consideration. And let a solemn protest against their splendid and plausible doctrine on this ground be entered; that whatever elegant fancies as to *external forms* it conveyed, yet being drawn merely from a view of the Greek language on its *surface* (as seen in Xenophon, for instance), it never can produce any real insight into the *essential structure* of that tongue, the only adequate object of critical inquiry."

Fully satisfied of the irresistible soundness of this observation, it is curious to reflect on the different views of the subject taken by scholars some years since, and to listen to one of the most eminent among ourselves delivering his opinion in the following words:—"The *well-directed* labours of Hemsterhuis, Valckenaer, Damm, and Lennep," observes Mr. P. Knight in his Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet, "and *after them* of Villoison and Lord Monbodo, have *dispelled the clouds of grammatical figures* that obscured the most important part of the Greek tongue. Those who wish to know the progress and detail of those great discoveries, will consult the printed works of these learned persons, particularly the *Analogia Græca of Lennep*." We may add, in conclusion, that some observations on this last mentioned

work may be found in *Lutæ Præf. ad Catulli Eleg.* ed. Valckenaer, p. 34. Heyne Gotting. Anzleg. 1791, p. 578, and Beddoes on *Demonstrative Evidence*, p. 142, 162. We do not know who wrote the article in the *Quarterly Review*, No. xlv. p. 322, but he justly observed—"Ev. Scheide, the editor of Lennep, has gambolled into Etymology, at a most surprising rate."—We beg leave to recommend this clear and able little work of Mr. Tate's to the attention of scholars and students—"ut notior fieret, cum digna esset."

Notices, Historical and Antiquarian, of the Castle and Priory at Castleacre, in the county of Norfolk. By the Rev. J. H. Bloom, B.A. Vicar of Castleacre. Royal 8vo. pp. xvi. 312.

THIS is a very handsome volume, finely printed, finely embellished, and somewhat too finely written. The author has enjoyed the advantages of an easy style, taste for art, much leisure, and a residence upon the spot: on the other hand, he has wanted facilities for research, the appliances of books and records, and the habit of criticism which previous investigations might have produced. In consequence, his historical chapters are composed of common-place statements, gleaned from former authors, and strung together with reflections more florid than profound. These it is unnecessary to criticise further. We will only remark that the alliances of the second and third Earls Warren might have been found in Watson's History of the family, and in many other works; and that we think the author would fail in discovering any record in which Hameline the first Earl of the second race uses the surname of Plantagenet, or any in which it is borne by his grandson John. Hameline, who is delicately described by Mr. Bloom as "a member of the illustrious house of Anjou, and nearly connected with the reigning sovereign," was a base brother of King Henry the Second; but we know of no proof that the surname of Geoffrey Plantagenet descended either to his legitimate or illegitimate issue. King Henry bore the surname of Curtmantle, and Hameline took that of the house of Warren, together with its heiress.

At p. 53, a Royal Visit to Castleacre is thus noticed :

"In the early part of the year 1297, when De Warrene had retreated for a short period to the peaceful and domestic retirement of his own loved castle of Acre, leaving everything in Scotland, to all appearance, in a condition of quiet subjection, Edward, in additional proof of the esteem he entertained for his faithful baron * [earl], honoured him with a personal visit, attended by the most distinguished members of his court, and sojourned for the space of three weeks in the ancestral stronghold of the proud and opulent De Warrennes. Then did its massy walls ring with the shout of joy and revelry, its stately halls," &c. &c.

It would have been more satisfactory if the writer had stated the authority upon which he founded this glittering picture of feudal hospitality ; but as a date is given we suppose we must not uncharitably attribute it to pure imagination. It cannot be overlooked, however, by any but the resident pastor of Castleacre, that these potent Earls had other residences beside their Norfolk castle, nor do we imagine that it was their principal residence, as he appears to regard it. The castle of Lewes, in Sussex, has, we think, a better claim to this distinction ; and the castle of Reigate must be deemed their *caput comitatus*, for, though usually called by their surname, they were in fact Earls of Surrey.

But we turn to the more successful features of Mr. Bloom's work, which are full and accurate descriptions of the ruins of the castle and priory of Acre, accompanied by a large number of illustrations, some of them etched in a very pleasing manner, and the others very beautifully engraved on

wood. These will recommend his volume as a guide to the visitor, and as an acquisition to the library among works illustrative of architectural antiquities.

The supposed date of the foundation of the Priory, etched at p. 125, we scarcely know what to say to ; but, were it as plain as it is ambiguous, we could not assent to our author's conclusion that it would be alone sufficient to teach us "that the foundation of the Priory of Acre took place A. D. 1084." It is impressed on the plaster in this fashion :

I
4 x 8
0

Of these characters the 4 has certainly (in the etching) the appearance of the Arabic numeral ; the others are doubtful, for the 8 is merely two dots ; and the 0 one *. The inscription might yet have remained without an interpreter, had it not been decyphered by "the ready acumen of Dr. Murray, the present excellent Bishop of Rochester ;" who adopted what may fairly be called a circuitous reading—viz. 1084. But, if this inscription is to be considered as exhibiting the actual date of its impression, it would certainly have been safer to have read it either 1408, 1480, or 1804, as, whatever may be the antiquity of the partial use of Arabic numerals in Europe, we believe they were utterly unknown in 1084.

One other remark, and we have done. In p. 290 Mr. Bloom claims the former existence of an excellent artist in stained glass at Castleacre, from this fragment of an inscription remaining in one of the windows of the church :

— C O N S T R U C T O R E F E C I T .

but we cannot accept this for such "indisputable proof" of a native artist as he imagines. We must remind him of the old adage, *Qui facit per alium*, &c. and we can assure him that no form is more frequent in inscriptions on painted windows than this, *Hanc fenestram Joh'es vicarius de Castleacre fecit fieri*.

* Sir Edw. Lytton Bulwer, following a passage of Hume, has entitled his last novel "The Last of the Barons," his hero being the King-making EARL of Warwick. But in this term he speaks the language of Hume only, not of the time he professes to illustrate. The Barons of England were, indeed, a powerful class ; but the Earls of England were another class, not only of more exalted rank, but of far greater political power, in proportion as they were men of wider domains and more numerous feudal adherents.

View and Details of St. Giles's Church, Oxford. By James Park Harrison, B.A. Christ Church. Folio.
Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford. Pt. I. Deanery of Bicester. 8vo.

THE above are two further publications of the Oxford Architectural Society. The first is a continuation of their views of churches remarkable for their architectural features, and intended as models of ecclesiastical design. Fourteen engravings in lithography exhibit in detail the architecture, plan, and arrangement of St. Giles's church, and the general effect of the structure is shewn in a perspective view.

The superior excellence of the details of this church renders it a very fitting subject to be chosen as a model. The general character of the architecture is early-English, but the east window of the south chancel is a very complete example of a Decorated window suitable to a parish church, and as such it is given at large, with sections and measurements. The very curious belfry window, exhibiting the infancy of tracery, would serve as an useful example for a small chapel. In short there is quite sufficient in this church to furnish the architect with models for any new church he may be required to erect, and we wish we could see that those members of the profession who are entrusted, either with the reparation of an old edifice or the construction of a new one, would avail themselves of the means so readily brought before their notice.

The plates are accompanied with an historical and architectural view of the structure, which is equally satisfactory with the embellishments.

THE GUIDE, as it is modestly styled, is intended to assist the junior members of the Society in the study of Gothic architecture. It consists of a series of notices of the various churches in the Deanery of Bicester, in which whatever is worthy of notice is set down, and in many instances illustrated by engravings. A general view of the churches which are remarkable for their architecture is given, and to the description is appended a brief historical notice of the structure. The

authors of this portion of the Guide are Mr. J. Henry Parker and Mr. William Grey, of Magdalen Hall, "who visited all the churches together, and generally one took notes of them while the other made sketches of the most interesting features." The remarks are therefore the more valuable, as they are original and made on the spot.

We extract a few of the most striking particulars.

Charlton-on-Otmoor. The most interesting feature in this church is the rood loft, which is a very fine and perfect specimen; it is of richly carved oak, with the original painting and gilding of the time of Henry VII. or VIII. On this rood loft a garland is placed, from immemorial custom, upon May day, strung upon a wooden cross, which remains in the position of the ancient Holy Rood until the following year, when the flowers and evergreens are again renewed." p. 11.

A woodcut of this beautiful rood loft, with its cross and garland, is given, which also shews the ancient open seats in the church. As an example of one of the few ancient churches which have suffered but little from modern innovation or fanatical violence, this view is very pleasing.

Caversfield. A small church or chapel, coated over with rough calx, having an antique appearance. Plan simple oblong, without aisles. Tower, at the west end, has a *gable roof*, no buttress; on the north and south sides a strong course of rude character. On the ground floor are small windows, of the character supposed to be Saxon, widely splayed outside and inside, with a very small opening in the middle of a very thick wall." p. 31.

This curious church has been hitherto unknown to the architect.

Hampton Poges. In this church is a capital of a singular character; it is composed of four demi knights in armour, with arms entwined, supporting in the manner of corbels the archivolt mouldings. A more highly decorated example of this sort of capital is to be found in Bloxham church in this county, and is engraved in Skelton's Illustrations. We do not recollect to have met with any other example."

This publication is creditable to the society and the authors, and we hope it will be extended sufficiently to embrace every church in the county.

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The success which has attended the operations of the Camden Society, and other undertakings pursuing the same plan, but more limited in their range, has led to the formation of a Society for the publication of Archæological, Historical, and Biographical Materials connected with the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Chester; adopting the same amount of yearly subscription of 1l. which has

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ÆLFRIC SOCIETY.

The first volume of the series of works to be published by the Ælfric Society has at length appeared, and consists of the commencement of the Collection of Anglo-Saxon Homilies. The part now issued contains the first portion of the Homilies of Ælfric, edited and translated by Mr. Thorpe. A second part will be issued in May; and the Subscribers will shortly receive the first portion of the Vercelli Poetry, comprising the Legend of Andrew, edited and translated by Mr. Kemble. The number of Members has so rapidly increased, as to render it no longer doubtful that the Society will be enabled to carry out, to the fullest extent, its great object of perpetuating the literary remains of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers.

THE PARKER SOCIETY.

The number of Members who have joined this Society's subscription for the

present year considerably exceeds six thousand.

The deliveries of books to the original Members since January last has been as follows:—The Works of Bishop Pilkington and R. Hutchinson (those of Bishop Ridley and Archbishop Sandys having been previously delivered), in return for the subscription for the year 1841. Also, the Examinations and Writings of Archdeacon Philpot; Christian Prayers and Meditations; and the Letters of Bishop Jewel and others, from the Archives of Zurich, on account of 1842. The Works of Archbishop Grindall, and the Early Writings of the Rev. Thomas Becon, are in the press, and will also be delivered in return for the subscriptions of 1842.

The reprints of Sandys, Pilkington, and Hutchinson, have been completed, and that of Ridley is now in the press. Members of 1842 may have these four volumes of reprints for *l.* 12s.

The following works are in a state of forwardness:—Documents of the Reign of King Edward VI., including the two Liturgies, Articles, &c.; the Catechisms of Rev. Thomas Becon; Fulke's Defence of the English Translations of the Bible; Early Writings of Bishop Hooper; Writings of Archbishop Cranmer. Four volumes of these, at least, as circumstances may allow, will be delivered in return for the subscription of 1843. Each volume forms a separate publication.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 10. At the annual meeting, Lord Wrottesley, President, in the chair, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. F. Baily for his persevering and skilful management of, and complete success in, the repetition of the Cavendish experiment. The 14th volume of the Society's Memoirs is wholly devoted to an account of this experiment. Its object is, to determine the mean density of the earth. From seventeen experiments, Cavendish in 1797 deduced 5.45; and from fifty-seven, M. Reich of Freiberg, in 1836, 5.44, for the mean density of the earth. The experiments of Mr. Baily were commenced in Oct. 1838, and were continued until May 1842. The Government in 1837 granted 500*l.* for the purpose: 400*l.* has been expended in the actual experiment; and the remaining 100*l.*, with the sanction of the present Government, is to be applied in part payment of the expense of printing the results. The mean of all the experiments gives 5.675 as the mean density of the earth, with a probable error of .004. The President said, "We may confidently assert that this important element of the physical part of astronomy is

settled within very narrow limits." The getting rid of the anomalies of the torsion-pendulum has added to the distinguished character of the result; and for this, science is indebted to Prof. Forbes, who suggested that the radiation of heat from the large masses might, when they were brought up close to the torsion-box or case of the pendulum, affect the inside of the case; and recommended that the outside of the case, and the masses themselves, should be gilt. In compliance, precautions were taken, and the anomalies were substantially removed.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, F. Baily, esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, G. B. Airy, esq., A. De Morgan, esq., Rev. G. Fisher, Lord Wrottesley; *Treasurer*, G. Bishop, esq.; *Secretaries*, T. Galloway, esq., Rev. R. Main; *Foreign Secretary*, Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N.; *Council*, S. H. Christie, esq., Rev. W. R. Dawes, T. Jones, esq., J. Lee, esq., Capt. W. Ramsay, R.N., E. Riddle, esq., R. W. Rothman, esq., Rev. R. Sheepshanks, Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N., C. B. Viguoles, esq.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 14. The Anniversary Meeting was held, Lord Robert Grosvenor, President, in the chair. From the annual report, it appeared that the society has now 65 contributing members, 59 associates in foreign parts, and 10 honorary members. The secretary read two short papers from Mr. J. H. Meverly: 1. "On a grand display of meteors, with an accompanying aurora borealis, on the night of August 9, 1842." 2. "A representation of two solar haloes, a large intersecting circle, five inverted arches, and five parhelia, about the sun, on the 12th July, 1842." The treasurer, in his annual address, gave an epitome of meteorology; shewing, at the same time, the great amount of good arising to every student of natural phenomena. He called upon medical men especially to watch minutely the diseases incident to the human frame in connexion with the various changes of the weather, as being one of the most beneficial results arising from the study of aerial phenomena. This appeal to the medical gentlemen was followed by a list of queries.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting was held on the 17th Feb. when Mr. Warburton was elected President, and, for *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Buckland, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Greenough, and Mr. John Taylor;—*Secretaries*, Mr. R. A. C. Auctan, and Mr. W. J. Hamilton, M.P.; *Foreign Secretary*, Sir H. T. De la Beche; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. L. Prevost.

The Wollaston Medals have this year been adjudicated to MM. Duffénoy and

Elie de Beaumont, for their Geological map of France; and the balance of the Wollaston fund is assigned to promote the publication of Mr. Morris's tabular work on Organic Remains.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 15. The Anniversary Meeting of the society was held, the Marquess of Lansdowne, President, in the chair. The annual report gave a favourable view of the progress of the society, and expressed the gratification of the council upon the importance to which statistics are attaining in society and in legislation. The collection of statistical data by the public departments has led the council to make the society the depository of all the statistical information that was accessible; and they therefore limited their expenditure on original inquiries to grants to the education and hospital statistics committees, both of which have been active during the past year; the former having inquired into the state of education in nearly the whole of London and Westminster, and the latter having now succeeded in obtaining complete returns from all the principal London hospitals of the patients within their wards; and a method of registration has been adopted in a large majority of the hospitals, by which the collection of very valuable data for the solution of many questions of great scientific importance will be attained. An original inquiry has been made into the condition of the working classes in St. George's, Hanover Square, at the expense of Lord Sandon, and under the direction of Mr. Weld; and the results, which have been published, have led to a similar inquiry being undertaken with respect to the tenantry of the Duke of Bedford. The library has received many valuable accessions of statistical works during the past year; and the visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert, patron of the society, to one of the evening meetings,

together with the increased attendance of members, was a subject of congratulation.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers and members of the council for the ensuing year:

President, Lord Ashley, M.P.; *Treasurer*, G. R. Porter, esq., F.R.S.; *Honorary Secretaries*, W. A. Guy, esq., M.D., J. Fletcher, esq., W. D. Oswald, esq.; *Secretary*, C. R. Weld, esq.; *Council*, C. Ansell, esq., Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., Rt. Hon. S. Bourne, Dr. Bowring, Dr. J. Clendinning, G. Coode, esq., Viscount Ebrington, Rev. E. W. Edgehill, W. Farr, esq., F. H. Goldsmid, esq., H. Hallam, esq., J. Heywood, esq., R. Hill, esq., Sir C. Lemon, Dr. N. Lister, Earl Lovelace, H. Merivale, esq., Lord Montague, Rev. W. Russell, Viscount Sandon, Lieut.-Col. Sykes, T. Tooke, esq., S. Tremenhare, esq., Major A. M. Tulloch, J. Whishaw, esq., J. Wilson, esq.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The Report of the Directors of this Institution, read at the sixth Annual Meeting on the 9th of March, shows a considerable increase in the members during the past year. The funded capital already amounts to 11,773*l*. In order to carry out more fully the intention of the projectors, it was proposed by the President that a separate and distinct fund should be raised, for the purpose of forming a new society, to be called "The Booksellers' Retreat Association," which should have for its object the building of some small habitations in a healthy situation, for the reception of such aged and infirm members, or their widows, as may require a house to live in, in addition to the annuity granted by "The Booksellers' Provident Institution." This was so well responded to by the members present, that a subscription was immediately entered into, the President, Mr. Orme, commencing with 100 guineas, and followed by Mr. Nisbet, Mr. E. Hodgson, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Green, with 50 guineas each, besides others for smaller sums, amounting together to about 500*l*.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 8. A paper was read by the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, on the Principles of Beauty, Harmony, and Proportion in Gothic Architecture, with reference to the theories of Mr. Warren and Mr. Billings. After a very interesting essay, he concluded by strongly recommending the members of the Society to collect the measurements of Gothic Churches whenever they have an oppor-

tunity, as the test by which the truth of all theories must be tried; and in measuring not to forget the thickness of the walls, which is sometimes an important element in the calculation of proportions. The Chairman also recommended the members to follow this advice without binding themselves to any particular theory; and suggested, that to make a rough ground-plan of a church and mark the measurements upon it, is the most convenient

mode of proceeding to carry out this advice.

Feb. 22. Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, presented some pen-and-ink sketches of Milton Church, Northamptonshire. It is in the Decorated style. The lower part of the tower is square, the upper part octagonal and much smaller, from which rises a dwarf crocketed spire. At the east end of the south aisle is an elegant wheel window, set in a square, with the spandrels open and foliated. In the north aisle is a window of flamboyant character. The pillars of the nave are remarkably light and tall.

The Chairman, the Master of University College, called attention to the casts of some very beautiful early-English sculpture from Lincoln Cathedral, lately received, and pointed out some of the distinctions between this carving of the best period, and that of after ages, as well as modern imitations, in which the boldness and spirit of the early sculpture is generally frittered away and lost, by the too great minuteness of the carver, and that beautiful roundness of the edges which is observed in all the old work is also lost in modern imitation. He took the opportunity of mentioning Mr. Brathwaite's invention of carving in oak by means of iron moulds burnt in, and then cleared with the chisel, the effect of which is in many cases so good that it is hardly possible to detect it from old work, and he thought this invention stood on very different ground from any sort of composition, as we here have the solid oak, only worked by a less expensive process than if done entirely by hand. Mr. Sewell observed that, as under-cutting cannot be produced by this process, much of the beautiful effect of light and shade in the old work is necessarily lost. The Earl of Dunraven has had a great deal of very good oak-carving executed by the peasantry on his estate in Ireland, whom he had trained and taught for the purpose under an efficient clerk of the works. Mr. Sewell much preferred this method to the employment of machinery, and as one advantage pointed out the much greater variety of patterns that can be obtained by hand over any moulds.

The Rev. W. L. Hussey, of Christ Church, presented the impression of a brass from Stanford Dingley church, in Berks, near Reading, with the following curious inscription:—

Subjacet hoc lapide Mergret Dyneley tumulata,
Quondam Will'mi Dyneley conjux vocitata
Armigeri Regis, modo vermibus esca parata :
M. d'ni, C quater, quater X, quater I, cadit illa
Romani festo, Jesus ergo sui memor esto.

Some difficulty arises in determining the date here given, from the fact of there being two SS. Romanus in the English Calendar before the Reformation, one commemorated on the 9th of August, the other on the 23rd of October. It seems most likely that the 9th of August is the day mentioned in the inscription, because there is evidently a connection in the writer's mind between the words "*cadit illa Romani festo,*" and "*Jesus ergo sui memor esto.*" As the service for the festival of the *name of Jesus* (Aug. 7th) was repeated during the whole of the octave, and consequently on St. Romanus's day, the memory of Romanus would thus be associated from time to time with the name of our Lord. It does not therefore seem too much to suppose that the writer of the epitaph might connect the memory of a person who died on St. Romanus's day with that of Romanus, and the name of St. Romanus with that of our Lord, and then call on our Lord to remember the deceased, *on the ground of her having died on St. Romanus's day.*

The President of Trinity presented a ground-plan of Garsington Church, which he had made in pursuance of the recommendation of the Chairman of the last meeting, and hoped others would follow the example.

The Chairman mentioned that some of Mr. Rickman's sketches of the tracery of windows have been etched by a member of the Society, and are now published on single sheets, each containing from eight to twelve window-heads, and the series will be continued if these are found useful.

March 8. Professor Hussey called the attention of the meeting to Malchair's engraving of Canterbury Gate, Oxford, before it was rebuilt in the present form in 1778, as a scarce and valuable print, and gave some account of Mr. Malchair and his engravings of old buildings in Oxford.

The Rev. J. A. Hessey, of St. John's College, made some observations on the drawings of a wooden altar, designed by J. M. Derick, esq. as affording a useful medium between the very elaborate and expensive stone altars now in fashion, and the plain wooden tables commonly used.

A paper was read on the nature of Architectural Truth, and the necessity of attending to it—1st, in the adaptation of the external building to the character of its occupant; 2ndly, in conforming the general tone and style to the nature of its uses; 3rdly, in symbolizing abstract doctrines—a point in which great caution and discretion is required to prevent the intrusion of fanciful analogies; 4thly, in

mechanical structure, that the materials may hang together in conformity with the great laws of gravitation and cohesion; 5thly, in consulting utility, in which respect the Gothic style possesses singular advantages over the Grecian; and 6thly, in preserving reality, that there may be no attempt to impose upon the eye. The chairman (the Rector of Exeter College,) made some observations, reiterating the caution which had been given against carrying symbolical theories too far, and particularly against crippling the architect, by making him form his design in accordance with some preconceived fanciful theory. The Master of University College made some observations chiefly upon that part of the paper which related to the materials used in a building, pointing out the advantages of concrete, and the necessity of using lime hot, in rubble walls, to take advantage of the expansion and crystallization which takes place as it cools, in binding all the materials together. In the walls of our old churches this seems generally to have been attended to, though perhaps more from accident than design, the lime being usually burnt on the spot as wanted. We sometimes find the mortar perished in parts of the same wall in which other parts are a solid rock, according as the lime was used hot or cold. Professor

Hussey observed, that in chalk districts flints either whole or broken were much used in rubble walls, and were a very good material.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

March 16. At a meeting of the Committee of the Yorkshire Architectural Society, two reports were received, one on the state of the stained glass in the churches of York, read by the Rev. Thomas Myers, M.A. and the other on the designs prepared for the restoration of St. Mary's Chantry, Wakefield, read by the Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A. The latter report declared that the choice of the sub-committee had fallen upon a set of designs marked with a poetic motto. The general committee having approved of this decision, the chairman opened one of the sealed letters, and the names of Messrs. Scott and Moffat, of London, were made known to the committee. The Vicar of Wakefield, the Rev. S. Sharp, accepted these gentlemen as his architects, and urged the commencement of a subscription to put the design in execution at the estimate of 2,000*l.*; he showed the deed of conveyance to her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and stated that he had commenced the list prosperously at Wakefield.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 23. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas. in the chair.

John Bruce, esq., F.S.A. communicated a narrative of the proceedings in the Star-chamber in 1581, against Lord Vaux, Sir Thomas Tresham, Sir William Catesby, and others, for refusing to swear that they had not harboured Campion the Jesuit; which has not hitherto been included in any collection of State Trials, though the minutest known account of a proceeding *ore tenus* in that memorable court, and recording the opinions of the highest legal officers of that day upon some important questions in constitutional law. Mr. Bruce prefaced the document with a dissertation on the legal points involved in the proceedings; and also with an historical review of the circumstances which led to the particular prosecution to which the document relates, and of the general policy of Queen Elizabeth towards the Roman Catholics.

March 2. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

David Roberts, esq. R.A., author of the Holy Land, Spanish Sketches, &c. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Samuel Birch, esq. of the British Museum, communicated a descriptive essay of the designs represented on the sculptured marbles recently arrived at the British Museum from Xanthus in Lycia, and of which we have given a brief account in our Jan. Number, p. 79. The model of one of the tombs was placed upon the table.

March 9. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

A. J. Kempe, esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations on the Devil's Dyke, on Newmarket Heath in Cambridgeshire, accompanied with a plan and sketches. This remarkable military line of entrenchment was also called St. Edmund's Dyke, as marking the limits westward of the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Kempe surveyed it last autumn, at a place where the trench and its accompanying rampire remain most perfect, about a quarter of a mile south of the turnpike gate on the road from Newmarket to Cambridge and London. There the work is extremely bold and undefaced. The vallum presents an escarpment towards the west (inclined at an angle of 70 degrees), which, mea-

sured from the bottom of the foss to the summit of the work, is 90 feet in length. The height of the vallum from the natural surface of the plain corresponds nearly with the depth of the ditch by which it is defended to the westward. On the top of the vallum is a cursus or way about 18 feet in width, sufficiently broad to allow of the passage of cavalry or chariots, not unlike the raised roads formed by railway embankments in our times. The dyke is nearly eight miles in length; its left or southern extremity, rests on the uplands at Wood Ditton, *i.e.* Ditch Town: and its right, or northern, on the marsh-lands and waters near the little town of Reach. From the circumstance of the vallum of the dyke having been thrown down to make way for the road to Cambridge, Chesterford, &c. a Roman line of communication, Mr. Kempe is induced to think that it was constructed for the security of the Iceni, by the Romans their allies, before the country westward had been subjugated to the Roman yoke. He suggested that it might be long afterwards occupied as a defensive position by the East Angles against the Mercians. Seven miles further westward is another dyke, called the Fleam Dyke, from *flema*, a Saxon word implying flight or refuge. Two others, still further westward, are noticed by topographers of Cambridge-shire, which might lead to the conclusion that the Romans won their way to the westward of the Icenian territory by degrees, against much opposition. Abbo Floriacensis, a writer of the tenth century, speaks of the Devil's Dyke in his day as a huge wall of earth; such, indeed, it still remains, at the point of Mr. Kempe's survey. In the year 905, the *Saxon Chronicle* mentions it by the emphatic appellation of *the Dyke*. Mr. Kempe observed, that the best evidence of its construction would be derived from the nature of coins or military weapons found near its course.

The reading of Mr. Birch's paper on the Xanthian marbles was then concluded.

March 16. Thomas Grissell, esq. of Clapham Common, and York-road, Lambeth, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Albert Way, esq. Director, exhibited an ancient Offertory Dish, impressed with the legend of St. Christopher, and an undeciphered inscription, accompanied by some notices of other offertory dishes which have attracted the attention of antiquaries.

The narrative of Proceedings in the Star-Chamber was then partly read.

March 23. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. C. J. Richardson, esq. F.S.A., exhibited

a drawing of the much talked-of gates of the Temple of Somnauth, removed from the tomb of Mahmoud at Ghuznee in October last, and drawn by Lieut.-Col. Luard in the camp of Loodiana in January. The sandal-wood gates, or doors, are 11 feet in height and 9 feet in width; considerably injured in their lower portions, but the upper part is still perfect, though 1000 years old. They are ornamented with large regular figures, of a star-like form. The door-case of the tomb of Mahmoud, framed of wood covered with plaster, was torn away with them. Immediately above the door is an inscription in the Cufic character, which has been thus translated:—"In the name of the merciful and compassionate God, there is mercy from the habitation of God, for the most illustrious Ameer and Surdar, whose ancestors were kings, the right hand of the state, the defender of the faith, and the father of Casim Mahmoud, son of Subak-tgeen; may the merciful God be with him; and if God have pardoned, there is mercy for him."

The reading of the remainder of the proceedings in the Star-chamber, communicated by Mr. Bruce, was then concluded.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

March 16. At the Terminal Meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, held at St. John's Lodge, the Rev. the President in the Chair; the following presents were announced:

Drawings and Prints: 1. An Elevation to a Scale of the base of Pompey's Pillar, from R. Suckling, esq. Caius College. 2. A Drawing of a singular triple Vase, found in the ruins of Muleck Abbey, co. Galway, Ireland, from H. G. Nicholls, esq. Trin. Coll. 3. Six coloured drawings of specimens from Mr. Inskip's Collection of Roman Antiquities, by W. B. Grenside, esq. Trin. College. 4. Two ditto from Dr. Webb's Collection, by the same. 5. Five Lithographs of Roman Antiquities found at Bircham Heath, Norfolk, and one of S. Apollines' Chapel, Guernsey, from the Rev. W. B. Lukis, Trin. Coll. 6. Drawing of a Vase found near Cottenham, by H. G. Nicholls, esq. Trin. Coll. 7. Engraving of an ancient Painting at the Church of St. Michael, St. Alban's, representing the Last Day, from Dr. F. Thackeray.

MS. Documents and Printed Works: 1. A transcript of a MS. Poem by John Lidgate, on the Foundation of the University of Cambridge, from the Rev. S. Isaacson. 2. A Tract on the Vaults of the Middle Ages, from Professor Willis. 3. The Act of Consecration of Peter

House Chapel, from the Rev. T. S. Wollaston, St. Peter's College. 4. An unpublished letter of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, concerning the pronunciation of Greek, from the Rev. J. Goodwin, Corpus Christi College.

It was announced that Part VI. of the Society's Publications, being Part I. of a Descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. and rare Books in St. John's College Library, by the Rev. Morgan Cowie, Fellow of St. John's, had since the last meeting been delivered to the Members; and that Mr. Cowie proposed continuing the work at his own expense, and that Part II., concluding the work, would shortly be published. It was likewise stated that Part VII. of the Society's Publications would appear before long, consisting of Engravings of some of the more interesting specimens of College Plate existing in the University, with descriptive letter-press: and that it was also proposed to publish Lithographs of a selection from the valuable collection of Roman Antiquities formed by the Rev. the Master of Clare Hall, and Mr. Inskip, who had kindly allowed drawings to be made for this purpose.

The Index to Baker's MSS. it was hoped might be published during the course of the present year, but it had been found to be a work requiring so much more labour than had been at first anticipated, that an unavoidable delay in its appearance had ensued. The same would also apply to the Deed of Foundation of St. Catharine's Hall, preparing for publication by Prof. Corrie.

The Rev. T. S. Wollaston, Fellow of Peter House, laid upon the table a copy of the Act of Consecration of the Chapel of that College, A. D. 1632, taken from the original Document, collated with a MS. in the Library of Caius College.

The Rev. Prof. Willis laid before the Society a collection of elaborate Drawings illustrative of an ancient Conventual Barn at Ely, lately destroyed, of which he proceeded to read an highly-interesting detailed account. He stated that it probably dated as far back as the middle of the thirteenth century, and that it was of unusually large dimensions (measuring 219 feet 6 inches in length, by 39 feet 5 inches in breadth, and 44 feet in height), and that its construction was of a singular and interesting character, being divided into a nave and side aisles by posts and braces of timber.

Mr. Venables the Secretary read an unpublished Letter from the celebrated Joseph Mead, Fellow of Christ's College, dated June 24, 1626, to Sir Martin Stutville, Knt. of Dalham, Norfolk, giving an

account of the discovery of the celebrated *Vox Piscis* or *Book Fish*, (being a book found in the maw of a cod fish in Cambridge market, of which a copy exists in the University Library, E. 16. 5.), with illustrations from various sources, and biographical notices of the authors of the work.

The Rev. Prof. Corrie said a few words on the importance of a careful examination of existing Catalogues of Libraries of the middle ages, especially those remaining in many of our colleges, with particular reference to the course of study pursued at any one period: from which many curious and interesting inferences, especially with regard to the religious opinions of the country, might be drawn. He stated that he had for some time been turning his attention to this matter, and invited communications from the Members on the subject.

The Rev. J. Goodwin, of Corpus Christi College, read a transcript of a MS. in the library of that college, with reference to the *Master of Glomery*, an office which he stated to be in some degree answering to that of Public Orator at the present day.

The Secretary then laid before the Meeting a copy of a Memorial on "Certain Disorders in the Universitie," forwarded in 1636 to Abp. Laud, probably by his Chaplain, Dr. Sterne, of Jesus, previously to his proposed Metropolitan Visitation.

The Rev. S. B. Dowell, of Peter House, stated that his collection of Monumental Inscriptions in the Deaneries of Bourne and Barton was complete, and that he was proceeding with his collections for the other Deaneries of Cambridgeshire.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 23. Dr. Lee in the chair. Dr. Outram exhibited a number of gold, silver, and copper Roman, Greek, and Coptic coins, collected by Rear-Admiral Jackson and Sir Thomas Read from the ruins of Carthage. Mr. Akerman exhibited a British coin with a new type discovered near Canterbury. It is concave and convex; the former side representing the usual rude figure of a horse, the latter that of an elephant. Mr. Akerman said that this coin afforded another undoubted instance of British coins being copied from the Roman, and that it must have been borrowed from the well-known denarii of the Junia family, with [the reverse of an elephant.

Read: "1. Report on a large quantity of angels, pennies, groats and half-groats, chiefly the latter, found at Kirtling in Cambridgeshire," by Mr. Joseph Clarke.

They are of Edward I. and IV., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII. The last are by far the most numerous, and are of the pure silver coinage, struck before the base money of that king was issued, which, as Stowe says, caused the old sterling money to be hoarded up, "so that I have seen 21 shillings given for an old angel to gild withall; also rent of lands and tenements, with prices of victuals, were raised far beyond their former rates, hardly since to be brought down."

2. "Notes on the obsidional money of Landau in Rhenish Bavaria," by Mr. Nightingale.

3. Continuation of Mr. Borrell's paper "On imputed autonomous and imperial Greek coins." On a coin of Anticyra, with head of Neptune and trident, the author observes, that he appropriates this coin to Anticyra of Phocis, and not to the city of that name in Locris, from the fabric, and on account of the device, which not only suits a maritime people, but is an illustration of the account given by Pausanias of this city, in which he states (lib. x. c. 36) was a temple to Neptune, in which the god was represented holding a trident. *Lilæa in Phocis*: a silver coin, obv. bull's head, rev. ΔΙ, head of Apollo. This is the only coin yet published of *Lilæa*. Phocis and all its territories being consecrated to Apollo, the most suitable device for its money is the head of that deity. The bull's head may refer to its rich pastures, or to the nature of the sacrifices offered to the patron deity, or to the river Cephissus on which it is situated, a bull being often an emblem of a river. *Tanagra in Bœotia*: two coins in silver. No. 1. half a Bœotian shield, rev. ΤΑΝ, head of a horse. No. 2. Bœotian shield, rev. ΤΑ, prow of a galley. Mr. Borrell observes that the horses' heads may allude to the Thessalian origin of the Tanagrarians. The prow of a vessel may be explained by Strabo (lib. ix. p. 403), who states that their territory extended to the sea, and that the small port called Aulis, capable of holding fifty galleys, belonged to them. The paper also embraced new coins or types of Bœotia, Thebæ, Anaphlystus, Oropus, &c.

EGYPTIAN TOMBS.

Dr. Lepsius, with a scientific corps, has been for many weeks located at the Pyramids of Gizeh. In Sir Gardner Wilkinson's large map, a crowd of smaller monuments are seen, surrounding the Pyramids; of these, parts of one or two have been published—but the great mass of them being almost covered and filled with sand, could not be examined. Dr. Lepsius, having had these cleared out, has

here found a great number of chambers covered with figures and inscriptions, mostly in good preservation. From the inscriptions in these tombs, it appears that they were built about the time of the Pyramids which they surround, and thus belong to the earliest known periods of history. The Egyptian works hitherto published of the buildings at Thebes and elsewhere, are mostly of much later date. All these tombs differ in many respects, but generally the ground-plan is an oblong parallelogram, whose longest sides are the east and west. Externally, the walls incline considerably inwards; they are built of the stone of the rock upon which they stand, a calcareous stone full of fossils and cavities, the blocks very large and well fitted together. The exterior is quite plain, without any ornamental architectural feature, excepting the door; the lintel of which is sometimes, but not always, covered with hieroglyphics.

Supposing the oblong ground-plan divided into two unequal parts, by a line drawn from north to south—of these the greater is on the west side, and this part of the building is solid, only perforated by one or more pits now open at the top, and which descend through the masonry of the building to a considerable depth in the rock below; out of these pits, near to the bottom, are little chambers cut in the rock, in which the dead were placed. These chambers are rudely finished, without any ornament or inscription. They have been all entered before, probably by the Arabs in former times, when they broke into the Pyramids in search of treasure. There may have been mummies in them, with rich cases and ornaments, but now nothing is found but human bones scattered about. The other division of the ground-plan, on the east side, is occupied with one, two, or more narrow chambers, the coverings of which are large single stones, resting at each end on the walls, excepting where the chambers are divided by square pillars, when one end of the ceiling-stone rests on the wall, and the other on the architrave supported by the pillars. The entrance door is nearly always placed on the east side. The chambers are dimly lighted by small windows cut through the thick wall; and the walls covered with inscriptions and figures, representing the deceased, his wife, and other relations, his pursuits in life, and his riches and estate. There are, besides, many architectural ornaments, false narrow doors, and recesses, impossible to describe without drawings.

The tombs at the east side of the Pyramids, of the same style and date, resemble in their arrangement those de-

scribed, excepting that, as they are entirely excavated in the solid rock, they have no external elevation except on the east front, where a place is cut for the door.

Dr. Lepsius finds also a great number of tombs of the comparatively modern time of the Psammetic dynasty. Of these, some situated on the rock to the south-east of the third Pyramid are particularly interesting. They consist of one or more chambers cut out of the rock, in the furthest of which, from the entrance, is the square deep pit. The ceiling of these chambers is near to the surface of the rock, and between them and the external door is an ante-chamber, the walls of which are also formed in the rock, but the ceiling is a semi-cylindrical vault, built very carelessly, but with the archstones of the proper wedge shape. No figures or inscriptions have been found in these tombs—probably, if there were any, they were only painted on the plastered walls.

Three of Dr. Lepsius's party are always engaged in copying figures and inscriptions. Two of them, Prussian artists, execute this kind of drawing (which requires much practice) with the greatest fidelity and beauty, having been accustomed to it before their arrival in Egypt, in drawing the plates for Dr. Lepsius's works on Egyptian antiquities. Mr. Bonomi is the third; and there is also a skilful German artist, sometimes engaged in this service, but oftener in taking views; he is now painting a panoramic picture of the whole plain, from the top of the second Pyramid. The architect attached to the expedition has been chiefly employed in enlarging and filling up a map of the Pyramids, with the tombs surrounding them: and in taking plans, with sections, &c. of the different monuments, and in this last occupation Mr. Wild, the correspondent of the Atheneum (whose account we quote), has been glad to assist. In a letter published in the Prussian Gazette, Dr. Lepsius states "that the pictures on the walls are exceedingly beautiful, representing, frequently, passages in the life of the deceased, and seem intended to present to the eyes of the spectator his wealth in slaves, houses, cattle, &c. I think that, from the information I have obtained concerning the private life of these worthies, I could draw up a history of the court and camp of King Cheops, or Cephren. The finest graves, those hewn out of the rock, are chiefly those of princes, relatives, or prime ministers of the Pharaoh in whose time they lived. Many of the noblest princes seem to have been employed as 'architects to his ma-

jesty,' and superintendents of public buildings. I am now employing from forty to sixty men in disinterring the temple in front of the great Sphinx, of part of which I intend to take a plaster cast for the museum at Berlin. My companions are very industrious, having already drawn, and almost finished, one hundred folio sheets. If we proceed in this way we shall have rich treasures to show on our return."

ANTIQUITIES OF LONDON.

We are glad to observe that the attention of the Corporation of London was recently drawn to the preservation of the antiquities which are continually appearing in the deep excavations now made in the City in the formation of Sewers, &c. On the 27th Feb., in the Court of Common Council, Mr. T. Lott brought on a motion on the subject. He stated his regret that the City of London, which was boasted of as the first city in the world, was (as far as its municipal government was concerned) far behind others in promoting literature and science. It was, until within a very few years, without a library; and while continental cities were fostering the arts and sciences, by the establishment of museums as depositaries of specimens for reference and instruction, in the Guildhall of the City of London a miserable cupboard was all that was devoted to the purpose. It was a well-known fact, that in making the excavations which are daily being carried on for the construction of sewers, and for building new streets, very interesting relics of antiquity were constantly brought to light, such as foundations of buildings, tessellated pavements, fragments of architecture, monumental inscriptions, domestic implements and utensils, coins, &c. Many of these were destroyed by the workmen, and others were sold to individuals, and thus lost to the Corporation for the want of a proper supervision. He relied on the zealous co-operation of the Sewers Committee in carrying out his motion, "That it be referred to the Commissioners of Sewers to consider and report to this Court upon the best means of securing for this Corporation the valuable and interesting relics of antiquity which are constantly being dug up in the formation of new streets and sewers within the City, in order that the same may be placed in the museum attached to the City Library." Mr. Anderton ironically seconded the motion; but it was warmly advocated by Mr. Prior and Mr. R. Taylor, and finally ordered to be referred to the Commissioners of Sewers.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 14.

Mr. *Mackinnon* moved for leave to introduce a Bill prohibiting INTERMENTS WITHIN TOWNS. He proposed to exempt certain suburban cemeteries from the operation of the Bill.—Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion. The measure was very important to the health of the poor.—Sir *J. Graham* approved the principle of the Bill, but had great doubts about details, and declined to undertake for the co-operation of the Government, which was now prosecuting inquiries on the subject. Leave given.

Feb. 23. Mr. *Walter* moved a series of Resolutions condemnatory of the POOR LAW, concluding with an expression of opinion that it was "expedient to demand such a reconstruction of the existing system as shall make it conformable to Christianity, sound policy, and the ancient constitution of the realm." He was answered by Sir *James Graham*, and Sir *R. Peel* denied that the principle of the amended Poor Law was opposed to the Acts of 34 and 43 Eliz. or that it was more harsh in its provisions. The House divided on the last Resolution; against it 126; for it 58.

Feb. 24. In a Committee of SUPPLY, the House voted 1,259,697*l.* for the wages of 39,000 seamen and marines, in the year ending March 31, 1844.

Feb. 27. Sir *Henry Hardinge* said that the present estimate for the military service amounted to 6,235,000*l.*, being a decrease of 139,823*l.* In the number of troops employed this year there would be a decrease of 5,740, as compared with the previous year. He then moved that a land force of 100,486 men be granted; exclusive of troops in the East Indies. After a division the motion was agreed to. 3,619,327*l.* was granted for the charge of the land forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India. Also 165,301*l.* for general and staff officers in Great Britain and Ireland. Other items were then agreed to.

Feb. 28. Lord *Ashley* moved, "that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration the best means of diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and religious EDUCATION among the working classes of her people." The noble lord entered at much length into the present state as to morals—or, rather, as

to want of morals—of the working classes in various parts of the kingdom, and the increase of crime. He had not presumed to offer any fixed scheme to the House, because he thought it would require the combined wisdom of Parliament to devise a proper plan of Education.

Sir *J. Graham* eulogised the speech delivered by Lord *Ashley*, and, so far from opposing the motion, was prepared to state the nature of the measures which the Government intended to propose to the House. The time was come when the moral instructor must go forth, and the regeneration of the people must become the care of the Government. If, in that House, they could altogether lay aside party feeling in approaching this subject, they might devise a plan which, paying due regard to the just wishes of the Established Church on the one hand, would yet satisfy the honest scruples of the dissenters on the other. He thought, however, it would not be well to attempt too much in the first instance, and therefore he should propose to confine their operations to two classes of the rising generation. He proposed that district schools should be established for the education of pauper, illegitimate, and deserted children under 16 years of age—the diameter of each district not to exceed 15 miles, and the rate for building the schools not to exceed one-fifth of the average annual assessment for the last three years. He should also propose that a chaplain of the Established Church should be appointed to each school, but that the children of dissenters should be visited and taught by a licensed clergyman of their own persuasion, under certain regulations to be specified. This, he thought, would get over the difficulty arising out of differences of religious opinion. With respect to the second class, the factory children, the Legislature had already legislated for their education, but the institutions of the Government were from various causes wholly inoperative. He should propose that no children under 13 years of age should be allowed to work more than six hours and a half per day—that if they worked in the forenoon they should not work in the afternoon, and *vice versa*, and that they should attend school for three hours each day. This would render two sets of children necessary in order to carry on the works in the factories; but he had reason to

think that the arrangement would not be opposed by the master manufacturers. He also proposed to stimulate local exertions by means of loans, to the extent of one-third of the private subscriptions towards building the schools. He also proposed that the master should be empowered to deduct from the earnings of the children a sum in no case exceeding three-pence per week each towards defraying the expenses of their education. His Bills to carry out these objects were prepared to be laid before the House at the earliest notice, and he only hoped that they would be carried into practice in the course of the present Session of Parliament.—Lord *J. Russell* could have wished that the able statement of Lord *Ashley* had less of truth for its foundation than he feared attached to it. He thought it would be almost wickedness to cavil at the details of the measure of Sir *James Graham* when the object in view was so every way important. He would suggest that it might be worth consideration to provide education for a class immediately above the working class of the community.

March 1. Mr. *Roebuck* moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the cause of the AFGHANISTAN WAR. Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion, which was resisted by Lord *J. Russell*, and supported by Mr. *D'Iraeli* and Mr. *Escott*. Sir *R. Peel* and Lord *Palmerston* opposed the motion, which Sir *R. Inglis* and Lord *S. Manners* supported. For the motion, 75; against it, 189. Majority, 114.

March 3. 620,164*l.* was voted for victualling the seamen and marines, and 125,450*l.* for the charges of the Admiralty Office.

March 6. 234,868*l.* was voted for the improvement of the works in the naval yards. The reduction in the Ordnance estimates this year, as compared with the last, was 268,129*l.*

March 7. Sir *J. Graham* introduced his Bill for regulating the labour of children employed in FACTORIES. He proposed to reduce the number of hours of labour from eight to six and a half; and that the lowest age of children be reduced from nine to eight. He proposed to give the inspectors power to select qualified surgeons to attend the mills in each district, and to make it compulsory on the owners to guard every dangerous portion of the machinery in their possession. In all the manufacturing districts the children of any parents, whether those children were employed in factories or not, should have the benefits of education at an expense not exceeding three-pence per week.

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March 8. Mr. *Hutt* moved the second reading of the NATURALISATION OF FOREIGNERS Bill, proposing to afford greater facilities to the naturalisation of foreigners, by empowering the Privy Council to grant letters patent of naturalisation.—Sir *J. Graham*, on the part of the Government, resisted the further progress of the Bill, and it was lost without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 9.*

The Marquess of *Clanricarde* brought forward a motion respecting the proclamation of Lord *Ellenborough*, relative to the GATES OF SOMNAUTH, which he designated as unwise, imprudent, and reprehensible.—The Duke of *Wellington* said the proclamation was a mere song of triumph—a part of the means the Governor-General took to restore a good feeling to the troops, which had been slightly disaffected, and had no reference to religious feelings.—The Bishops of *Llandaff*, *Norwich*, and *Chichester*, the Earl of *Clarendon*, Lords *Fitzgerald*, and *Brougham*, and the Marquess of *Lansdowne*, delivered their sentiments, when their Lordships divided—for the motion, 25, against it, 83.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same day, Mr. *V. Smith* moved a vote of censure on the conduct of Lord *Ellenborough* relative to his proclamation for restoring the Gates of Somnauth.—Sir *R. Peel* said the Gates had been carried off only as a trophy. After some discussion, the motion was lost by a majority of 242 to 157.

March 14. Mr. *Ward* moved that a Special Committee be appointed to inquire whether there are any peculiar burdens specially affecting the LANDED INTEREST of this country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that interest. Mr. *Williams* seconded the motion.—Mr. *G. Banks* opposed it, and moved an amendment in opposition to it; which was seconded by Mr. *A. Cochrane*.—Sir *R. Peel* opposed the motion and the amendment. He would not, after the arrangement of last year, consent to hold out an idea that he was prepared to concur in a further change, the necessity of which he did not discern. The amendment was rejected, and the original motion negatived by a majority of 232 to 133.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the same day, Lord *Monteagle* moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the existing CORN LAW. Lord *Wharnclyffe* spoke in its defence. The House divided:—Content—Present, 31; Proxies, 47; Not content—Present, 82; Proxies, 118; Majority against the motion, 132.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A triumph in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 2nd March, has confirmed the Guizot ministry, which, on the division on the Secret Service Money, were found to have a majority of 45, there being 197 for the amendment, and 242 against it. Usually, when the Government gained a victory, they were taunted by their opponents with owing it to the forbearance of a party more nearly allied in principle to the Opposition than to the Ministers. Now that party has thrown its whole weight into the adverse scale; yet still, almost beyond expectation, the Cabinet obtains a sufficient majority to enable it to carry on the business of the Government, and to retain place with honour. The Ministry of M. Guizot is the firmest known since the Revolution.

HANOVER.

The Crown Prince of Hanover was married on the 18th Feb. to the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg. Twenty-four Sovereigns and Princes assembled upon the occasion, including eight reigning Sovereigns—the Kings of Hanover and Prussia, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and the Dukes of Saxe-Altenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, and Anhalt-Dessau; but the Grand Duke of Oldenburg was absent from the ceremony, through illness.

CHINA.

On the 23rd of November Sir Henry Pottinger published a proclamation, declaring that he had, since his arrival at Amoy, learned with extreme horror and astonishment that more than 100 British subjects, who had been wrecked in the ship *Nerbudda* and brig *Ann* (merchant vessels), in Sept. 1841, and March 1842, on the coast of the island of Formosa, had been recently put to death by the Chinese authorities there, who alleged that this cold-blooded act had been perpetrated by order of the Emperor. This proclamation concludes with stating that the British Plenipotentiary was resolved to demand from the Emperor that the local authorities, who, by false representations, had led to the commission of the enormity, should be degraded and condignly punished, and that their property should be confiscated, and the proceeds handed over to the officers of the British Government for the relief and support of

the families of those who had been thus mercilessly put to death. A threat of a renewal of hostilities was held out in case the demand should not be complied with. It was, however, supposed that the Emperor would not refuse compliance.

Serious riots occurred at Canton on the 7th of Dec. The origin of the disturbances was a quarrel between 70 of the *Lascars* of the *Fort William*, and some Chinese; one of the latter was wounded by a knife, upon which the Chinese mob attacked the factories, commencing by breaking down the wall of the garden opposite the British factory, near which the quarrel took place. They afterwards attacked the *Hong*, and although it was defended for some time by the Chinese workmen, who were repairing it for the reception of the Plenipotentiary, they effected an entrance and completely sacked it. Towards dark they fired the building, and before daybreak of the 8th, the British, Dutch, and Greek factories were entirely consumed. The night being calm, and the other foreign factories standing apart from those above-mentioned, they escaped destruction. The mob plundered all the factories which they attacked; one eminent firm, out of five lars of dollars, only saved two, the rest falling into the hands of the Chinese, who despoiled another firm of 40,000 dollars. The inhabitants of the united factories did not save anything but the clothes on their backs. The Chinese authorities, on attempting to quell the mob, were completely baffled, and driven into the city. Sir Hugh Gough (who had gone up for pleasure) arrived off the town on the 8th, in the *Proserpine* steamer, and on being informed of the disturbances, immediately landed the seamen and marines, and assisted the authorities in establishing order; this was at length accomplished, and the mandarins instantly beheaded the first twelve unfortunate wretches whom they laid their hands on. By the latest accounts received at Mucao, matters were quiet, the seamen and marines being on shore, and assisting in overawing the mob, who, however, had not dispersed, but still kept possession of the back streets; and all business was at a stand.

INDIA.

The presence of 14,000 troops has completely quelled the disturbances in Bundelkund. A force of 10,000 men

has been kept on the frontiers of Scinde. Lord Ellenborough has proceeded to Delhi with 38,000 troops, in order to have an explanation respecting certain intrigues with the old Emperor. The army of reserve has been dissolved by proclamation. Several of the officers attached to the Cabul army, on whom courts-martial had been ordered, have been tried and acquitted. The courts-martial on Colonel Palmer, for having given up the fortress of Ghuznee, and on Captains Anderson, Boyd, Troup, Waller, and Lieutenant Eyre, for abandoning their posts and seeking the protection of Akbar Khan, have honourably acquitted those officers. The Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Major Pottinger, for his conduct as political agent, after the death of Sir William M'Naghten, has also ended in his honourable acquittal. A diminution of 18,000 men will be effected; and a final stop will be put to all descriptions of slavery. The prospects of India are very satisfactory, and attention is now directed towards its internal improvement.

WEST INDIES.

A calamitous earthquake was experienced on the 8th Feb. in the West

India islands. In Barbadoes it passed off without any material damage. In St. Christopher's three lives were lost, and many houses destroyed. At Nevis, property to the amount of from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* was destroyed, but no lives were lost. In Antigua eight lives were lost; scarcely a mill left standing in the whole island; nor a set of sugarworks not rendered useless for the present. Every church and chapel either laid prostrate or materially damaged. At Montserrat five lives were lost, and considerable damage sustained. These calamities were nothing to the dreadful destruction of property and life in Guadeloupe. Pointe-à-Pitre, the finest city of Guadeloupe, and indeed of the whole Antilles, containing a population of 10,000 souls, has been entirely destroyed, with a loss of (as it is supposed) from 1,500 to 2,000 lives. The earthquake lasted but 70 seconds; yet in that brief space Pointe-à-Pitre, from a flourishing and handsome city, reposing in calm security, and engaged in the ordinary occupations of life, became a mass of confused ruins. Immediately after the earthquake, and before the panic had at all subsided, fires broke forth in two or three hundred places at once, and completed the work of destruction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Jan. 26. A great experiment of exploding 18,500 lb. or 8½ tons of gunpowder, under Rounddown Cliff, near Dover, on the course of the Dover Railway, was perfectly successful. On the signal being given, the miners communicated, by connecting wires, the electric spark to the gunpowder deposited in chambers formed in the cliff; the earth trembled to half a mile distant; a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard, and the cliff, extending on either hand to upwards of 500 feet, gradually subsided seaward; in a few seconds, not less, it is said, than 1,000,000 tons of chalk was dislodged by the shock, settling into the sea below, frothing and boiling as it displaced the liquid element, till it occupied the expanse of many acres, and extended outward on its ocean bed to a distance of perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 feet. Such was the precision of the engineers and the calculations of Mr. Cubitt, that it would appear just so much of the cliff has been removed as was wanted to make way for the sea-wall; and it is reckoned the blast will save the company 1,000*l.* worth of hand labour. On the 2d of March another minor blast took place at a spot a little

beyond the same cliff. 7,000 lbs. were fired, and the effect was quite successful, about 50,000 yards of chalk being dislodged.

March 1. Fergus O'Connor, Thomas Cooper, Murra Peter McDouall, and fifty-six other Chartists of smaller pretensions, were arraigned at the bar before Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the assizes at Lancaster, charged with sedition and conspiracy, and with unlawfully assembling during the disturbances in the manufacturing districts last autumn, &c. The trials lasted eight days, with the following result:—Guilty on the fifth count, which charged, "that the defendants did endeavour to excite her Majesty's liege subjects to disaffection and hatred of the laws, and unlawfully did endeavour to persuade the said liege subjects to confederate, and agree to leave their several employments, and to produce a cessation of labour throughout a large portion of this realm," Feargus O'Connor, and fourteen others. Upon this count the learned judge expressed some doubt as to whether, by law, it is an offence, a point which will have to be tried before the Court of Queen's Bench. Guilty on the

fourth count: "that they tumultuously and unlawfully assembled together and forced certain peaceable subjects to leave their occupations, with intent thereby to cause terror and alarm, and by means of such terror and alarm unlawfully to cause certain great changes to be made in the constitution of this realm," Arthur, *alias* James M'Arthur, and fifteen others. Seven were acquitted during the progress of the trial, the Attorney-General abandoning the charges against them, and twenty-one were acquitted by the jury. It is understood that the defendants will be called up for judgment during next term.

March 3. At the Central Criminal Court, Daniel M'Naughten was brought to trial before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, for the assassination of Mr. Drummond, already recorded in p. 194. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney-General and Mr. Waddington, and the defence by Mr. Cockburn, Q. C., Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Bodkin. Dr. E. T. Munro, Mr. Forbes Winslow, and other medical men gave it as their opinion that the prisoner was labouring under monomania, whereupon the Judge stopped the trial, and the jury consequently returned a verdict of "Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity," a decision which has occasioned a general burst of indignation and alarm, in which the public papers are nearly unanimous, and which will probably lead to some alteration in the law; the highest legal authorities in the House of Lords having engaged to consider the subject.

May 25. That gigantic undertaking, the *Thames Tunnel*, the work of twenty years, was opened for foot passengers, at

1*d.* each. At a recent meeting of the proprietors, a vote of thanks was offered to the engineer in the following terms: "That the cordial thanks and congratulations of the assembly are hereby tendered to Sir Isambard Brunel, F.R.S., for the distinguished talent, energy, and perseverance evinced by him in the design, construction, and completion of the Thames Tunnel, a work unprecedented in the annals of science and ingenuity, and exhibiting a triumph of genius over physical difficulties, declared by some of the most enlightened men of the age to be insurmountable." Sir M. I. Brunel said in reply, that he had not words to express his feelings on the present gratifying occasion. When he considered the dangers that had been overcome—that but seven lives had been lost in working the tunnel under the Thames, while nearly 40 men were killed in the building of the New London Bridge—that they had terrible explosions of gas to overcome, by which the miners and other workmen had been rendered frequently insensible, it was gratifying to him that he had accomplished the work. Though so many difficulties had to be contended with in the construction of the tunnel, there was not a line at present out of position.—The work was commenced in 1825, but stopped in 1828 by an irruption of the Thames, and no further progress was made until 1835. Loans were then granted by the Treasury, and the works have been since uninterruptedly continued. Thus, the tunnel was completed in little more than nine years of actual labour, at a cost of 446,000*l.*, the delay in its progress occasioning a loss of 40,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 22. Arthur Farre, esq. M. D. and Henry Hancock, esq. M. R. C. S., to be Assistant Poor Law Commissioners, for 30 days, for the purpose of inquiring specially into the alleged ill-treatment or neglect of the infant pauper children of the parish of St. Marylebone.

Feb. 24. Major J. Gordon, from the 35th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major G. Deedes, who exchanges.

Feb. 28. James Duke of Montrose to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Stirling.

March 3. 1st West India Regt., brevet Major R. Hughes to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Gough, Bart. and G.C.B. to have the local rank of General in the East Indies; Capt. W. F. Williams, R. Art., employed upon a particular service, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey and Persia; Capt. J. Scargill, 97th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

March 6. Henry Worsley Hill, esq. Comm. R.N. to be Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

March 10. Thomas Pemberton, esq. Q. C., and M.P., Attorney-gen. to the Prince of Wales, eldest surviving son and heir of Robert Pemberton, esq. Barrister at Law, by Margaret, eldest dau. and coheir of Edward Leigh, of Bispham Hall, esq.; in compliance with the will of his late cousin, Sir Robert Holt Leigh, of Hindley-hall, Bart., to take the surname of Leigh, after Pemberton, and bear the arms of Leigh in the first quarter.

March 11. Thomas Weld-Blundell (heretofore Thomas Weld), of Ince Blundell-hall, co. Lancaster, esq. second son of Joseph Weld, of Lulworth Castle, esq. in compliance with the will of Charles-Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, esq. to continue the surname of Blundell after Weld, and bear the arms of Blundell in the first quarter.

March 14. Frazer-Bradshaw Smith, of Lower

Seymour-st., Middlesex, esq. and Mary-Alice his wife, eldest dau. and coheir of Benj. Henshaw, late of Moor-hall, Essex, esq. Barrister at Law, by Martha, dau. and heir of William Clinton, of Sawbridgeworth, gent., to take the surname of Henshaw, in lieu of Smith, and bear the arms of Henshaw.

March 17. 98th Foot, Major H. Eyre to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Tripp to be Major.

March 20. Ayrshire Yeomanry, Major James Fairlie, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Sir C. Lamb, Bart. to be Major.

March 22. Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Ross.

March 23. William Furlonge, esq. to be Attorney-General, and William Dauney, esq. Solicitor-General, in British Guiana.—William Henry Rawstone, esq. to be Assistant Surveyor-gen. and Civil Engineer in Mauritius.

March 24. Archibald M'Niel, esq. W. S. to be Director and Principal Clerk of Her Majesty's Chancery in Scotland.—10th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Luard, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—To be Majors, Capt. W. M. Wetenhall, Capt. C. L. Strickland.—13th Foot, Capt. H. N. Vigors to be Major.—21st Foot, brevet Major W. J. Sutherland to be Major.—Lieut. W. Mason to be Fort Major at St. John's, Newfoundland.

March 27. Sir John Eardley Willmot, Bart. to be Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Promotions. To be Commanders,—James Wolfe, J. M. Mottley, C. Thurltel, F. B. Montresor. To be retired Commanders,—R. C. Mould, Thomas Simpson.

Appointments. Rear-Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. C.B. to Malta Dockyard.—Capt. Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart. to the Curacoa.—Comm. Hon. G. Hope to the Sappho.—Commander G. Giffard to the Vixen.—Commander Blair to the Coast Guard, Cove of Cork.—Commanders James Bennett, and George Mends, to be Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ashburton.—James Matheson, esq.
Cambridge.—Fitzroy Kelly, esq.
Ripon.—Rt. Hon. T. B. Cusack Smith.
Tavistock.—John S. Trelawney, esq.
Warwickshire, N.—C. N. Newdegate, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D. to be Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge.
Rev. J. W. Bellamy, to be Preb. of St. Paul's.
Rev. T. B. Murray, to be Preb. of St. Paul's.
Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, to be Preb. of St. Paul's.
Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, to be Preb. of Lincoln.
Rev. R. Crawley, to be Preb. of Salisbury.
Rev. P. Johnson, to be Preb. of Exeter.
Rev. A. A. Burnaby, the Rev. John Delafield, and the Rev. E. Stainforth, to be Canons of Middleham.
Rev. H. Almack, All Saints R. Southampton.
Rev. A. A. Bagshaw, Wormhill P.C. Derb.
Rev. J. Baron, Watperry V. Oxf.
Rev. R. Bird, Turkead V. Glouc.
Rev. J. Blissard, Hampstead Norris V. Berks.
Rev. C. H. Bromby, St. Paul's P.C. Cheltn.
Rev. F. H. Buckenfield, Little Bedwin V. Wilts.
Rev. J. Cockerton, Turweston R. Bucks.
Rev. Mr. Davis, Charles V. Plymouth.
Rev. F. W. Faber, Elton R. Huntingdonsh.
Rev. S. F. Field, St. Paul P.C. Waltham Abb.

Rev. F. F. Clark, Hartshill P.C. Staff.
Rev. F. Pforde, St. Peter's, Hanley Castle, P.C. Worc.

Rev. G. Fraser, St. Mary P.C. Wolverhampt.
Rev. J. Gordeaux, St. Silas Ch. Liverpol.
Rev. E. Hawkins, Newport V. Monmouthsh.
Rev. T. Hides, Gayton P.C. Staffordsh.
Rev. J. O. Hill, Bladington V. Glouc.
Rev. J. R. Hughes, Newton Longueville R. Bucks.

Rev. J. W. Johns, Coleridge V. Devon.
Rev. R. M. Kennedy, Powerscourt R. and a Preb. of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Rev. R. B. Kinsman, Flushing P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. W. F. E. Knollys, Quedgley R. Glouc.
Rev. T. D. Lamb, Windlesham with Bagshot R. Surrey.

Rev. J. E. Lewis, Mountagh R. Ireland.
Very Rev. Dr. Llewelin, Llangelar P. Carm.
Rev. T. Lowe, St. Bartholomew P. C. Chichester.

Rev. R. Millikin, Stoughton V. Sussex.
Rev. S. Moon, Ainsworth P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. R. Moorsom, Seaham V. Durham.
Rev. F. Morgan, Willey R. Warwickshire.
Rev. G. Nevile, Tilton V. Leicestersh.
Rev. C. Palmer, Chesterton P.C. Warwicksh.
Rev. F. G. C. Passey, Wilshampstead V. Beds.
Rev. H. Reekes, East Angmering V. with the Rectory of West Angmering, Sussex.
Rev. E. J. Rich, St. Paul's Writtle P.C. Essex.
Rev. J. M. Rodwell, St. Ethelburga R. Bishopsgate-street.

Rev. F. Rose, Little Woolston R. together with Woughton-on-the-Green, Bucks.

Rev. V. W. Ryan, Isle of Alderney P.C.
Rev. F. R. Simpson, N. Sunderland V. Durh.
Rev. C. Felton Smith, Pindlebury P.C. Lanc.
Rev. H. B. Snooke, All Saints P. C. Portsea, Hants.

Rev. J. B. Snow, Arretton V. I. Wight.
Rev. W. Stoddart, Willington V. Derbyshire.
Rev. R. B. Suckling, Dunsbourne Abbat's R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. R. M. Taylor, Hunmanby V. York.
Rev. J. Turner, Fen Ditton R. Camb.
Rev. W. Thompson, Oakham R. Surrey.
Rev. F. E. J. Valpy, Gilling V. York.
Rev. T. S. L. Vogan, Walberton V. Sussex.
Rev. E. J. Walmesley, Whaddon R. Wilts.
Rev. George Wells, Boxford R. Berks.
Rev. Taylor White, Norton Cuckney V. Notts.
Rev. John Williams, Nerquis P.C. Flintshire.
Rev. R. R. Wright, Marhamchurch R. Cornw.
Rev. G. Woodley, Martindale P.C. Westmorl.
Rev. J. C. D. Yale, Hollacombe R. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. W. Butt, to the Earl of Clarendon.
Rev. W. F. Douglas, to Duchess of Gloucester.
Venerable J. W. Stokes, Archdeacon of Armagh, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Rev. James Hildyard, to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Colonel Sir William Lewis Herries, C. B. K.C.H. to be Chairman of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, vice Frances S. Larpent, esq.; and Sir Alex. Cray Grant, Bart. to be a Commissioner.
David Pollock, esq. to be a Commissioner for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.
The Marquis of Breadalbane elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.
Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to be Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Rev. Mr. Bostock, of Aylesbury, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Warrington, Lancashire.

Rev. H. Gough, to be Master of Carlisle Grammar School.
T. Kenworthy Brown, to be Second Master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. At Barnes Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Edward Copleston, a dau.—The wife of Gordon W. Gyll, esq. a dau.—13. In Gower-st. Bedford-sq. the wife of Martin J. Strately, esq. a dau.—17. At Ickworth, Lady Arthur Hervey, a son.—In the Close, Salisbury, the wife of W. B. Brodie, esq. M.P. a son.—19. At Highgate, the wife of Harry Chester, esq. a son.—20. At the Priory, Stanmore, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son.—23. In Eaton-sq. Lady Fremantle, a dau.—24. At Melton Mowbray, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, a dau.—27. At Maperton House, near Wincanton, the wife of Henry Fitzgerald, esq. a dau.—At Horswell House, the wife of W. R. Ilbert, esq. a dau.—At Montreal, Kent, Viscountess Holmesdale, a dau.

Lately. At Ickleford, the wife of the Hon. F. Dudley Ryder, a son.—At Hull House, Kent, Lady M'Creagh, a son and heir.—At Woolley Green, Hants, the wife of Captain Simeon, of the 45th, a dau.—At Hatherop House, the wife of George Daubeney, esq. a dau.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir David Dundas, Bart. a dau.—In Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Lady Rushout Cockerell, a son.—At Brussels, the lady of Sir Hamilton Seymour, a son.—In Albemarle-st. Mrs. Farguhar, a son.—At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. King Harman, a son.—In George-st. Hanover-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, a son.—In Mount-st. Berkeley-sq. the wife of F. W. C. Master, esq. M.P. a dau.—In Eaton-pl. Lady Howard, a dau.—In Tilney-st. Park-lane, the wife of J. C. Dowdeswell, esq. a son.—At Henerton House, Wargrave, Berks, the wife of Geo. Jackson, esq. a son.—At Leamington, the wife of J. Bailey, jun. esq. M.P. a son.

March 12. The wife of Robert Penny Greenwood Penny, esq. of Upper Nutwell House, a son and heir.—18. In South Audley-st. Lady Dinorben, a dau.—22. In Hamilton-place, the Countess of Eldon, a dau.—29. At Manston, Dorset, the wife of Henry Farr Yeatman, a son.—24. In South-st. Park-lane, Lady Kilmaine, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. At Kingston, Upper Canada, John Gamble Horne, esq. to Ellen, fourth and youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Seymour, Governor of St. Lucia, and Lieut.-Col. of the 15th Hussars.

Jan. 6. At Nicolet, Lower Canada, J. Maharg, esq. M.D., Surgeon of the 70th regt., to Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Trigge, esq. of Quebec, and widow of J. M. Perkins, esq. of Nicolet.

17. At Daventry, Joseph J. A. Brown, esq. M.D. Oxon, to Anne Burton, only dau. of the late Henry Bradley, esq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. Sugden, esq. of Ryde, I. W. to Georgiana-Frances, dau. of the late P. Conolly, esq.—At York, the Rev. Stephen Donne, M.A. Head Master of Oswestry School, to Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Dobson, esq. of Kirk Ella, near Hull.

19. At Chudleigh, Thomas Yarde, esq. to Eliza-Jane-Bicknell, second dau. of the late John Milligan Seppings, esq., of Chudleigh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George-Barnard, eldest son of J. B. Hankey, esq. of Fetcham Park, to Andalusia, second dau. of G.

P. Barclay, esq. of Epsom.—At St. Pancras, Jas. Wilson, esq. of Cresswell, co. Pembroke, to Rose-Ellen, fourth dau. of D. C. B. Harrison, esq. of Doughty-st.—At Brighton, Henry Frederick Napper, esq. of Guildford, to Emily, third dau. of Arthur Denny, esq. of Dorking.—At Manchester, William James Tate, esq. of Heald Grove, to Emma, second dau. of John Pooley, esq. of Halme.

24. At Trevelyan, the Rev. Isaac Hughes, minister of Aberysthach church, to Miss Williams, dau. of the late Daniel Williams, esq. of Penylasgarn.—At Cambridge, Jas. Selmes, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey, third son of the late John Selmes, esq. of Blechingley, to Marianna, third dau. of John Sadd, esq. of Cambridge, and niece of John Hawkings, esq. of Lewis-ham-house, late of Mitcham.—At Feckenham, Worc. J. C. T. Nicoll, esq. Surgeon, of Hanwell, Middlesex, eldest son of the late Rev. T. V. R. Nicoll, Rector of Cherrington, Warw., to Anne, second dau. of the late Chas. Eades, esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. Paley, youngest son of J. G. Paley, esq. of Langcliffe and Oatlands, Yorks., to Clara Fitzroy, only child of Fitzroy Kelly, esq. Q.C.

25. At All Souls', Sir Henry Edmund Austen, to Lady Pocklington, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Pocklington.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Baring Young, esq. second son of the late Sir Samuel Young, Bart. of Formosa, Berks, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Stephen Winthrop, M.D.—At Llanfihoch, Edward Matthew, jun. esq. to Charters, third dau. of James Brotherton, esq. Manager of the National Provincial Bank of England, Newtown.—At Edinburgh, Robert Campbell, esq. of Skerrington, Ayrshire, to Anne, only surviving dau. of the late John Carr, esq. Dunston Hill, co. Durham.—At Walton-le-Dale, Lanc. Thomas William Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw Hall, Cheshire, to Harriet Susan, eldest dau. of R. T. Parker, esq. of Caerdon Hall, Lancashire.—At Thornbury, Glouc. the Rev. Charles John Sale, of Eccleshall, third son of Richard C. Sale, esq. of Surrey-st., Strand, to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Darton, Dean of Bocking.

26. At Ballytrent, James Power, esq. M.P. for Wexford, only son of Sir John Power, Bart., to Jane, second dau. of John H. Talbot, esq. late M.P. for New Ross.—At Paris, Louisa, dau. of the late John Campbell, esq. of York-gate, Regent's Park, to Gustave Count de Trugnet, only son of the late Adm. de Trugnet, Marshal and Peer of France.—At Lancaster, the Rev. Dr. Poncaster, Rector of Navenby, Linc., and Master of Oakham School, to Miss Nettleship, of Culaud, Derby.—At Clifton, Alfred-William, son of James Smith, esq. late of Coopers' Hall, London, to Elizabeth-Jessie, third dau. of the late Rev. John Digby, of Osbertown, Kildare, and New-park, Meath.

27. At St. Helier's, Jersey, John Muskett, esq. of Dis- to Lucy, dau. of the late C. H. Lewis, esq. of Ashhouse, Martock, Som.—At Glasgow Coll., the Rev. Dr. King, of Greyfriars' Church, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Dr. James Thomson, Professor of Mathematics in the University.

28. At Clifton, Herman-James, eldest son of the late Edward Lott, esq. banker, Honiton, to Elizabeth Stokes, eldest dau. of William Rogers, esq.—At Margate, William Worfold, esq. to Sophia-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Charles ChARRIER, esq. Greenwich, Kent.—At Louth, the Rev. Alexander Fenton, M.A. Inc. of Trinity Ch. Louth, to Ellen Wilkerton, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Throld, Rector of Hougham.

31. At Finchingfield, Essex, Walter Key Haslewood, esq. of the Bengal Army, Aide-de-

Camp to the Earl of Auckland, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of John Ruggles Brise, esq. of Spains Hall, Essex, and Clare, Suffolk.—At Warton, near Lancaster, Daniel Elliottson, esq. of Parrox Hall, to Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Walthman, esq. of Zealand Conyers.

N. B. Under Jan. 17, for John Audley, esq. rewed John Audley Jee, esq.

Lately. At Basford, Nottingham, George Le Blanc, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Harriet-Septimia, dau. of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Maperley, Notts.

Feb. 1. At Swanage, Dorset, the Rev. Robt. Hinder Groome, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. L. Jackson, Rector of Swanage.—John Lingard Vaughan, esq. of Stockport, solicitor, to Frances, only dau. of the late Augustin Hughes, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

—Martin-Hadley, only son of Adm. Gosse-kin, of Bengoe Hall, Herts, to Frances-Orris, eldest dau. of Capt. Sir John Marshall, C.B., K.C.H., of Gillingham House, Kent.—At Bath, Major F. H. Massey Wheeler, son of Hugh Wheeler, esq. late of Exeter, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Major William Green, late of Lota, co. Cork, and grand-dau. of Hugh second Lord Massey.—At Allhallows Barking, City, Spencer Shelley, esq. son of Sir John Shelley, Bart. to Susanna, dau. of Stephen Martin Leake, esq.

3. At St. Marylebone, Rev. Lewis Playters Hird, to Sophia-Sidney, youngest dau. of Col. Peter Hawker, of Louparish House, Hants.—At Brighton, J. W. Pease, esq. eldest son of J. R. Pease, esq. of Hesselewood, near Hull, to Barbara-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of Withcote Hall, Leicestersh.

—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Frederick Nicolay, esq. 1st Madras Eur. Regt. to Ann-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late William Hickey, esq. of Calcutta.—At Brighton, Henry-Joseph Smith, Barrister-at-Law, second son of the late Joseph Smith, esq. of Short-grove Hall, Essex, to Letitia, youngest dau. of Charles Shillito, esq. M.D.

3. Thomas Luscombe, esq. of Broadhempston, to Anne, das. of the late Peter Wotton, esq. of Ashbarton.

4. At Clifton, the Rev. Edward Holland, second son of Lancelot Holland, esq. of Langley Farm, Beckenham, to Elisa-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Richard Honnywill, esq. of Clifton.—At Exeter, John George Hacket, esq. of the 91st Argyleshire Regt., eldest son of Francis B. Hacket, esq. of Moor Hall, Warwickshire, &c. &c., to Susan-Huasey, youngest dau. of the late Henry Disney Roebuck, esq. of Dawlish, and formerly of Ingress Park, Kent.

6. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Bertram Charles Mitford, 11th Regt., to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rice Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.

7. At Droxford, Hants, the Rev. N. Midwinter, A.B. to Louisa, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, K.C.B.—At Hampton, Andrew, eldest son of Andrew Clark, esq. of Perry Vale House, Sydenham, Kent, to Elizabeth, second dau. of William Craib, esq. of Hampton Court Palace.—At St. James's, Henry Boynton, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. of Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, to Harriett, second dau. of Thos. Lightfoot, esq. of Old Burlington-street.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. C. Robinson, esq. of Hallaton, Leicestershire, to Elizabeth-Augusta, fourth dau. of the late Philip Gilbert, esq. of Earl's Court, Brompton, Middlesex.—At Pagham, Sussex, Henry Edmund Michell, son of George Thomas Palmer, esq. formerly of the 61st Foot, to Eva-Maria, youngest dau. of Capt. Rowland Money,

R.N., C.B.—At Bowdon, Cheshire, the Rev. James Vaughan, Incumbent of Christ Church, Brighton, to Emily, fourth dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Littleton Powys, Rector of Titchmarsh, Oxfordshire.—At Morningthorpe, Henry Kett Tompson, esq. of Great Witchingham, Norfolk, to Margaret-Amelia, second dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. F. P. Irby.

9. At Oxford, the Rev. John Tunnard, of Frampton House, Lincolnshire, to Martha-Copland, youngest dau. of Charles Tawney, esq. of Oxford.—At Walford, Herefordshire, D. A. R. Saunders, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. D. Foebroke, Vicar of Walford, &c.—At Plymouth, the Rev. William Hawks, LL.B., Chaplain of Saltash, Cornwall, to Mary-Mitchell, third dau. of George Halford, esq. of Plymouth.—At Heath, Beds., John Mordaunt, esq. late 17th Lancers, to Harriet-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Cumberlege.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Archer Brooke, esq. youngest son of the late Major Brooke, 3rd Dragoon Guards, of Littlethorp, near Ripon, to Anna, eldest dau. of Stephen Vertue, esq. of Queens-square.—At St. Pancras, J. P. Davis, esq. of Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. to Maria, widow of the Rev. John Hyndman, and dau. of the late James Macrae, esq. of Holmains, N. B.—At St. George's, Brandon-hill, Bristol, Thomas Sealy, esq. late Capt. of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot, to Anne, youngest dau. of Richard Humfrey, esq.—At Ilfracombe, Devon, Douglas Curry, esq. Commander R.N., son of Rear-Adm. Curry, C.B., to Mary-Anne, only child of the late Charles F. H. Rowe, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.—At Long Buckby, Rev. H. W. Cattle, Vicar of Watford, to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Worster, of Long Buckby.

10. Robert Hall, esq. of Merton Hall, Tipperary, to Mary-Anna, dau. of Frederick Fenby Clementson, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

11. At Alverstoke, Robert Carter Bamford, esq. of the 59th Regt., son of T. C. Bamford, esq. of Wilnecote Hall, Staffordshire, to Lavinia, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Chetham, C.B.

13. At Plymouth, William Cole, esq. Major, Morice Town, to Susan S. H. Sheilbear, 2nd dau. of Mrs. Sherman.—At York, James Graham, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister, to Sophia-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Tweedy, esq. of York.—At St. Pancras New Church, William Lambier Anderson, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House, to Mary, second dau. of John Spurrier, esq. Deputy Commissary-Gen., of Camden-road.

14. At Clifton, John Lete Eland, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. London, to Emma-Elizabeth, only dau. of George Whitchurch, esq.

15. At Ockham-park, Sir George William Craufurd, Bt. to the Hon. Hester King, eldest dau. of the late Lord King, and sister of the Earl of Lovelace.—Peniston Grosvenor Greville, esq. of Lombard-street, solicitor, to Elizabeth-Mary, only child of the late George James Nicholson, esq. of Hatcham, Surrey.—At Ewell, Thomas Stevens, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Margaret, dau. of Bernard Martayh, esq. of Roscommon, Ireland.—At St. Leonard's, near Exeter, James Kaird, esq. Baldoon, Wigtonshire, to Margaret, only dau. of the late Capt. John Henryson, Royal Eng., of Stranraer, Scotland.

16. At Neen Savage, Charles Whitworth, esq. of Lenton Point, Herefordsh., to Frances-Agnes, third dau. of the late William Temple Best, esq. of Stepple-hall, Salop.—At Reading, Carr Burton, esq. of Chapel Hill Lodge, son of Sir Richard Burton, of Sackett's Hill House, Isle of Thanet, to Margaret, second

dau. of the late W. H. Dearsley, esq. of Shinfield, Berks.—At Brighton, John Bennett, esq. of Merton, Surrey, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Marshall, formerly Rector of Ovingdean, Sussex.

17. At Clifton, the Rev. Frederick Bell, Curate of Clifton, to Mary-Pennington, youngest dau. of the late Edward Bullock, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

18. The Crown Prince of Hanover to the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg.—At Lichfield, Alfred, eldest son of Alfred Batson, esq. of Bedford-pl. and Ramsbury, Wilts, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. W. G. Stephen, of the Bengal Engineers.—At All Souls, Charles Hannay, eldest son of Charles Oswin, esq. of Harley-st., to Louisa-Marsden, only child of the late Rev. S. Thomas, of Jesus College, Cambridge.

20. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Watson, esq. of Kingsland, Surgeon, to Elizabeth-Playters, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Robert Moore, Guards, and grand-dau. of the late Sir William Playters, Bart.—At St. Pancras New Church, Bentham, third son of the late Capt. C. M. Fabian, R. N., to Katharine-Mary, second dau. of the late Bury Hutchinson, esq. of Russell-sq.—At Maidstone, the Rev. Watson King, M.A. to Annie, only dau. of Thomas Laurence, esq. of Maidstone.—At Glasslough, the Rev. Lord John Beresford, nephew of his Grace the Lord Primate, to Miss Leslie, sister of Charles Powell Leslie, esq. M.P.

21. At Jersey, the Rev. Frederick Taunton, to Anne-Rolle, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Garnett, of St. Heliers and Barbados.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Thomas Woolley, esq. Islington Green, to Sarah-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Maxwell, esq. Upper Thames-street.—At Bampton, Oxfordshire, William James Newman, esq. of South Town, Dartmouth, Devon, to Caroline, third dau. of Frederick Whitaker, esq. of Bampton.—At Badby, Northamptonsh., Rev. H. H. Adcock, of Lumbarston, co. Leicester, to Charlotte-Hury, youngest dau. of the late Bradford Wilmer, M.D. of Coventry.—At Epsom, T. Ogier Ward, M.D. Oxon, of Kensington, to Emma, only child of John Allen, esq. surgeon R.N.—At Bath, the Rev. F. J. Rooke, second son of Capt. Rooke, R.N. Lackham House, Wilts, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Marcom, esq. of Swaffham, Norf.—At Swine, the Rev. C. J. Marsden, eldest son of the Rev. Anthony Marsden, Vicar of Gargrave, in Craven, to Mary, third dau. of the late Col. Master, of Wood Hall, in Holderness.

22. At Walmer, Edward Twopenny, esq. of Woodstock, Kent, to Elizabeth Tucker, second dau. of the late H. W. Brooke, esq. of Walmer.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Beddingfield Bryan, M. D. of Slough, to Frances, youngest dau. of Philip Palmer, esq. of Cippenham House, Burnham, Bucks.—Richard Perceval Daniell, esq. of Wigmores-st. and New Bond-st., to Mary, eldest dau. of William Bonfield, esq. of Hackney.—At Glendaroch, Mid-Lothian, John-Nelson Hutton, esq. of London, to Janetta, widow of W. G. Cuningham, esq. W. S. and dau. of Capt. Grant, of Glendaroch.—At Ashe, the Rev. John Armstrong, B.A. Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral, son of the late John Armstrong, M. D. to Frances, eldest dau. of Edward Whitmore, esq.—At Preston, the Rev. William Hodgson, M.A. of Sidney Coll. Camb., Perpetual Curate of Brathay, Lancash., to Mary-Anne, younger dau. of the late J. W. Colquhoun, esq. of Liverpool, Merchant.

23. At Manheim, the Marquis of Douglas,

eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton, to the Princess Maria of Baden.—At St. Pancras, William Mathewson Hindmarch, esq. barrister, to Catharine-Ansell-Humphries, niece of Thomas Wight, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-sq.

—At Rome, the Rev. J. Kaysett Leighton, Fellow of All Souls' Coll. and Rector of Harpenden, co. Oxford, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. Snodgrass, 96th Regt. to Rachel, only dau. of the late Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart. of Glenbervie.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. W. J. Kirkness, M.A. Rector of Minster and Forrabury, Cornwall, to Julia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Edward Man, esq. of Mincing-lane.

—At Cambridge, the Rev. D. J. Stewart, to Louisa, third dau. of Julian Skrine, of Lensfield, Cambridge, esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service.—At Petet Billheres, near Pau, department of the Basses Pyrennes, Andres Avelino De Silva, son of the Duke D'Hijar, Grandee of Spain of the first class, to Mary-Isabella-Caroline, eldest dau. of William Johnson Campbell, esq. late of Blendenhall, Kent.

—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Forsyth, esq. of the Inner Temple, Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, to Mary, youngest dau. of George Lyall, Esq. M.P. of Park-crescent, and Findon, Sussex.—At Bolam, Northumberland, Isaac Thomas Cookson, eldest son of Thomas Cookson, esq. of Swinburn Castle, to Janetta-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. of Blagdon.—At Bienville, near Tralee, the Rev. John Wynne Jones, Incumbent of Holyhead, Anglesea, second son of the Rev. H. Wynne Jones, Chancellor of the Cathedral church of Bangor, to Georgina, third dau. of William Jones, esq. R.N. of Cloghers, co. Kerry.

24. At Taney, near Dublin, Charles John Bond, esq. son of the late Rev. Dr. Bond, of Hanwell, Middlesex, to Frances-Anne, dau. of the late James Pratt, esq. of Farm-hill Dublin.

25. At Clifton, the Rev. Arthur R. Ludlow, eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, to Annette, only child of Thomas Wall Hewitt, esq. of Clancoole, co. Cork, and Clifton, Gloucestersh.—At Lismacunnan, co. Kerry, Eneas De Courcy Lombard, esq. eldest son of the late James Lombard, of Nohaville, esq. to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Philip Foley, esq.

27. At Weymouth, C. H. Nicoletts, esq. late of the 28th Regt. to Maria, second dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Knott, G.C.B. resident at the Court of Lucknow, and widow of R. W. Barlow, esq. B.C.S.

28. At Sawbridgeworth, Herts, George, youngest surviving son of the late T. C. Hubbard, esq. of Manchester, Jamaica, to Anne-Maria, second dau. of Charles Lestourgeon, esq. of Sawbridgeworth.—At Plymouth, Bernard Duffy, esq. son of the late Bernard Duffy, esq. of Seatown, Dundalk, to Arabella-Sarah, dau. of Thomas Wethered, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen. to the Forces.—At Shri-venham, the Hon. Thomas Liddell, second son of Lord Ravensworth, to Caroline Elizabeth, dau. of the late and sister of the present Viscount Barrington.—At Steeple Langford, Wilts, Charles Philip, eldest son of W. H. Townsend, esq. of Trumpington, near Cambridge, to Mary-Catherine, second dau. of J. P. Swayne, esq. of the former place.

Lately. At Plymouth, the Rev. William Hawkes, LL.B. Chaplain of Saltash, Cornwall, to Mary-Mitchell, third dau. of Geo. Halford esq. of Wyndham-pl. Plymouth.—At Glasgow, W. H. Swinton, second son of a A. Swinton, esq. of Warsash, Hants, to Mina, dau. of J. J. Gibbs, esq.

OBITUARY.

LORD ABERCROMBY.

Feb. 15. At Airthry Castle, N.B. aged 72, the Right Hon. George Abercromby, Baron Abercromby of Aboukir, and Tullibody, co. Clackmannan (1801), Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Depute of Stirlingshire.

He was the eldest son of the gallant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. the victor of Aboukir, by the Right Hon. Mary-Anne Lady Abercromby, daughter of John Menzies, of Fernton, co. Perth, esq. created a Peeress after her husband's death in 1801. He succeeded his mother in the peerage, Feb. 11, 1821.

Lord Abercromby married, Jan. 25, 1799, the Hon. Montagu Dundas, third daughter of Henry first Viscount Melville, and by that lady, who died in May 1837, he had issue one son, George-Ralph, his successor; and two daughters, the Hon. Montagu, married in 1831 to the Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. late Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, eldest son of Lord Panmure; and the Hon. Mary Anne Abercromby, who is unmarried.

The funeral of this much respected and popular nobleman took place on the 22d. February, at the ancient church of Tullibody. It was one of the largest that was ever witnessed in the county. Among those present were Viscount Melville, Lord Dunfermline, the Lord Justice-General, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Lord Cockburn, the Hon. Colonel Dundas, the Hon. Captain Dundas, Sir T. Dick Lauder, Sir John Hay, &c. The present Lord Abercromby was chief mourner. About 60 carriages followed the hearse, and the road for nearly three miles was lined with the inhabitants of the district, anxious to testify their respect for one to whom they had long been accustomed to look up to as a friend and benefactor.

The present Lord Abercromby was born in 1800, and married in 1832 Louisa, daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, a Lord of Session and Justiciary in Scotland, by whom he has issue. He is Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and was M.P. for Stirlingshire in the last Parliament.

COUNT MATUSZEWIC.

June 1, 1842. At St. Petersburg, his Excellency Count Matuszewic.

This Russian nobleman was well known in this country as one of the oldest members of the Melton hunt. His ex-
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cellency was for some years Russian Minister at the Court of Naples, and on his retirement from that diplomatic appointment, in 1839, he was accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Sweden, from the Emperor of Russia; when, in the autumn of 1841, owing to his indifferent health, he resigned, and, on leaving Stockholm, repaired to this country for several months, and had left it only a few weeks before his death.

HON. BERKELEY PAGET.

Oct. 26. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 62, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, a Commissioner of Excise; brother to the Marquess of Anglesey.

He was born Jan. 2, 1780, the sixth son of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnois. He was formerly Aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, in which capacity he was the medium of many of those acts of generosity which procured for the Duke the well-merited appellation of the "soldiers' friend." Mr. Berkeley Paget had resided for many years in Hampton Court Palace, in which neighbourhood, as wherever else he has lived, he was universally esteemed and beloved.

Mr. Berkeley Paget married, Nov. 22, 1804, Sophia-Askell, daughter of the late Hon. William Bucknall Grimston, uncle to the present Earl of Verulam. By this lady, who was Bedchamber Woman to Queen Adelaide, he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Gertrude-Jane Viscountess Guillamore, married in 1828 to Lt.-Col. Standish O'Grady, now Viscount Guillamore, and has issue a numerous family; 2. Frederick Paget, esq. Capt. in the Coldstream Guards, and M.P. for Beaumaris; 3. Eleanor, married in 1825 to Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart. M.P. for Petersfield; 4. Catesby Paget, esq. Capt. 7th Foot, who married, in 1839, Florida-Frances, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Monck Mason, R.N. and was left a widower in 1842; 5. the Hon. Matilda-Susannah Paget, a Maid of Honour to the Queen; 6. Leopold; and 7. Lennox, who died an infant in 1827.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

Oct. 1. At Sussex Place, Hyde Park, Sir John Sinclair, the sixth Bart. of Dunbeath, co. Caithness, a Lieut.-General

in the East India Company's Madras service.

He was the only son of Sir Benjamin Sinclair, the fifth Baronet, whom he succeeded in the title, Oct. 26, 1796. He entered the East India Company's service on the Madras establishment in 1787, attained the rank of Colonel of the artillery, in 1824, the brevet rank of Major-General in 1830, and that of Lieut.-General in 18—.

Sir John Sinclair married, first, in 1803, Miss Nottley; and secondly, in 1825, Miss Sarah Charlotte Carter. We are not informed whether he has left any heir to his title.

ADM. SIR JOHN LAWFORD, K. C. B.
Dec. 22. At his residence, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, aged 86, Admiral Sir John Lawford, K. C. B.

This much-respected old officer had been a commissioned officer in the navy for sixty-five years, and served as First Lieutenant of the *Nimrod*, 98 guns, in the battle of the 12th April, 1782, that ship being Lord Rodney's second astern on that day.

At the period of the Spanish armament, in 1790, he commanded the *Hound sloop*, stationed in the channel, and for the two following years was with the same vessel at Jamaica. He was made Post Captain in 1793 into the *Convert 36*, which was lost on the *Grand Caymenes* in the West Indies, in the following year.

Capt. Lawford was next appointed to the *Agincourt 64*; and removed from her, in the spring of 1798, to the *Romney 50*. In the following summer he captured a Swedish convoy, laden with stores for France, which formed the subject of a memorable judgment of Lord Stowell. The merchantmen with their cargoes were condemned, but the private adventures of their masters restored.

In 1799 the *Romney* joined the expedition to the *Helder*, and was with Vice-Adm. Mitchell, at the surrender of the Dutch squadron commanded by Rear-Adm. Storey. Capt. Lawford subsequently removed into the *Polyphemus 64*, which was attached to Lord Nelson's division at the battle of Copenhagen, and sustained a loss of five men killed, and two wounded. On the 7th Dec. 1804, being on a cruise off Cape St. Mary, he captured the *Santa Gertruyda*, a Spanish frigate of 36 guns, laden with a valuable cargo from Peru and Mexico, and 1,215,000 dollars in specie. In the following summer he was removed into the *Audacious 74*, and from her was removed, towards the close of 1805, into the *Impetueux*, another third-rate, in which he

continued on channel service until the 1st Aug. 1811, when he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1819, and Admiral in 1837. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1838.

Sir John Lawford married, in 1803, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Holder, Rector of Barsom, Suffolk.

VICE-ADM. SIR R. HUSSEY HUSSEY, K. C. B.

Nov. 6. At his seat, *The Views*, Huntingdonshire, aged 66, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K. C. B., G. C. M. G. &c.

Admiral Hussey was born 16th March, 1776. He was the younger son of Robt. Mowbray, esq. of Cockairny House, in the county of Fife, by Arabella his wife, second daughter of Thomas Hussey, esq. of Wrexham, and was brother of the present Col. Sir Robert Mowbray, Knt. now of Cockairny. Sir Richard assumed the surname and arms of Hussey by sign manual on succeeding, in 1832, to the estates of his cousin Admiral Sir R. Hussey Bickerton, Bart. K. C. B. who was the only son of Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. by Maria Anne, his wife, aunt to Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K. C. B.

This gallant officer commenced his naval career in 1789, as midshipman on board the *Impregnable*, of 98 guns, then bearing the flag of his relative, Sir Richard Bickerton. He was made Lieutenant in 1793, Commander in 1794, and obtained a Captain's commission in 1797. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral 19th July 1821, and that of Vice-Admiral in Jan. 1837.

Sir Richard was employed on constant service during the entire of the late war with France. He commanded the *Active* at the passage of the *Dardanelles*, in 1807. At the reduction of St. Maura he commanded the *Montague*, and in 1813, when commanding the *Repulse*, he was employed, and frequently engaged with the batteries, &c. on the coast of Genoa. His services at the reduction of the *Ionian Islands* gained for him the honour of the *Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George*; and he was nominated K. C. B. in April 1833. His services will be found more fully related in *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*, vol. i. pp. 804—812.

On succeeding to the estates of his cousin, as before mentioned, he took up his residence in the county of Huntingdon, of which he became subsequently a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant, and in 1839 he served the office of High Sheriff.

He married, Jan. 5, 1815, Anna, sixth daughter of William Hobson, esq. of Markfield in Middlesex, by whom he has issue Richard-Hussey, born 22nd Oct. 1815, and three daughters, of whom Eleanor, the second, was married in 1838 to the present Lord St. John, and has issue.

The mortal remains of the deceased Admiral have been interred in the family vault at Woodwalton, Huntingdonshire.

LT.-GEN. SIR C. W. DOYLE.

Oct. At Paris, Lieut.-General Sir Charles William Doyle, G.C.B. and C.B., Knt. of the Legion of Honour, Charles III. of Spain, and the Turkish Crescent.

Sir Charles Doyle was the son of William Doyle, esq. of Brambletown, co. Kilkenny, and Clomoney, co. Carlow, by the daughter of General Silvani, of Verona. He entered the army in 1793 as Lieutenant in the 14th foot, and was actively employed for upwards of 37 years in Holland and Flanders, the Mediterranean and the West Indies, in Egypt and the Peninsula. During that period it was his good fortune to be thanked upon four occasions on the field of battle, by the general officers under whom he was serving—viz., by Gen. Abercromby, at the assault of the heights of Famar, in 1793, and the capture of Porto Rico, in 1796; by Gen. Morshead, for a successful attack on a privateer at Barbadoes, in 1797; and by Gen. Hutchinson, in 1801. He also received the special thanks of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then commander-in-chief, upon two occasions, and obtained a majority through his royal highness's recommendation. He was wounded four times: in the hand, at the attack of Lannoi, in 1793; in the arm, at the battle of the 21st of March, in Egypt, in 1801; in the knee, at the attack of the Col de Balaguer, 1809; and in the shoulder, at the storming of the outworks at Tarragona, in 1811. He was decorated with the second class of the order of the Crescent for his services in Egypt in the year 1801. In 1808 he was taken from the command of the 87th regiment, and sent into Spain, by his Majesty's Government, as a military commissioner. The rank of Major-General in the Spanish armies was conferred upon him, and a regiment was raised and named "the Triadores of Doyle" in commemoration of his conduct in the affair of Olite. An escudo of honour (to be worn on the left arm) was conferred upon him in 1809 for assuming the command of and saving the city of Tortosa, then threatened with insurrection

by the inhabitants whilst the French were at the gates of the town. The motto of this badge was "The Reward of Enthusiasm, Efficiency, and Valour." The arms of the city were engrafted upon his family arms, by order of the Government of Spain at that period, and ratified by King Ferdinand. He was appointed a knight of the order of Charles III., for his services in the years 1808-9, and his exemplary conduct was reported by the Spanish to the British Government. A medal was struck in 1810 by the Spanish Government, to mark its special approbation of the conduct of the General when he took by assault the tower and battery of Bagur, on the 10th of September, and assisted in the operations against, and the taking the Castle of Palamos, on the 14th of that month. A medal was presented to him at the close of the campaign, with the motto, "For Distinguished Valour." He was recommended by the Duke of Wellington to be appointed Colonel of a regiment to be raised in Catalonia. In 1811 he obtained the cross of Distinction from the Spanish authorities for the defence of Tarragona, as well as the cross of Distinction for the three principal battles in Catalonia, and the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish armies, for his services in Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of reserve raised and disciplined at Cadiz during the siege. He was also appointed Director of the establishment of Military Instruction. He was thanked upon five occasions in the Government Gazette, and again recommended by the Spanish to the British Government. In 1812 he was appointed Companion of the Bath, and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1819 he was created a Knight Commander of the Guelph, for his services with the Hanoverian troops at Valenciennes and Lannois, and a Grand Cross in 1839. He was appointed to the command of the South-western district of Ireland in 1825, and was for some time Colonel of the 10th Royal Veteran battalion. He attained the rank of Colonel in the British service, in 1813, that of Major-General in 1815, and that of Lieut.-General in 1837.

Sir C. W. Doyle married first, in 1803, one of the daughters of Sir John Coghill, Bart. and secondly in 1838 the widow of William Stair, esq.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES LYON, K.C.B.

Oct. 14. At Brighton, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. and G.C.H. Colonel of the 24th regiment.

The late Sir James Lyon was the son

of Capt. James Lyon, by the daughter of James Hamilton, esq. He was born in a transport, returning from America after the battle of Bunker's Hill, where his gallant father was killed. He entered the army in 1793, as an Ensign in the 25th Foot; embarked with the regiment, doing duty as Marines, the same year, and was present on board the Marlborough in Lord Howe's actions of the 27th and 28th of May, and the 1st of June, 1794. Next year he served with his regiment in the West Indies, and on Lord G. Lennox's staff at Plymouth in 1797 and 1798. He went as Aide-de camp with Sir Charles Stuart to Minorca, in October of the latter year. He also served in Egypt, Spain, and Portugal. He commanded the 97th Foot at Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, and at the first siege of Badajoz, and received a medal and clasp for Vimiera and Talavera. He subsequently served in the army under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden, and on the staff in Flanders, where he commanded the Hanoverian Brigade in the 5th Division. He became a Major-General in the British army in 1814. In 1817 he served as Commanding-General of the Inland district. He was advanced to the local rank of Lieut.-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands in 1828; was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 24th foot in Sept. 1829; and became Lieut.-General in the army 1830.

Besides the honours already mentioned, he received the order of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria for his services at Waterloo; the Grand Cross of the Sword of Sweden for the campaign in Germany in 1813; and the order of St. Anne of Russia. He was nominated K. C. B. in 1815, and G. C. H. in 1817.

He married a daughter of Edward Coxe, esq. and niece of the Ven. Archdeacon Coxe, the historian.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. T. JONES, BART.

Feb. 26. At Cheltenham, in his 60th year, Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, Bart. and K. C. B. Aide-de-camp to the Queen.

He was born March 25, 1783, the eldest son of John Jones, esq. of Landguardfort, (son of John Jones, of Fakenham, Norfolk, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ware, of Bury St. Edmund's,) and Mary, daughter of John Roberts, an officer in the 29th Foot. His next brother was the late Capt. George Mathews Jones, R. N. who died in 1831. The third, William-Daniel, is a Lieut.-Colonel R. Art. The fourth, Henry-Taylor, is in the civil department of the Ordnance; and the fifth, Harry-David, in the R. Engineers.

The late Baronet entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant, Aug. 30, 1798; became 1st Lieutenant 1800; Second Captain 1805; Captain 1809; brevet Major and Lieut.-Colonel 1812; Lieut.-Colonel R. Eng. 1816; brevet Colonel 1825; and a Major-General 1837, when he retired from the service.

He served the campaign in Calabria, &c. was present at the battle of Maida, at the attack of the castle of Scylla, and in the retreat to Corunna. He afterwards accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the reduction of Flushing. He served the campaigns of 1810, 11, and 12, in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the siege of Badajoz. At the siege of Burgos in 1812, he was shot through the ankle-joint. He was made a Companion of the Bath at the enlargement of the Order in Jan. 1815; and in 18... raised to the grade of a Knight Commander. By patent dated Sept. 30, 1831, he was created a Baronet; and he received a grant of the following armorial insignia, in allusion to his military services: Azure, on a fess or, a bomb between two grenades fired proper; in chief a castle argent, and over it the word NETHERLANDS in letters of gold; in base a lion couchant argent, round his neck a medal or, hung by a ribbon gules, fimbriated azure. Crest, in front of a castle, as in the arms, a lion couchant argent, gorged with a wreath of laurel, and suspended therefrom an escocheon gules, charged with a medal or. Motto, *Arle et Marie.*

Sir J. T. Jones was also an aide-de-camp to his late Majesty.

He married, April 20, 1816, Catharine-Maria, daughter of Effingham Lawrence, of New York, and late of London, by whom he had issue: 1. Sir Lawrence Jones, his successor, born in 1817; 2. Willoughby; 3. Emily-Florence; and 4. Herbert-Walsingham.

MAJOR MARCUS ANNESLEY.

Oct. 2. At Great Malvern, Major Marcus Annesley.

He was the natural son of the Hon. Marcus Annesley, of the county Down, brother to the first Earl Annesley. He entered the 61st regiment as Ensign, in 1796, and was on service in various parts of the world; at the Cape of Good Hope, in Egypt, in Sicily, at the battle of Maida, where he served as adjutant of the grenadier battalion, under the command of Sir Robert O'Callaghan, and throughout the Peninsular war. He was engaged in the battle of Salamanca as captain, all his senior officers having been either killed or wounded. For this service, as in that of

Egypt, he received a medal, but not the promotion usual on occasions when officers are moved to the command of a regiment in the course of an action, and carry it through with gallantry and success. At the passage of the Nivelles, Nov. 10, 1813, he received a severe gunshot wound, which rendered him lame for the remainder of his life; but he, notwithstanding, accompanied his regiment to the West Indies, and purchased his majority in 1823. In 1836 he retired upon half-pay, unattached, having served his Sovereign and his country gallantly and zealously during a period of 44 years, 36 of which he was unremittingly upon full pay in the 61st regiment.

REAR.-ADM. HENDERSON.

Jan. 14. At Aberdeen, Rear-Admiral Robert Henderson.

He was born in that city in 1778. His father, Capt. William Henderson, was one of the younger sons of a very respectable family, which has long enjoyed an entailed estate in Forfarshire; and, on the maternal side, the Admiral was a descendant of the house of Seton of Mourice, which has for several generations held an estate in Aberdeenshire. After being educated, partly at Marischal College, Aberdeen, at fourteen years of age he joined the Southampton frigate as Midshipman. He was made Lieutenant in 1799; joined the Osprey in August of the same year; and was present in that vessel at the reduction of St. Lucia, in 1803. In the same year he was severely wounded while gallantly boarding a privateer in a boat off the island of Trinidad. In March, 1804, with one of the ship's boats and a crew of only 17 men, he captured the French privateer, *La Resource*, mounting 14 guns, with a crew of 45 men, for which gallant service he was presented with a sword by the Patriotic Society of London. He was Lieutenant of the Centaur at the capture of Surinam, in 1804, when the powder magazine was fired by the enemy, and his wounds were of so serious a nature that his life was despaired of. He obtained the rank of Commander, June 21, 1804; and that of Captain, Jan. 22, 1806; and enjoyed a pension for distinguished services, which ceased on his obtaining his flag, June 28, 1838.

ARTHUR BLENNERHASSETT, ESQ.

Jan. 23. At Nantes in France, after only three days' illness, of brain fever, aged 45, Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. formerly M.P. for co. Kerry.

He was returned at the general election

of 1837, on the Conservative interest, after a poll which terminated as follows:

Morgan J. O'Connell, esq. 697
 A. Blennerhassett, esq. 546
 F. W. B. Mullins, esq. 498
 J. Hickson, esq. 112

In 1841 he was defeated, the result of the poll being, for

Hon. Wm. Browne 751
 M. J. O'Connell, esq. 744
 A. Blennerhassett, esq. 445
 J. Hickson, esq. 84

Mr. Blennerhassett married a daughter of B. D. Grady, esq. and was a widower. He has left five children, three daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom (the heir) is in his 17th year.

HON. T. ORDE-POWLETT.

Jan. 31. At Bolton Hall, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, aged 55, the Hon. Thomas Powlett Orde-Powlett, only surviving brother, and heir presumptive, to Lord Bolton.

He was born Oct. 16, 1787, the second son of Thomas first Lord Bolton, by Jane-Mary Powlett, natural daughter and testamentary heir of Charles 5th Duke of Bolton. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the honorary degree of M.A. in 1810. He was best known on the turf.

Mr. Orde-Powlett married in Feb. 1811, Letitia, natural daughter of the late Henry O'Brien, esq. and had issue five sons, of whom three survive: 1. Thomas, born and died 1816; 2. William Henry Orde-Powlett, esq. born in 1818, now heir-presumptive to the barony of Bolton; 3. Thomas, born in 1822; 4. Charles, died an infant in 1825; 5. Amias-Charles, born in 1828.

WILLIAM ORDE, ESQ.

Oct. 16. At Morpeth, suddenly, aged 70, William Orde, esq. of Nunnykirk, near that place.

Mr. Orde was the second son of William Orde, of Morpeth, esq. (half-brother to Thomas, created Lord Bolton in 1797, and to Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart.) by Anne, sister and heiress of Edward Ward, of Nunnykirk, esq. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's inn, Feb. 8, 1799.

His elder brother, John, a Major in the army, having died (in the East Indies,) without issue, he succeeded to the estates of both his father and his mother's family, and greatly enlarged and adorned the mansion of Nunnykirk, from the designs of Mr. Dobson, architect, of Newcastle.

Mr. Orde was well known in the sporting world as the proprietor of Bees-

wing, and other celebrated racers, and was respected as an honest and an honourable sportsman. He was at the great fête at Ravensworth four days before his death, and promenaded a considerable time on the lawn, when he appeared in good spirits and conversed freely with all around.

Mr. Orde was a batchelor, and is succeeded in his estate by his nephew, Charles William Orde, esq. son of the late Major Charles Wm. Orde, of the 9th dragoons.

G. A. MUSKETT, ESQ.

Jan. 31. Suddenly, of an affection of the heart, at the residence of his brother, Major Muskett, at North Brixton, aged 57, George Alfred Muskett, esq. of the Bury, Rickmansworth, formerly M.P. for St. Alban's, and a banker in that borough.

He obtained his election in 1837, defeating Mr. Cabbell, one of the two Conservative candidates. The numbers were, for

Hon. E. H. Grimston . . . 361

G. A. Muskett, esq. . . . 347

B. B. Cabbell, esq. . . . 219

In 1841 both the late members were replaced by Mr. Repton, a Conservative, and Lord Listowel, a Whig; the poll being as follows :

G. W. J. Repton, esq. . . . 288

Lord Listowel 258

Henry R. Worley, esq. . . . 251

G. A. Muskett, esq. . . . 150

Mr. Muskett has left two daughters.

REV. FRANCIS WRANGHAM, M.A.

Dec. 27. At his residence in Chester, aged 73, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. F.S.A. late Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Canon of York and Chester, and Rector of Hunmanby, Yorkshire, and of Dodleston, Cheshire.

Mr. Wrangham sprang from that respectable class in the community that has in all ages furnished at least a due proportion of men of sound learning and simple piety to the walks of literature and the ministry of the Church. His father, Mr. George Wrangham, of Raisthorpe, near Malton, was a substantial yeoman of the East Riding of York, who, after having bestowed on his favourite and gifted son the best education his native province could supply, sent him up in Oct. 1786 to Magdalen College, Cambridge, being then only 17 years of age. From Magdalen College, Mr. Wrangham removed in October of the following year to Trinity Hall, on the invitation of Dr. Jowett, Regius Professor of Civil Law; he took his degree of M.A. in 1790, ob-

taining the high mathematical honours of third wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. In the classical examination that followed, Mr. Wrangham gained the first medal; while the second was adjudged to Mr. Tweddell, whose reputation as a scholar had been always deemed of the very highest order. In addition to these honours connected with his degree, Mr. Wrangham obtained, in 1787, while at Magdalen, the prize for Greek epigrams; and subsequently, in each of the years 1794, 1800, 1811, and 1812, the Seatonian prize for the best poem on a sacred subject.

Some political disagreements prevented Mr. Wrangham from becoming a Fellow and Tutor of his college, and he quitted the University to become tutor to Lord Frederick Montagu, only brother to the Duke of Manchester. He subsequently became a member of Trinity College.

Having entered holy orders, he became Curate at Cobham, in Surrey, in 1794 and 1795, where he had the opportunity of easy and familiar access to the most distinguished and intellectual society in the metropolis. Towards the close of 1795 Humphrey Osbaldiston, esq. presented him to the vicarage of Hunmanby with Muston, in the county of York, and, through the recommendation of the same gentleman, he obtained at the same time the vicarage of Folkton.

He officiated three times as Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, viz. in 1808 to W. J. Denison, esq. afterwards M.P. for Surrey; in 1814 to Sir F. L. Wood, Bart.; and in 1823 to Walter Fawkes, esq. an instance, it is believed, unprecedented of the same clergyman having been three times chosen for that appointment in Yorkshire.

In 1814, the Archbishop of York appointed him his Examining Chaplain at Bishopsthorpe; an office which he exclusively filled for a period of twenty years, when he resigned it on account of his increasing infirmities.

Through a lapse which devolved to his Grace in 1819, Mr. Wrangham was enabled to exchange the vicarage of Folkton for the rectory of Thorpe Bassett; and by the same high patronage, he was, in 1820, appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland. This Archdeaconry he exchanged, in 1828, for that of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He received, likewise, from his Grace, in 1823, the stall of Ampleforth in the cathedral of York; and prebend of Chester, two years afterwards, as an option. In right of the latter, he became in 1827 Rector of Dodleston, in Cheshire, where he erected a monument to the memory of the Lord Chancellor

Ellesmere, who had discreditably lain for upward of two centuries under a nameless stone.

Mr. Wrangham was a member of the Roxburghe and Bannatyne clubs; and, as honorary adjunct, of several philosophical and literary societies.

We now proceed to give a list of his numerous publications.

He is said to have published anonymously, in 1792, an anti-radical parody on part of a comedy of Aristophanes, with critical notes, entitled, *Reform, a Farce*, 8vo.

In 1794, he sent to the press, *The Restoration of the Jews*, a Seaton prize poem, 4to.

In 1795, *The Destruction of Babylon*, a poem, 4to. And a volume of *Poems*, 8vo.

In 1796, *Rome is Fallen*, a Visitation Sermon preached at Scarborough, 4to.

In 1800, *The Holy Land*, a Seaton prize poem, 4to.

In 1801, *Practical Sermons*, founded on Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*. Another set, having for their basis, *Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest*, appeared for the first time in 1816; when a selection of his various fugitive pieces was published in three vols, 8vo.

In 1802, *Leslie's Short and Easy Method with the Deists*, and the *Truth of Christianity demonstrated*, with *Four additional Marks*, 8vo.

In 1803, *The Raising of Jairus's Daughter*, a poem, 8vo. And *The Advantages of Diffused Knowledge*, a *Charity School Sermon*, 4to.

In 1808, *A Dissertation on the best means of Civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India*, and of diffusing the *Light of the Christian Religion throughout the Eastern World*, 4to.

And in the same year, *The Restoration of Learning in the East*, a poem, 4to. This was published at the express desire of the three judges appointed by the University of Cambridge to award Mr. Buchanan's prizes.

In 1808, *The corrected edition of Langhorne's Plutarch's Lives*, with many additional notes, 6 vols. 8vo. And *two Assize Sermons*, 4to.

In 1809, *A Sermon preached at Scarborough, at the Primary Visitation of the Archbishop of York*, 4to.

In 1811, *The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs* a Seaton prize poem, 4to.

In 1812, *Joseph made known to his Brethren*, a Seaton prize poem, 4to.

In 1813, *The Death of Saul and Jonathan*, a poem, 8vo.

In 1814, *Two Assize Sermons*, 4to.

In 1816, *The British Plutarch*, in six vols. 8vo.

In 1817, *Forty Sonnets from Petrarch*, printed (with every advantage of typography) by Sir S. Egerton Brydges, Bart. at his private press, Lee Priory, Kent.

In 1820, *Dr. Zouch's Works collected*, with a *Prefatory Memoir*, in two vols. 8vo., and a collection of *Archbishop Markham's Carmina Quadragesimalia*, &c. in 4to. and 8vo. for private circulation.

In 1821, *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland*, 8vo. — And *The Lyrics of Horace*, being a translation of the first four Books of his *Odes*, 8vo. Second edition in 4to. and 8vo. for private distribution only, 1832.

In 1822, *A second Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland*, 8vo.

In 1823, *Two Assize Sermons*, 8vo. — And a third Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, 8vo.

In 1824, *Sertum Cantabrigiense*; or, the *Cambridge Garland*, 8vo.

In 1828, *Ep. Walton's Prolegomena to the Polyglott Bible*, with copious annotations, in 2 vols. 8vo. under the sanction of the University of Cambridge; which, with her accustomed munificence, defrayed the expense of the publication.

The Pleiad, or *Evidence of Christianity*, forming the twenty-sixth volume of *Constable's Miscellany*.

In 1829, a *Letter to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire*, on the *Roman Catholic claims*; of which Mr. Wrangham had, for upward of thirty years, been the firm but temperate advocate.

He occasionally employed his leisure by printing (for private circulation exclusively) *Centuria Mirabilis*, and *The Saving Bank*, 4to. *The Doom of the Wicked*, a *Sermon* founded upon *Baxter*, and *The Virtuous Woman*, a *Funeral Discourse on the Death of the Rt. Hon. Lady Anne Hudson*, 8vo. and a few copies of a *Catalogue of the English portion of his voluminous library*; which, with characters of the subjects, authors, or editions, forms 642 pages, 8vo. (See *Marton's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*, p. 235.)

Psychæ, or *Songs of Butterflies*, by T. H. Bayly, esq. attempted in Latin rhymes to the same airs, with a few additional trifles. 1828. (Privately printed.) And several of his elegant poetical translations have from time to time appeared in our own pages.

In 1842 Mr. Wrangham presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, his valuable collection of pamphlets, consisting of between 9 and 10,000 publications, bound in about 1000 volumes. As a literary man he was in an especial degree the *laudatus a laudatis*—as one whose scholarship received the homage of Parr, and whose poetry the still rarer eulogy of Byron. As a theological writer, his compositions were characterised by a sound orthodoxy and mild benevolence; while the gentleness and timidity of his nature in some measure disqualified him from bringing forward so earnestly and prominently, as is now generally done, those particular truths of the Gospel in which he was a firm believer through life, and to which he clung as his only ground of confidence in his latter years of calm decay.

Mr. Wrangham was twice married. His first wife was Agnes, fifth daughter of Col. Ralph Creyke, of Marton, in Yorkshire, by whom he had only one daughter, late the wife of the Rev. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, and son of the justly revered senator and philanthropist of that name.

His second wife, who survives to deplore his loss, was Dorothea, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Digby Cayley, of Thormanby, in the county of York, by whom he has left five children—

1. Philadelphia, the relict of the Rev. Edward W. Barnard, brother of H. G. Barnard, esq. of Cave Castle, county of York.

2. Rev. George Wrangham, Rector of Thorpe Basset, and Vicar of Ampleforth, in the same county.

3. Digby Cayley Wrangham, a serjeant-at-law, formerly M.P. for Sudbury.

4. Ann Caroline, the wife of John Whitehall Dod, esq. of Cloverley, in the county of Salop, and of Broughton Hall, in the county of Flint.

5. Lucy Charlotte, the wife of Henry Raikes, esq. barrister-at-law, and registrar of the diocese of Chester.

A portrait of Archdeacon Wrangham, painted by J. Jackson, R.A. and engraved by R. Hicks, was published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, 1829.

REV. JOHN WRIGHT, D.D.

March 2. At Great Billing, Northamptonshire, in his 83rd year, the Rev. John Wright, D.D. Rector of that parish, and in the commission of the peace for the county.

He was the son of a respectable farmer, who, at the time of his birth, resided at Farnworth, in the parish of Prescot, Lancashire, and in consequence of the

advantages which, from this circumstance, he would be entitled to at the university, his father determined on educating him for the church.

He was sent first to the Free Grammar School of Warrington, then under the mastership of the Rev. Edward Owen; and after remaining there some years he proceeded to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated successively M.A. 17—, and D.D. 18—, and of which college he was elected a Fellow. Soon after completing his studies at the university, he was ordained to the curacy of Warrington, the scene of his early school days, and whilst there he married Miss Anne Pemberton, daughter of Edward Pemberton, M.D. and aunt to Thomas Pemberton, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and M.P. for Ripon; but by this lady, who died a few years back, he had no issue. Mr. Wright became afterwards curate of Liverpool, and was for some time also curate of Walton on the Hill.

He was presented to the rectory of Great Billing by the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, in 1801. His remains were there interred on the 8th March, but it is a remarkable fact that there was not a single relative present at his funeral. It appears that a letter had been written by him during his illness to a nephew in Lancashire, but that in consequence of the place of residence of the latter being at some distance in the country, and to which there was no regular post, it only reached him at the same time as a second communication which was forwarded announcing the death of the reverend gentleman, and both of which found their destination the very day the funeral took place.

REV. GEORGE LANGSHAW, B.D.

Feb. 20. At his rooms in St. John's College, Cambridge, in the 37th year of his age, the Rev. George Langshaw, B.D. a Fellow of that College, and Vicar of St. Andrew's the Great, in Cambridge.

This gentleman was born at Lancaster, May 8, 1806, and was the second son of Mr. John Langshaw, a much esteemed and respected inhabitant of that town. He received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of his native place, and was afterwards sent to Sedburgh, in Yorkshire, from which latter school there are three scholarships to St. John's College. Mr. Langshaw commenced his studies at the university in Oct. 1825, and soon began there to exhibit the rays of future promise. The very following year we find him third on the prize list as a freshman, and also distinguished for his themes of that year.

In 1827 again his name appears in the list of prizemen as a junior soph., the present Vice-Chancellor's son, the Rev. Launcelot Shadwell, being at the head of the list, and Mr. Langshaw and Mr. Pritchard, now also a Fellow of St. John's College, standing next, but so equal in merit as to be both classed together. In the same year too Mr. Langshaw was at the head of the declamation prizemen, and gained a second time honorable distinction for his themes. In Jan. 1829, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and on that occasion stood the head of the Second Class. He gained also the only prize which was that year awarded by the members of the university, for the best dissertation in Latin prose; and on the mathematical tripos, which this year exhibited a list of competitors second to none, he was a successful wrangler. Again in 1831 he successfully contended for the honors of the university, obtaining the Hulsean prize. On the 13th April, in the year following, he proceeded M.A. having been a short time before elected a Junior Fellow of his college, and, about the same period, he undertook the duties of a College Tutor. Amongst others who have been under his care as tutor we may mention the present Lord Bluntyre, who was entrusted to his charge shortly after the lamented decease of his father. The latter, it will be in the recollection of our readers, was unfortunately killed at Brussels in 1830, and at that time the present peer was only in his 12th year. He had just been entered at Eton, when Mr. Langshaw was appointed to superintend his studies, a duty for which no one was better calculated, and which we can safely assert he discharged with credit and satisfaction.

Mr. Langshaw's first labours in the church were at Cottenham, near Cambridge, to which he was ordained as temporary curate; subsequently he became curate of Great Oakley in Essex, and of Scotter in Lincolnshire. He was presented to the living of St. Andrew's the Great in 1835, by Dr. Wood, then Dean of Ely and Master of St. John's College, with whom he was an especial favourite, and from whom he received, on several occasions, marked instances of regard and esteem. He was also for some time one of the College preachers, and voluntarily took upon himself the duty of reading the prayers, &c. at Addenbrooke's Hospital in the town of Cambridge, in weekly rotation with other clergymen of an equally pious and benevolent disposition with himself.

For many months before his death Mr. Langshaw's health had been failing, and in the spring of 1842 it was deemed ne-

cessary for him for a time to give up his duties entirely. He came back to his parish in a great degree restored, but symptoms of returning weakness began speedily to discover themselves. On Sunday, Jan. 22nd, when preaching in the school-room used for divine service during the rebuilding of the parish church, he was compelled, from extreme weakness, to conclude his discourse abruptly. From this time he rapidly sank, and without pain of body, or distrust of mind, until on Monday, Feb. 20th, he peacefully entered into "the rest which remaineth for the people of God."

His mortal remains were, on Thursday the 24th Feb. interred in the ante-chapel of St. John's College. The funeral procession moved from the rooms of the deceased, in the second court, shortly after two o'clock, and was met by the Senior Dean at the entrance of the chapel, attended by the Junior Dean and the chapel clerk. Many undergraduates had previously assembled in the chapel, and occupied the places reserved for them near the altar. The stalls were occupied by the parochial clergy and the Fellows, and the seats immediately below them were appropriated to strangers and to such of the late Vicar's parishioners as wished to pay him this last tribute of respect. The stillness that prevailed during the whole ceremony, and the solemnity with which it was conducted, seemed to indicate a general prevalence of those feelings which the burial service is so fitted to inspire—sorrow for a departed brother, and meek submission to the will of Heaven.

The simple and affectionate earnestness of his public, and the self-sacrificing and laborious faithfulness of his pastoral ministrations, had justly endeared him to the people of his charge; whilst the blameless integrity and genuine tenderness of his private character, had won the unfeigned love of those personally acquainted with him.

REV. G. A. MONTGOMERY.

Dec. 1. Aged 49, the Rev. George Augustus Montgomery, M.A. Rector of Bishopstone, in South Wilts, and Prebendary of Ruscombe, in the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

Mr. Montgomery was the son of a gentleman supposed to be a scion of the noble house of Herbert. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, and was presented to the rectory of Bishopstone by George Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in 1821.

Amongst the parochial clergy of the diocese, there was not one who more conscientiously, faithfully, or zealously

"served at the altar," and fulfilled all the functions of his sacred office, than did the late Rector of Bishopstone. His days were passed in the unceasing exercise of every Christian duty; his attention to the spiritual condition of his parishioners was unremitting, as his anxious solicitude for the poor was unbounded. With a liberality worthy of being emulated by many incumbents of much more richly endowed benefices, he, at his sole expense, refitted, and with scrupulous taste embellished, the interior of his parish church, and rendered it one of the most simply beautiful edifices dedicated to the service of God, in the country. In every relation of social life he endeared himself to those who knew him, however casually, by the warmth of his feeling, the courteous benignity of his manner, the gentleness of his disposition, and his sympathy for all who were "afflicted or distressed." The loss of so good, so truly pious, so exemplary a man, even under the circumstances incidental to our common nature, must have been deeply and severely felt by all around him; but there is something inscrutable to mortal comprehension in that awful—may, appalling—dispensation of Providence, by which a life so thoroughly devoted to the service of God, and to the good of his fellow-creature, was in an instant terminated. Mr. Montgomery left Wilton House, with the Earl Bruce, for the purpose of looking over the new church building at East Grafton, in the parish of Great Bedwyn. During the preceding fortnight the eastern portion of the nave had been covered in with a stone vault, and the construction had been carefully examined by the architect, and by persons connected with the works, and they unanimously considered it to be perfectly secure—and this, too, but a very short time before the fatal occurrence which we have the painful duty of recording. At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Montgomery, accompanied by the Earl Bruce, the Rev. John Ward, vicar of Great Bedwyn, his nephew Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Ferrey, and the clerk of the works, entered to inspect the new church, from which the centres of the arches had been removed that morning. The whole party had gone through the church in the first instance, and were assembled in the chancel. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Ward separated from the rest after a few minutes, and were returning into the nave in order to get a better view of the vaulting. Mr. Gabriel followed them. Mr. Ward was in advance, and hearing a crack, sprang forward. Mr. Gabriel also saved himself by jumping into the north aisle; but Mr. Montgomery unhappily being more in the centre, was completely covered

by the falling mass, and instantaneously killed. Independently of fractures of the skull, both in the forehead and at the base, there was a compound fracture of the left thigh, and the right arm was broken close to the elbow. An inquest was holden on the body, before a most respectable jury, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

Mr. Montgomery married Cecilia, daughter of the Very Rev. George Markham, D.D. late Dean of York, but has left no issue.

THOS. LE BLANC, Esq. D.C.L. F.A.S.
Jan. 23. At Northaw, Herts, in his 70th year, Thomas Le Blanc, esq. D.C.L. Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and late Master of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The memory of this most amiable man requires more than a passing notice. He was a nephew of Sir Simon Le Blanc, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, a brief memoir of whom will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1816, i. 371.

Having received his early education at the Charter House, he entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1792, and was elected Fellow in 1800. Mr. Le Blanc was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 23rd of June, 1803. He went on the Western Circuit, and acted on several occasions as Marshal to his uncle, Mr. Justice Le Blanc. He was appointed Second Master of the Pleas side of the Court of King's Bench in the year 1814, and about four years afterwards was appointed Master.

Mr. Le Blanc* was elected Master of Trinity Hall in the room of Sir Wm. Wynne, in 1815. He resigned the Mastership in 1818, as the duties of the King's Bench were incompatible with those of the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, which he had been called upon to take on himself. He was immediately re-elected unanimously. In 1824 he obtained leave to nominate a Deputy at the King's Bench, in order that he might be at liberty to serve the office of Vice-Chancellor. In this important station he gave the highest satisfaction, and enjoyed, not only amongst the members of his own college, but amongst men of all classes, all degrees, and all parties in the University, a share of popularity which is rarely to be attained without some sacrifice of principle.

Whilst Bursar of Trinity Hall he made

* It was not the custom amongst Mr. Le Blanc's friends to address him by his title of *Doctor* except in the University.

himself intimately acquainted with the nature and history of the College property, and left behind him a manuscript, entitled *Scalæ ad Cameram Bursariam*, which will be of infinite value to the Society, and must be considered as a *κτῆμα ἐς αἶν*. His readiness at all times to enrich the library by his presents, to support any of the scholars who might be deficient in the means necessary to carry on their education, and to assist the College by loans of money when any building was to be erected, or any outlay was to be made, which pressed heavily on their disposable funds, was beyond all praise. He was so entirely averse to display during his life-time, that it might appear ostentatious, even here, to enumerate the long list of local charities at Cambridge and elsewhere, to which he was a liberal subscriber—suffice it to state that he was ever ready to contribute to any benevolent object, and that his liberality was always directed to purposes of real utility.

Perhaps no person ever possessed, in a more eminent degree than Mr. Le Blanc, the faculty of winning all hearts. Those who once knew him, of whatever age, rank, or condition of life they might be, felt that they must always love, esteem, and venerate a character like his. He was one of the best bred men of his time, but his good breeding had nothing forced or artificial in it—it originated entirely in the kindness of his heart. An utter stranger to everything like affectation, disguise, or hypocrisy; there was a frankness and sincerity in his whole deportment, a spirit and playfulness in his conversation, heightened by the expression of a manly and engaging countenance, as well as by the peculiar animation of his eyes, which gave a remarkable interest to all he said, and rendered him in every company a most agreeable and welcome visitor. He was an excellent classical scholar, a correct and elegant writer, and deeply versed in French and English history, antiquities, and literature. Indefatigable in his attention to his public duties at the King's Bench, he brought to the consideration of every case laid before him an uncommonly quick, clear, and vigorous understanding, a sound judgment and unwearied industry, and thus acquired an enviable reputation for the energy, punctuality, and dispatch with which he transacted the laborious business of his office. The whole profession of the law paid a willing tribute to his merits as a public servant.

After more than a quarter of a century of incessant occupation, Mr. Le Blanc retired from the (now) Queen's Bench,

and began to reside more frequently at the Master's Lodge at Trinity Hall, dividing his time between the University and his family seat in Hertfordshire. He had arrived at a period of his existence when, though no longer a young man, he had a reasonable prospect of enjoying the society of his friends, and of renewing those literary pursuits, for which the possession of increased leisure would have afforded him a greater facility; but repeated attacks of gout, to which he had been long subject, and which he had borne with exemplary patience and fortitude, almost suddenly at the last, terminated his useful and honorable career. To no man was more applicable than to him, the beautiful expression of Horace, "*Notus in fratres animi paterni*," and he was, by a kind dispensation of Providence, sustained in his last moments by that domestic affection which had cheered and gladdened his life.

Many there are living in the University of Cambridge, and at a distance from it, who will cheerfully bear testimony to the truth of all that is contained in this imperfect sketch, and who will never cease to mourn the loss of so warm a friend and so generous a benefactor. His body was interred in the family vault in Northw Church.

EDWARD DRUMMOND, Esq.

Jan. 25. In his 51st year, Edward Drummond, esq. Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Drummond was a cousin of Viscount Strathallen, being the eldest son of Charles Drummond, esq. banker at Charing Cross, by the Hon. Mary Dulcibella Eden, sixth daughter of William first Lord Auckland.

Having entered into the service of the State as a clerk of the Treasury at an early age, his assiduity, fidelity, and good humour, introduced him to the more immediate patronage of the Minister of the day. As private secretary to the present Earl of Ripon, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, he displayed those qualifications which recommended him successively to the notice of Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel. Under these statesmen it was his lot to discharge, for nearly twenty years, duties which are only inferior to those of a Cabinet Minister because they are less conspicuous, but the faithful discharge of which can alone alleviate the anxieties and mitigate the asperities of official station. As there is no connection so close as that which binds the English statesman to his secretary—a connection unknown and unappreciated in foreign

courts—so, perhaps, there is no grief so profound as that which an English statesman feels for the loss of him in whose person the qualities of friend and partisan have been harmoniously blended—who has been the associate of his public counsels, the confidant of his public cares, and the cheerful companion of his private life.

The Duke of Wellington had unbounded confidence in Mr. Drummond's integrity; and on one occasion he publicly stated in the House of Lords his great satisfaction that Mr. Drummond had done him the honour to become his private secretary.

Happen, therefore, when it might, the death of Mr. Drummond could not but be widely lamented. The man whose qualifications for public duties were prized by Canning and Wellington, whilst the charm of his personal intercourse was no less valued in private circles, could not have passed away for ever, without the deep and earnest regret of those to whom he was known, either as an intimate friend or as a public servant. But how bitter is the sting added to the poignancy of ordinary sorrow by a death so sudden and so awful!

The circumstances of his assassination have already been recorded in p. 194.

Mr. Drummond suffered very little pain during his illness; so little, that on being pressed on this point by his medical attendants on Sunday, he asked them what they called pain—what they meant by it? and, after laughing with them about it, came to the conclusion that his suffering was from oppression. On Monday evening, a change in the manner of breathing was observed, and Mr. Guthrie informed his family there was no longer any hope of his recovery. At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, when a pulse could be felt no where, and a slight fluttering of the heart was alone perceptible, he retained the power of moving his limbs, pressed Mr. Guthrie's hand, and with a smile on his countenance, asked if all hope was past? On Mr. Guthrie's replying that all hope in this world was over, and that he must put his trust in God, he said, "Well, I have endeavoured to live honestly, doing as much good as I could, and I place my hope in God's mercy for my redemption." Turning to his sister, whose self-devotion had been unequalled, and who was crying by his side, he said, "We have lived long and happily together, and my only regret is in parting with you."

Mr. Drummond's funeral took place on Tuesday Jan. 31, at Charlton near Woolwich, of which village his brother the Rev.

Arthur Drummond is incumbent. His remains were interred in a vault in the church-yard, immediately under the chancel window. It is remarkable that Charlton was also the burial-place of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, assassinated by Bellingham, in 1812.

Administration of the effects of this lamented gentleman has been granted to his brother, C. Drummond, esq., banker, and the personal property of the deceased sworn under the small sum of £600.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, ESQ. F.R.S.
F.S.A.

Feb. 21. At his residence, Duke Street, Westminster, Robert Alexander, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and Senior Queen's Counsel on the Northern Circuit.

He was the son of a highly respectable solicitor at Halifax, and his brother, Edward Nelson Alexander, esq. is now following the profession of the law in that town. He took the degree of M.A. of Christ Church College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn 11th Feb. 1820. For a series of years past he has suffered from declining health, but continued to pursue the duties of his profession until the early part of the year 1841, when, under the advice of his medical attendants, he went abroad, in the hope that a change of climate might prove beneficial. Unfortunately, however, it effected no permanent alteration for the better, and although, from the amendment which had taken place, it was announced by some of his professional friends, at the Summer Assizes last year, that he was so far recruited as to justify a hope that he would join the Circuit again this Spring, it was a hope which those who were more intimately acquainted with him considered too faint to place the least reliance upon.

Mr. Alexander was a man well versed in general literature, and his attainments as a lawyer stood deservedly high. He had a remarkable vivacity of manner, and a most pleasing address. On the Northern Circuit he was for many years joint leader with the present Mr. Justice Cresswell. One of his great characteristics in the profession was the caution which he uniformly exercised in giving any opinion until he was fully master of the merits of his case, and hence the result of his consideration and judgment was always looked upon as sound and conclusive. He was a fluent speaker, and particularly clear and intelligible in the language which he used.

Mr. Alexander was married in 1829 to Matilda, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas,

Legard, Bart. and sister of the present Sir T. D. Legard, Bart. of Ganton, co. York.

CHARLES PALMER DIMOND, ESQ.

Jan. 12. At Syston Court, Gloucestershire, aged 54, Charles Palmer Dimond, esq. of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

Mr. Dimond was born at Bath on the 22nd of Feb. 1789, the son of W. Wyatt Dimond, esq. a member of the Corporate Body of that city, and one of the most popular and distinguished men of his time. (See Memoir in the Gent. Mag. for January 1819.) To those who lay any stress on the transmission of hereditary qualities, it will not be displeasing to trace a very striking resemblance between his character and that of his father, the same heart overflowing with charity and benevolence, the same cultivation of mind and manners, the same high sense of honour and integrity, the same vivid and deeply rooted piety.

It may be truly said of Mr. C. P. Dimond, that few persons have gone to the grave more sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, clients, dependents, and acquaintance. There was in his whole deportment and conduct a manliness, an honesty, and, at the same time, a degree of amenity, which secured the respect and esteem of all those who were brought into contact with him. It would be difficult to name a man who, in the course of his professional career, made fewer enemies, or more personal friends. One of those who knew him best has remarked that he had a power of restraint, a determination not to be ruffled, and, on trying occasions, a command over his feelings, rarely to be witnessed.

On all subjects of antiquarian and historical research, Mr. Dimond's information was most extensive, and such was his ardour for science, that, had he devoted his acute and investigatiug mind to scientific pursuits only, he would doubtless have arrived at great eminence. From an early period of his life he evinced a strong predilection for the fine arts, and gave his warm and active support to many of our noble metropolitan institutions. He became treasurer to the Artists' Benevolent Fund in 1831, and was treasurer of the Art Union from its original foundation.

Mr. Dimond's fondness for poetry was remarkable, and few professed wits could write an epigram or pen a *jeu d'esprit* of any kind with more facility or spirit. In private society his cheerful temper, ready humour, and inexhaustible fund of anecdote, rendered him a most agreeable com-

panion; but, with all these social habits, home was always to him the centre of enjoyment. Singularly blessed in his domestic affections, *there* it was that he diffused happiness to every person within his reach. By the inscrutable decree of Providence, however, it was ordained that he should be removed in the full vigour of existence from that family which he had gladdened, and that society which he had adorned. In the beginning of this year, whilst on a visit at Syston Court in Gloucestershire, he was suddenly seized with a spasmodic affection of the heart, and immediately expired.

Mr. Dimond was interred in the Abbey Church, at Bath, on the 20th of January, in the same tomb with his father.

THOMAS HAMILTON, ESQ.

Dec. 7. At Pisa, Thomas Hamilton, esq. the author of "Cyril Thornton."

Mr. Hamilton was one of the earliest contributors to Blackwood's Magazine; from which periodical the following remarks are derived:

"Mr. Hamilton exhibited a remarkable union of scholarship, high breeding, and amiability of disposition. To the habitual refinement of taste, which an early mastery of the classics had produced, his military profession and intercourse with society had added the ease of the man of the world, while they had left unimpaired his warmth of feeling and kindness of heart. Amidst the active services of the Peninsular and American campaigns, he preserved his literary tastes; and when the close of the war restored him to his country, he seemed to feel that the peaceful leisure of a soldier's life could not be more appropriately filled up than by the cultivation of literature. The characteristic of his mind was rather a happy union and balance of qualities, than the possession of any one in excess; and the result was a peculiar composure and gracefulness, pervading equally his outward deportment and his habits of thought. The only work of fiction which he has given to the public certainly indicates high powers both of pathetic and graphic delineation; but the qualities which first and most naturally attracted attention, were rather his excellent judgment of character, at once just and generous, his fine perception and command of wit and quiet humour, rarely, if ever, allowed to deviate into satire or sarcasm, and the refinement, taste, and precision with which he clothed his ideas, whether in writing or in conversation. From the boisterous or extravagant he seemed instinctively to recoil, both in society and in taste. Of his contributions to this

Magazine it would be out of place here to speak, further than to say that they indicated a wide range and versatility of talent, embraced both prose and verse, and were universally popular. 'Cyril Thornton' which appeared in 1837, instantly attracted public attention and curiosity, even in an age eminently fertile in great works of fiction. With little of plot—for it pursued the desultory ramblings of military life through various climes—it possessed a wonderful reality, great skill in the observation and portraiture of original character, and a peculiar charm of style, blending freshness and vivacity of movement with classic delicacy and grace. The work soon became naturally and justly popular, having reached a second edition shortly after publication, a third edition has recently appeared. The "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign," had the merit of clear narration, united with much of the same felicity of style; but the size of the work excluded that full development and picturesque detail which were requisite to give individuality to its pictures. His last work was "Men and Manners in America," of which two German and one French translations have already appeared; a work eminently characterised by a tone of gentlemanly feeling, sagacious observation, just views of national character and institutions, and their reciprocal influence, and by tolerant criticism; and which, so far from having been superseded by recent works of the same class, and on the same subject, has only risen in public estimation by the comparison.

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MICHAEL J. QUIN, ESQ.

Feb. 19. At Boulogne sur Mer, after a long and painful illness, aged 47, Michael Joseph Quin, esq.

Mr. Quin was well known to general readers as the author of Travels in Spain, and a Steam Voyage down the Danube, and to a more limited circle he was known as an extensive contributor to periodical publications. Mr. Quin's politics were uniformly liberal and consistent. Some years ago he wrote many able articles upon foreign policy in the Morning Chronicle, and he was also for some time a contributor to the Morning Herald. He edited the Monthly Review for seven years, 1825—32, and he was the first editor of the Dublin Review, which commenced in 1836.

His own works were as follow :

A Visit to Spain. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

Translation from the Spanish of Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. of Spain. 8vo. Lond. 1824.

Treatise on the Trade and Law of Banking in England. 8vo. Lond. 1833.

A Steam Voyage down the Danube. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1835.

Nourmahal, an Indian Tale. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

Translation of Laborde's Petra. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

Mr. Quin was the first person who gave a popular English account of the Danube and Constantinople after the establishment of steam navigation. His talents as a traveller are generally admitted, and his death must be regarded as a serious loss to a very instructive and agreeable department of literature.

His last work, Steam Voyages on the Moselle, the Elbe, and the Lakes of Italy, together with Notices of Thuringia and Saxon Switzerland, 2 vols. 8vo. is now passing through the press.

He was ardently devoted to literature, and died of disease of the lungs, aggravated by his intense study and application. He has left a widow and three children, of the ages of thirteen, twelve, and eight years, who are entirely unprovided for. His body was interred in the cemetery of the English at Boulogne, followed by many of the principal English residents.

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G. MITFORD, M.D.

Dec. 10. At Three Mile Cross, Shinfield, near Reading, in his 82d year, George Mitford, esq. M.D.

This gentleman was a descendant of the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland. In early life he received a diploma as a physician, and resided for several years at Bertram-house, near Reading, (so named from Bertram Mitford, an early ancestor). He married the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Alresford, Hampshire. The Doctor was deprived of his wife (a lady of exceedingly amiable manners) early in the year 1831. On retiring from practice, he devoted much of his time to the discharge of his duties as a magistrate for Berkshire, to which those of a magistrats for Wiltshire were subsequently added. As chairman of the most important and populous division of Berkshire (that which includes Reading), he distinguished himself greatly by his activity and punctuality of attendance at petty and quarter sessions, which, until within a few months of his death, continued to be the characteristic qualities of his public conduct. He was a warm partisan of the Whig interest at the contested elections for Reading. His name has, however, become better known to thousands in connection with the elegant writings of his daughter, the au-

thoress of *Our Village*. In Miss Mitford's works the reader must have observed numerous allusions to her father, and in them will be found at once the most permanent record of his character, and the most touching illustrations of that devoted filial piety which forms the best and the brightest addition to her brilliant literary reputation.

The following interesting passage appears in "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands," by the American authoress, Mrs. Sigourney.—"The example of filial devotion exhibited by Miss Mitford, adds lustre and grace to the imagery of her pages. An aged father, of whom she is the only child, is the object of her constant cherishing care. Years have elapsed since she has left him scarcely for an evening, and she receives calls only during those hours in the afternoon when he regularly takes rest upon his bed. She is ever in attendance upon him, cheering him by the recital of passing events, and pouring into his spirit the fresher life of her own. The faithful performance of such high and holy duty contains within itself its own reward. I cannot withhold a sweet picture drawn by her pen, though sensible that she had no intention of its meeting the public eye. 'My father,' she writes, 'is a splendid old man, with a most noble head, a fine countenance, full of benevolence and love, hair of silvery whiteness, and a complexion like winter berries. I suppose there was never a more beautiful embodiment of healthful and virtuous old age. He possesses all his faculties with the most vigorous clearness, but his health suffers, and my time is almost entirely devoted to his service, waiting upon him, and reading to him, by night and by day. He was affected at your message, and sends his blessing to you and yours. How to promote his comfort in his advanced years and increasing infirmities occupies most of my thoughts. It is my privilege to make many sacrifices to this blessed duty; for with my dearest father, should I be so unhappy as to survive him, will depart all that binds me to this world.'"

We lament to have to add that Miss Mitford is now left in embarrassed circumstances. It has been well known that, for a very long time, the late Dr. Mitford owed his chief support to the literary exertions of his daughter. During the last four years those exertions were but too frequently interrupted by the demands which his falling eyesight and declining health made upon her services, as reader and nurse; and when he died, at the advanced age of 82, after a most protracted and expensive illness, it could hardly be deemed surprising that debts of

between eight and nine hundred pounds should have accumulated; the rather that the failure of a publisher within that period had occasioned a loss to nearly half that amount; so that, after the incessant labour of five-and-twenty years, after relinquishing her late mother's large fortune, and three legacies left exclusively to herself, Miss Mitford is unhappily overwhelmed by embarrassments, which she had no power to prevent, which her father has left no means to defray, and to discharge which the small pension of 100*l.* a-year that she owes to her Majesty's bounty is manifestly inadequate. These circumstances having become known to some friends, at a time when Miss Mitford had resolved to meet this heavy responsibility by her own literary exertions, a public subscription has been resolved upon; and we are glad to find that a list of many noblemen and gentlemen, headed by the Earl of Radnor, has been published, by whom subscriptions will be received.

The remains of the worthy Doctor were interred at Shinfield, and the funeral was attended by several of the neighbouring gentry in their carriages. Mr. Harrinson, of the firm of Messrs. May and Harrinson, the medical advisers of the deceased, was permitted to take a cast of his head; and Signor Valentini, a modeller of great ability, who is making, a temporary sojourn at Reading, is about to produce copies from the cast.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 7. At Madras, aged 52, the Rev. *Frederick Spring*, M.A. Junior Chaplain of the cathedral. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford; and was appointed a Chaplain on the Madras establishment in 1816.

Jan. 10. Aged 66, the Rev. *William Stephen Goodenough*, Rector of Yate, Gloucestershire. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1801; and was instituted to the rectory of Yate in the same year, it being in his own patronage.

Jan. 23. Aged 32, the Rev. *Weston Fullerton*, Rector of Edlington, Yorkshire. He was the second son of John Fullerton, esq. of Hergbergh Park in the same county; and was a member of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1833.

Jan. 23. At Great Canfield vicarage, Essex, aged 76, the Rev. *William Gurney*, Rector of St. Clement Danes, Strand. He was originally of Clare hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1791; having removed to Sidney-Sussex college, he proceeded M.A. 1811. He was presented to the rectory of St. Clement's Danes in 1807, by the Marquess of Exeter. Mr. Gurney was a preacher of the evangelical school; he published some single sermons. On the 3d Feb. his body was committed

to its last resting-place under the altar of his church, in the presence of a crowded congregation.

At Belford, Northumberland, aged 93, the Rev. *John James*, for 43 years Perpetual Curate of that place. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1774, M.A. 1779; and was presented to Belford in 1804.

Jan. 24. At Leeds, the Rev. *Robert Jarratt*, for fifty-one years Rector of Wellington, Somerset. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; and was presented to his living in 1791. Nothing could exceed the sorrow which pervaded all classes of the inhabitants of Wellington on the death of this justly revered Vicar. On occasion of the funeral on the 1st Feb. all ranks were anxious to show every mark of respect to the mortal remains of their departed minister and friend. The pall was supported by six of the neighbouring clergymen, and the body was followed by a large number of others in their canonicals. It is remarkable that the deaths of four individuals, each of them eminent for their benevolence and distinguished usefulness in society, should have lately occurred, within the short space of a week, in populous places, lying in a direct line next after each other, and extending over a space of upwards of fifty miles, viz., that of Mr. Smith, of Bristol; Mr. Ruscombe Poole, of Bridgwater; Dr. Blake, of Taunton; and the Rev. R. Jarratt, of Wellington.

Jan. 25. The Rev. *Griffith Lloyd*, Rector of Christleton, Cheshire; brother to Lord Mostyn. He was the third son of Bell Lloyd, esq. of Bodfach, by Anne, daughter and heir of Edward Price, esq. He was of All Souls' college, Oxford, M.A. 1801; and was presented to the Rectory of Christleton, in 1809, by Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.

Jan. 29. In his 84th year, the Rev. *James Ord*, of Langton hall, Leicestershire. He was the third son of William Ord, esq. of Fenham, Northumberland, who died in 1768, by Anne, only daughter and heiress of William Dillingham, esq., and was uncle to William Ord, esq. late M.P. for Morpeth. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1785. He became owner of the manors of East and West Langton, Tur Langton, and Thorpe Langton, by the devise of his godmother Mrs. Byrd, and the will of her sister, Mrs. Pickering, sisters and coheirs of Sir Edward Pickering, of Tichmersh, co. Npn. Bart. from which family he was descended through his great-grandmother Elizabeth, daughter of Major Edward

Pickering, and wife of the Rev. Thomas Dillingham, M.A. son of Wm. Dillingham, D.D., Master of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Mr. Ord married Barbara, fourth daughter of Charles Brandling, of Gosforth house, Northumberland, esq. and had issue two sons, James-Pickering, and Thomas-Charles, and three daughters.

Feb. 5. In the island of St. Christopher, West Indies, aged 35, the Rev. *John Pickwood*, M.A. eldest son of the Hon. Robert Pickwood, late Chief Justice of St. Christopher's; and grandson of Mr. Deputy Pickwood, of London. He was married last October, and in November sailed for Antigua, having been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop, but he never reached his place of destination.

Feb. 10. At Caerwent, near Chepstow, aged 47, the Rev. *William Jones*, Curate of that parish, eldest son of the late Rev. W. Jones, Perpetual Curate of St. Arvan's, recently deceased.

Aged 34, the Rev. *William Havart*, Perpetual Curate of St. Ive's, Cornwall; late of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Feb. 11. Aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Hardy*, Vicar of Walberton with Yapton, and for more than fifty years Vicar of Stoughton, Sussex. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791; was collated to Stoughton in 1792, by Dr. Ashburnham, then Bishop of Chichester, and instituted to Walberton in 1802, from an option of the Archbishop.

Feb. 14. At Wellingborough, aged 85, the Rev. *James Gibbs*, B.A. formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford.

Feb. 17. At the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, aged 78, the Rev. *Edward Drax Free*, D.D. late Rector of Biggleswade, Beds. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1794, D.D. 1799; and was presented to the rectory of Biggleswade, in 1830, by the Prebendary of Biggleswade in the cathedral of Lincoln. The name of Dr. Free has been unhappily notorious from proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts, by the sentence of which he was finally deprived of his living. His death was occasioned by being knocked down by a gig in Gray's Inn Lane.

Feb. 18. Aged 80, the Rev. *Robert Hardy Tucker*, late Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough, to which he was presented in 1790 by the Dean of Salisbury. He was never married, but, whilst he enjoyed his health and strength, devoted not only his whole energies, but a greater share of his limited income, to the service of his parishioners, and regularly officiated until within the last four or five years, when he resigned his charge into the hands of a more youthful successor.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 16. In Eaton-square, aged 45, the Right Hon. Mary-Elizabeth-Kitty Countess of Denbigh. She was the eldest child of Thomas first Earl Ducie, by Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of Henry first Earl of Carnarvon; was married to the Earl of Denbigh in 1822, and has left a numerous family. Her ladyship died in childbed.

Feb. 9. At Old Brompton, aged 50, Charles Hennell, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Feb. 10. Aged 77, Francis Beckwith, esq. formerly a partner in the firm of Winter, Kaye, Beckwith, and Freshfield, solicitors to the Bank of England, and brother to Dr. Beckwith, of York.

Feb. 13. At Lincoln's-inn, aged 31, Wm. Thomas Kimpton, esq. M.A. of Trinity coll. Camb. (B.A. 1833), barrister-at-law.

At the house of her sister, Mrs. Kingsley, Dulwich, Miss Mainwaring, eldest dau. of the late Edward Mainwaring, esq. of Chester.

Feb. 14. In Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, aged 63, Wm. Whalley, esq.

After a short illness, of a brain fever, aged 55, Charles Blackburn, esq. B.A. of Kensington-square, late of the Royal Naval college, Portsmouth. He married one of the daughters of Charles Rivington, esq. of St. Paul's Churchyard; who is left his widow, with a young family, to lament their loss.

Feb. 15. At Brompton, aged 30, Robert S. Sims, M.D. son of the Rev. W. E. Sims, Rector of West Bergholt, Essex.

Aged 84, the Dowager Lady Wakeman, widow of Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart. She was Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Richard Ward Offley, of Hinton, co. Salop, esq.; became the second wife of Sir H. Wakeman in 1797, and was left his widow in 1831, having had issue Sir Offley, the present Baronet, the Rev. Edward Ward Wakeman, and one daughter. At Bromley, aged 63, Benjamin Huttiball Cuffley, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

Feb. 16. At Upper Montague-st. Major-Gen. Charles Jones, late Aide-de-Camp to the King of Hanover. He was in the act of drawing the charge of a pair of pistols, when the one in his hand from some cause went off, and the ball penetrating his heart caused instant death.

In Portman-pl. Edgware-road, aged 79, Mrs. Heseltine.

Feb. 17. Aged 57, John Young, esq. Maida Hill West, and Bear-st. Leicester-sq.

In Bolton-st. Piccadilly, Mary, wife of Thomas Bartrum, esq.

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In West-st. Walworth, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Rachel Titford.

At Clapham, aged 86, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. William Goode, M.A. Rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and mother of the late Rev. Francis Goode, Lecturer of Clapham.

In Hinde-st. aged 77, Mary, widow of William Browne, esq. many years Master Attendant of her Majesty's Dock-yard, Sheerness.

Feb. 18. Aged 108, M. Louis Pouchée. This patriarch, who underwent an operation in St. George's Hospital in December last, for hernia, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, on the 17th Jan. 1735.

In Southampton-place, New-road, aged 60, Thomas Pickard, esq. He was chief partner in a large cotton manufactory in the Hampstead-road, and until recently was a widower, when he went to Bath, and married a lady much his junior in years. They at first lived happily together, but latterly the reverse had been the case, which circumstance caused him to commit suicide by cutting his throat. In addition to a large amount of property of another description, he has left between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.* invested in the funds.

In Grosvenor-pl. aged 37, Lady Louisa Hughan, the wife of Thomas Hughan, esq. and sister to the Duke of St. Alban's. She was married in 1835.

At Box Villa, St. John's Wood, aged 40, Alexander Cowie, esq.

Feb. 20. At Camberwell, aged 65, Charles Verral, esq. M.D.

At Denmark Hill, aged 75, Elisabeth, relict of Thomas Walker, esq. and only surviving child of the late Richard Moseley, esq. of Peckham Rye.

Aged 31, Linnea, wife of James Cook Evans, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and Hans-pl. Chelsea.

Harriett, wife of Joseph Turnley, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Anne Grant, wife of Robert Walters, esq. of North Bank, Regent's Park, and of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart.

Feb. 22. In Gray's-inn-terr. aged 30, Sir James Pulteney Murray, of Hill Head and Englefield Green, eldest son of the late Rev. Sir William Murray, who died last year. He is succeeded by his next brother, Robert.

In Albany-st. aged 60, Anna, relict of James Hutchinson, esq. of Sheriff Hill, Durham, near Gateshead.

At Brompton, Helen Mary, youngest dau. of the late Robert S. Sims, M.D.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 87, Mrs. Frances Hawkins, dau. of the late Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart.

At Park-pl. Regent's Park, Abigail,
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relict of John Williams, esq. formerly of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Aged 84, Mary Ann, widow of W. Astle, esq. of St. John-st.-road.

Feb. 23. In Red Lion-sq. aged 83, John Booth, esq.

Edward Dew, youngest son of Edward Stanley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Feb. 24. At Blackheath, aged 77, Mrs. Jane Bowles, relict of John Bowles, esq. of Dulwich, and a magistrate for Surrey.

At Frogual, Hampstead, Benjamin Cole, esq.

Feb. 25. At Hackney, aged 80, Ann Catherine, widow of Gerard Hullman, esq. of Great St. Thomas Apostle.

Anne, wife of William Howard, esq. of St. George's-pl. Hyde Park Corner, and of Whitehedswood Lodge, near Southampton.

At Eaton-pl. aged 14 days, the infant son of John P. Bastard, esq. Royal Horse Guards.

Feb. 27. Frederick Charles Wright, esq. of the Terrace, Kensington.

Aged 84, John Booth, esq. Wyndham-pl. Bryanston-sq.

Feb. 28. At Denmark Hill, aged 62, William English, esq.

In Edward-st. Portman-sq., Alicia, relict of the Rev. William Gunthorpe, of Antigua.

At Belgrave-st., aged 68, Samuel Watts, esq. late of Bath, and of Yeovil, Somerset.

March 1. In Harley-st., aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, R.N. She was the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Grey, was married in 1812, and has left a numerous family.

Aged 85, John Copland, esq. of Surrey-st., Strand, and of Sudbury Lodge, Harrow.

March 2. In Montagu-sq., Miss Roe, only dau. of the late William Roe, esq. formerly Chairman of the Board of Customs, and sister of Sir F. A. Roe, Bart.

March 4. At Groves's Hotel, Albemarle-st., Theodosia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Phillip Vaillant, Rector of Stoke D'Alborne, Surrey.

In Gower-st., aged 35, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Hogg, esq. surgeon.

At his father's house, aged 25, Laurens Baldwin, esq. of St. John's Coll. Oxford, youngest son of Charles Baldwin, esq. of Grove Hill, Camberwell.

March 5. Aged 72, Rachel, widow of John Nicoll, esq. of the Hyde, Edge-ware-road.

At Bedford-sq., aged 89, Martha, relict of Thomas Greene, esq. of Slyne, Lancashire.

In Heathote-st., aged 72, Mrs. Waite,

relict of William Bennett, esq. formerly of Bartholomew-close, and Rickmansworth.

Aged 62, D. B. Eduonds, esq. late of the Surveyor General's Office, Tower.

March 6. Aged 74, Mr. Jonathan Nield, senior member of her Majesty's Chapels-Royal, St. Paul's, and Westminster-abbey.

At Lower Clapton, aged 77, Ann, relict of George Jubb, esq.

At Tulse Hill, aged 65, George Henry Errington, esq.

Aged 28, Amelia, wife of Henry Erlam, esq. of Porchester-terrace.

March 7. Aged 61, John Lucas, esq. of Hyde Vale, Greenwich.

Aged 29, Lydia, third daughter of Mr. James Marsh, of Tysoe-street, Wilming-ton-sq.

March 8. In Sackville-st., aged 58, Emily, widow of Matthew Holland, esq.

In Weymouth-st., aged 28, Georgiana, wife of Charles R. Freeling, esq.

March 9. In Scot's yard, Bush-lane, aged 50, James Samuel Bennett, solicitor, many years a member of the Corporation of London for the ward of Dowgate.

Aged 67, Miss Harriet Tatischeff, of Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury.

Aged 47, Henry Levien, esq., of Robert-st., Hampstead-road.

March 10. In Pleasant-pl., Kingsland-road, aged 73, Joseph Mason, esq.

At his son's, in Stoke Newington, Mr. Robert Wilkes. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Almon, of Piccadilly, the well-known bookseller in the days of Junius, and was for many years an eminent printer in Chancery-lane, part of the time in partnership with Mr. Richard Taylor. He was employed by Dr. Paley, Baron Maseres, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Hutton, Sir Edw. Sugden, and many other eminent authors, to print their works. He was many years on confidential terms with Baron Maseres; and as the Baron's eyesight was much impaired, he read to him every day, which led to expectations that on the Baron's death were not realized; the Baron leaving the bulk of his property to the Rev. Dr. Fellowes, who had been introduced to the Baron by Mr. Wilkes, to the exclusion, as he thought, of his own fortune. This disappointment so preyed on his mind that he occasionally betrayed symptoms of insanity. He died, however, at peace with all the world.

March 11. In Lowndes-st., Belgrave-sq., Ann Maria, relict of William Mac Dowal Robinson, esq.

At Old Brompton, aged 61, W. E. Burke, esq. late of New-inn.

Aged 81, Capt. E. A. C. Burnaby, R. N. son of the late Adm. William Burnaby, Bart.

Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Goldsmid, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st.

March 12. At Upper Clapton, Susan, dau. of the late B. W. Scott, esq.

At Wickham House, Notting-hill, aged 72, Thomas Coode, esq.

Aged 42, M. A. Whichelo, esq. of Lombard-st.

March 13. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 67, Jemima, wife of Sir James Gambier.

Aged 64, Peter Roynon Lewis, esq. of the Office of Ordnance, Tower.

March 14. At Kentish-town, Charles Finch, esq.

Aged 70, Ann, wife of Henry Burtenshaw, esq. of Leicester-sq.

In Lower Brook-st. Mrs. Davies, relict of the Rev. Methuselah Davies, formerly of Aldenham, Herts.

At the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, Anne, relict of Henry Coleman, esq. for many years Deputy Lieut. for Leicestershire.

Aged 51, Robert Thomas Twiss, esq.

At Hampstead-heath, at the house of his relative, Hart Davis, esq. aged 21, Lieut. Richard Hart B. Whittingham, late Adj. of 71st Highland Light Inf. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. F. Whittingham, K.C.B.

March 15. George Haynes, esq. of the Hampstead-road, and of Brixton, Surrey.

At Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, Samuel Arbouin, esq.

BEDS.—*Feb. 22.* Aged 57, Henry Robert Pearce, esq. late of Cardington.

Feb. 23. Samuel Spencer, esq. of Luton.

BERKS.—*Feb. 16.* At East Heath, near Wokingham, aged 73, William Jenkins, esq. formerly of Castle House, near Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

Feb. 17. At Burghfield Rectory, aged 18, Henry Curtis, eldest son of the Rev. H. C. Cherry.

Feb. 27. At Reading, aged 60, Mary Anne, relict of Henry Langhorne, esq.

March 9. Francis Justice, esq. of Abbey House, near Abingdon.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 20.* At Haversham, aged 50, W. Greaves, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 15.* Aged 28, Jonathan Bernard Saunders, esq. of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, youngest son of the late Mr. Edmund Saunders, of Her Majesty's Customs, Bristol.

CHESHIRE.—*Feb. 24.* At Congleton, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Comberbach.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 8.* At Falmouth, on his return from India, after an absence of 32 years, aged 52, Mr. Robert White, late Lieut. Bombay Pension Estab. brother of Lieut.-Col. Michael White, Indian Army.

Jan. 20. At Withiel Rectory, aged 9,

Robert, son of the Rev. Vyell F. Vyryan.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 26.* Mrs. Dixon, wife of Thomas Dixon, esq., of Calthwaite hall, and eldest dau. of the late C. Parker, esq. of Petterill Green.

DEVON.—*Feb. 17.* At the Circus, Exeter, Mrs. Dilkes, relict of the late Adm. Dilkes.

Feb. 18. At Venbridge, aged 83, Seth Hyde, esq. formerly of Exeter.

At Barton House, Dawlish, aged 82, Margaret, relict of Adm. Schank.

Feb. 20. At Devonport, aged 68, Sir Wm. Cumming, late surveyor of Lloyd's, and sub-commissioner for pilots of the Port of Plymouth.

At Goldburn, near Okchampton, aged 68, Sarah Underdown, wife of Wm. Burd, esq.

Feb. 23. At Teignmouth, Anthony Proctor Lake, esq. surgeon, R.N.

Feb. 24. At Stonehouse, Capt. Henry Sabine Browne, late of the 25th Reg. He was appointed Ensign 1823, Lieut. 1830, and Captain 1836.

Feb. 25. At Plymouth, aged 48, Ann Marshall, relict of Henry Marshall, esq. solicitor.

Feb. 26. At Topsham, Lucy, wife of Andrew Bisset, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, and dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. Perronet Thompson, of Blackheath.

Feb. 28. At Ludbrooke, aged 53, William Borradaile, esq.

Lately. At Upton Cottage, near Torquay, Mrs. Bartlett, widow of the Rev. J. B. Bartlett, of St. Mary Church, and dau. of the Rev. T. Bealy, late Vicar of West Anstey.

March 16. At Torr House, Caroline-Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. John Holberton, R.N.

DORSET.—*Feb. 14.* At Dorchester, aged 29, Edward Owen Payne, esq., eldest son of Capt. Charles Frederic Payne, R.N.

Feb. 26. At Poole, aged 14, George-Polhill, eldest son of G. Ledgard, esq. banker.

Feb. 28. At Weymouth, in her fourth year, Sally-Wentworth, dau. of Thomas Provis Wickham, esq.

Lately. At Wareham, Louisa, dau. of the late Sir William Benett.

March 7. At Poole, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Barter, surgeon.

March 9. At Poole, aged 62, Hannah, wife of Samuel Salter, esq.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 18.* Aged 57, William Hawkins, esq. timber merchant, of Colchester. He was a magistrate of the borough and an active member of the Town Council.

Feb. 20. At Witham, Joanna, dau. of

the late Rev. George Kemble Whatley, of Hone's Green, near Wokingham, Berks.

Feb. 26. At Debdon Parsonage, aged 77, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. William Jurin Totton.

At Rayne, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of H. P. Blencowe, esq., of Thoby Priory, and of Blencowe, Cumberland.

March 2. At Colchester, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Bridgman, esq. of Coney Weston Hall, Suffolk.

At Stisted Hall, aged 8, Arthur, son of Onley Saville Onley, esq.

GLoucester.—*Jan. 24.* At Clifton, Susanna Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kerasteman.

Jan. 25. At his father's house, Lawrence Weston, aged 23, John Ryder Coast, esq.

At Rose Hill, Bedminster, John Evans, son of Lieut. John Evans, R.N. a youth of great promise. He had recently returned from a voyage round the world.

Feb. 14. At South Cerney, aged 25, Ann, dau. of Edmund Pollard, esq. M.P. who has lost his wife and three children within the last sixteen months.

Feb. 20. At the residence of her son, Cromhall, aged 86, Sophia, relict of M. Yeatman, esq. surgeon, of Bristol.

Feb. 24. At Cheltenham, Lucy, relict of Edward Paston, esq. of Appleton, Norfolk, and dau. of the late Ralph Clavering, esq. of Callaly Castle, Northumberland.

Feb. 25. At Campden, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Jones, formerly of Eccleston-st. Pimlico.

Feb. 26. At Mitchel Dean, aged 82, Mrs. M. E. Hoare.

At Thornbury, Temperance Jane Willis, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Willis, and sister of Henry Hannes Willis Stephens, esq. late of Chavenage house.

March 1. Aged 17, Christopher, eldest son; and on the same day, aged 15 months, Matthew Cowper, youngest son, of Edward Slade, esq. of Upper Easton.

March 4. At Bristol, aged 72, Thomas Harris, esq.

March 6. At Bristol, aged 80, Mr. Joseph Moore, a member of the Society of Friends.

HANTS.—*Feb. 1.* At Southport, Mary, widow of George Coltman, esq. of Hag-naby Priory, Lincolnshire.

Feb. 9. Aged 30, Mary, wife of William Royle, esq. of Romsey.

Feb. 20. At Fareham, in advanced age, Louisa, second surviving dau. of the late Sir William Bennett, of Fareham.

Feb. 22. At Andover, aged 50, Mr. Samuel Shaw, sen. one of the Magistrates for the borough, and a member of the Town Council.

Lately. Aged 53, Mr. Thos. Martell, solicitor, of Portsmouth, and coroner for the borough.

March 5. At Newport, I. W., Thomas Shortt, M.D. Inspector of Prisons.

March 10. At Shirley, near Southampton, Major Rowland Jefferis, late of the Madras Cavalry.

HERTS.—*Feb. 10.* At Clare Hall, aged 73, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Andrew Boulton Sharp, late of Bamburg, Northumberland. She was the last lineal descendant of Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York.

Feb. 17. At Welwyn, aged 73, Isabella, widow of the late Rev. Robert Ellice, M.A.

Feb. 19. At Spring Hall, Sawbridge-worth, aged 59, Thomas James Steele, esq. son of the Rev. James Steele, of Cockpen, near Edinburgh, and afterwards Incumbent of St. Mary's, Jamaica.

Feb. 22. At Monk's Green, aged 82, Charlotte, relict of Cornelius Dixon, esq. late of Bedford-st. Bedford-sq.

Feb. 26. At Braughing Vicarage, Amelia, wife of the Rev. Francis H. Say, of St. John's coll. Cambridge, niece of the late Charles Edward Wilson, esq. M.P. for Bewdley, and youngest dau. of Mrs. Nixon, of the Damer-house, Bognor.

Feb. 27. At Therfield, aged 87, Daniel Twining, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Twining, Rector of Stilton, Hunts.

March 12. Aged 80, at Boxmoor, Mrs. Ann Hobson, eldest and only surviving sister of the late Rev. Dr. Carey, of Fort William coll. Calcutta.

March 13. At Ickleford Rectory, aged 87, Susanna, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Thirlwall.

HEREFORD.—*Feb. 21.* At Hereford, aged 66, Catherine, wife of Andrew Thompson, esq. and only dau. of the late W. Hodgetts, esq. of Compton Hall, Staffordshire.

Lately. At Leominster, William Preece, esq. Mayor, and for more than 20 years one of the Justices of the Peace for the borough.

HUNTINGDON.—*Feb. 1.* At Kimbolton, aged 22, John Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. John Thos. Huntley.

KENT.—*Jan. 19.* At Woodville, Gravesend, aged 87, John Kidgell, esq.

Feb. 8. At Ramsgate, aged 66, Wm. Walker, esq. late of Barton Hall, near Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Feb. 18. At Woolwich, Lt.-Col. William Middleton, barrack-master; late Lieut.-Colonel of the 42d Highlanders. He was appointed Ensign 1802, Lieut. 1804, Captain 1812, Major 1826, Lieut.-Colonel 1835. He served in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Corunna. He was

appointed barrack-master at Woolwich last year.

Feb. 27. At Margate, aged 76, William Nethersole, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Liberties of the Cinque Ports, formerly of Essex-st. Strand.

Feb. 23. At St. Nicholas, near Margate, aged 50, Mary, wife of John Gaskell, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Gillow, esq.

Feb. 28. James Rae, esq. of Walton House, Eastry.

March 4. At Broome, aged 36, Charlotte, wife of Sir Henry Chudleigh Oxenden, Bart.

March 5. At the Dock-yard, Northfleet, aged 49, Magnus Tait, esq.

March 6. Aged 50, James Bourne Judge, esq. solicitor, Ramsgate.

At Higham, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Charles Hughes Hallett.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 8.* Aged 83, Betty Rothwell, widow of John Rothwell, of Back Turton-st. Little Bolton. She was the mother of 16 children, 14 of whom were brought up to man and woman's estate; and left behind her six sons and six daughters. She had only one husband, with whom she lived happy 61 years; she was a widow 4 years; and was buried in Bridge-st. Chapel-yard, Little Bolton, followed by 13 distinct families descended from her; namely, 12 children, 57 grandchildren, 47 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren. She was the nearest relative of the late Very Rev. Doctor Wood, Master of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, who did not forget her in his will.

Feb. 14. At Lancaster, aged 81, Christian Ainslie, sister to the late Henry Ainslie, M.D. of Dover-st. and aunt to Dr. Ainslie, master of Pembroke college, Cambridge.

Feb. 15. At Manchester, aged 74, Mr. James Pigot, of the firm of Pigot and Slater. He was the indefatigable compiler of the "National Directories," for the whole of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

LEICESTER.—*Feb. 25.* Aged 88, Alice, widow of the Rev. John Hutchins, M.A. Rector of Harestone.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 25.* Aged 63, Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. Rector of Langton, and Vicar of Swineshead.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 28.* At Woodlands, near Stanmore, aged 71, Mrs. Martin, relict of William Martin, esq.

March 7. Sir James Leighton, of Greenford, Physician to the Emperor and Empress of All the Russias.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Monmouth, at the residence of her father, Mr. John

Lambert Baker, aged 28, Ann, wife of Mr. H. Watkins, Hereford.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 12.* At Swanton Abbots, aged 84, William Jex Blake, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. and magistrate for this county.

Aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Newton, esq. of Elvedon Hall, near Thetford.

Feb. 14. At Salhouse Hall, aged 75, Robert Ward, esq. a magistrate of this county.

Feb. 21. At Garboldisham, John Shaw, esq. late of Regent-st.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Feb. 1.* Aged 61, Thos. Lovell, esq. of Winwick Warren.

Feb. 28. At Evenly, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. B. Harrison, B.D. vicar of that parish.

March 5. Aged 53, Richard Wilkins, esq. of Stanwick.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 5.* At Banbury, Mr. Robert Gardner. He held the offices of mace-bearer and gaoler, ale taster, inspector of weights and measures, and officer for the execution of process in the Court of Record.

Feb. 7. At Alkerton, near Banbury, aged 37, Anna Maria, relict of Benjamin Eaton, esq. solicitor, of Coventry.

Feb. 19. In Badgmore Cottage, Henley-on-Thames, Mary, widow of Humphrey Wightwick, esq. of Henley-on-Thames.

March 8. At Oxford, aged 25, Julia, wife of Edward R. Owen, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Hamond Alpe, esq. of Harlingham, Norfolk.

March 11. At Oxford, Frances Christians, dau. of the late Hon. A. A. Hely Hutchinson.

RUTLAND.—*Feb. 3.* At Clipsham, aged 74, Mrs. Frances Snow.

SALOP.—*Feb. 5.* At Hopley, aged 73, Walter Minor, gent. This family settled at Hopley, in the parish of Hodnet, from the neighbouring county of Stafford, about a century and a half ago, and have continued there until the death of the above gentleman. In Blome's Britannia, pub. in the reign of Charles II., Thomas Minor is described as of Lichfield, gent.

Feb. 20. At Dudmaston, the seat of her brother, Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, aged 59, Mrs. Wall, relict of the Rev. John Wall.

Feb. 24. Francisca Octavia, wife of the Rev. Andrew Burn, rector of Kinnersley, and only sister of George Harris, esq. of Rugby.

Lately. Aged 66, Edward Dymock, esq. of Penley Hall.

At the Dana, Shrewsbury, Mrs. Homfray, wife of the Rev. Edward Homfray.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 3.* At Bath, aged 67, Elizabeth-Mary-Anne Arundell, widow of Thomas Raymond Arundell, esq.

of Ashcombe, and dau. of the late Sir Ed. Smythe, of Acton Burnall, Shropshire, Bart. Her body was interred at Wardour on the 10th.

Feb. 14. At Bath, aged 79, Henry Lockock, esq. M.D., formerly of Northampton.

Feb. 26. At Bath, aged 74, J. R. Arnold, esq. of Chigwell, Essex, and of the Strand.

Lately. At Bath, aged 85, Margaret, relict of Benjamin Starling, esq.

Susan, wife of J. W. Langford, esq. Bombay Civil Service, and eldest dau. of J. W. Hicks, esq. of Bath.

At Bath, at the advanced age of 90, Jane Hodges, relict of John Lucas, esq.

At Bath, Major Henry Bowen, of the Retired List of the late Royal Veterans.

At Bath, aged 69, Frances, widow of the late Dansey Dansey, esq. and youngest dau. of the Rev. Erasmus Warren, of Great Bromley, Essex, and vicar of Hampstead, Middlesex.

At Bath, aged 59, Susan, relict of the late Wm. Prest, esq. of Scarthingwell park, Yorkshire.

At Upcott house, near Taunton, aged 78, Geo. Wheatley Ridsdale, esq. formerly of the 6th or Inniskillen Dragoons.

March 2. At Bath, aged 42, the Right Hon. George-Godart Henry de Reede de Ginkell, ninth earl of Athlone (1691). He was the only son of the eighth earl by Henrietta-Dorothea-Maria, daughter of J. W. Hope, esq., and succeeded his father in 1823. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his uncle William. It is stated that the late earl's only sister, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Capt. the Hon. F. Villiers (son of the Earl of Jersey), receives a large accession of fortune by his death.

March 5. Emily, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Kington, esq. of Charlton House.

March 6. Ann, widow of Edward Michell, esq. of Bruton.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 11.* At Oscott College, aged 52, the Rev. William Foley, Catholic priest of Hampton-on-the-hill, and formerly of Oscott.

Lately. Lucy Anne, wife of the Rev. W. H. C. Lloyd, rector of Norbury.

Aged 41, Mrs. Bolton, wife of John Bolton, esq. solicitor, Dudley.

March 4. Ann, wife of Thomas Kinnersly, esq., Clough Hall, in this county.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 9.* At Pakefield, aged 84, Thomas Pearse, esq. the last survivor of the children of the late Hamond Pearse, esq. of Carlton Colville.

Feb. 15. At Woodbridge, aged 50, Sarah, dau. of the late William Hibbitt, esq., formerly of Blakesley Hall, Northamptonsh.

Feb. 17. At an advanced age, Lady Dickens, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel

Trevor Dickens, at Copdock House, near Ipswich. She was married to the gallant General in 1784.

Feb. 21. At Ipswich, aged 76, Harriet Jane, relict of Christopher Emmott, esq. of Cheltenham.

Feb. 22. At Chellesworth, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Gee Smyth, M.A., many years rector of that parish.

March 9. At Beccles, aged 81, Henrietta Jane, relict of the Rev. N. I. O. Leman, rector of Brampton and Worlingham, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Sir Willm. Anderson, Bart., of Kilnwick Percy, Yorkshire.

March 10. At Nayland, Edward Living, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 8.* At Ham Common, aged 52, Eliza, wife of Henry M. Figou, esq.

Feb. 23. Aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Ellis, of the Star and Garter, Richmond-hill.

March 3. At Sandgate, Chertsey, aged 70, Francis Wightwick, esq.

March 10. At Sutton, aged 80, William Langton, esq.

March 13. At Richmond, aged 83, James Colyear Dawkins, esq. of Over Norton, co. Oxford, and Weybridge, in Surrey.

March 17. At the Semaphore, Guildford, Louisa Mary Poad, widow of Lieut. John Anderson, R.N. who died at Calcutta, in 1834.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 16.* At Hastings, aged 21, Charles Francis, son of James Leudrick, esq. of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law.

Feb. 20. At Midhurst, Frances Ann, relict of the Rev. Cornelius Greene, rector of Terwick, and vicar of Rogate, Sussex.

Feb. 23. At Hastings, William Richardson, esq. of Letherhead and Cheltenham.

Feb. 24. At Chichester, aged 27, Francis Edward Freeland, youngest son of James Bennett Freeland, esq.

Feb. 26. At Guestling Lodge, near Hastings, aged 62, Capt. Thomas Burton, R.N.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 15, Algon-Greville, youngest son of Sir W. E. Roper, Boughton, Bart. Downton hall, Shropshire.

March 2. At Lewes, at the residence of her son, F. H. Gell, esq. aged 84, Mrs. Susannah Gell.

March 4. At Brighton, aged 72, Ann, wife of John Pownall, esq. formerly of Staple-inn, Solicitor.

March 6. At Brighton, aged 43, Jesse Dorothea, wife of Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon, Wilts. and dau. of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. She was married in 1818.

At Hastings, Arabella, widow of William Groom, esq. of Russell-sq.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 23.* Aged 73, Sa-

muel Vale, Esq. nearly thirty years post-master of Coventry. He was the senior member of the old corporation, having served the office of Mayor in 1811, and the three following years. He was an Alderman 24 years, and an active magistrate for the city and county of Coventry.

March 5. At Leamington, aged 52, George Potter, esq. Solicitor, Guildford.

WILTS.—Feb. 21. At Marston Maisey, near Cricklade, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of B. Blundell, esq.

YORK.—Oct. 14. At Scarborough, aged 72, George Cooke, esq. of Carr House, Doncaster. He was the third son of George Cooke, of Streethorpe, esq. who assumed the name of Yarborough in 1802, by Mary, daughter of Richard Sare Newsome, esq. and brother to the late Col. John Cooke Yarborough, who died in 1836. He married in 1803 Mary, dau. of Wm. Hamilton, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, esq. and had issue one son, Hamilton, and three daughters.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General. (See p. 257.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JAN. 1 TO JAN. 28.

Males	1931	} 3756	Under 15.....	1664	} 3756
Females	1825		15 to 60.....	1273	
			60 and upwards	819	
Average Deaths in four weeks 1838-9-40-1-2, Males 1844, Females 1768, total 3612.					

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JAN. 29 TO FEB. 25.

Males	1770	} 3570	Under 15.....	1500	} 3565
Females	1800		15 to 60.....	1242	
			60 and upwards	823	

. The Returns for March and April will be given in our next number.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, March 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 11	27 4	17 2	28 5	26 10	29 4

PRICE OF HOPS, March 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, March 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, March 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, March 22.	
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2775 Calves 62
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.....	25,860 Pigs 427
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, March 24.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 0*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 194. —Ellesmere and Chester, 63. —Grand Junction, 133.
— Kennet and Avon, 12½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 620. — Regent's, 18½.
— Rochdale, 54. —London Dock Stock, 92½. — St. Katharine's, 107½. — East
and West India, 126. — London and Birmingham Railway, 207. — Great
Western, 93¼. — London and Southwestern, 63½. — Grand Junction Water
Works, 72½. — West Middlesex, 112. — Globe Insurance, 125. — Guardian,
41¼. — Hope, 6¼. — Chartered Gas, 64¼. — Imperial Gas, 72½. — Phenix Gas,
32. —London and Westminster Bank, 22½. —Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Feb. 24 to March 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb. 24	38	43	37	29, 67	in. pts.	11	40	55	49	in. pts.	cloudy fair
25	35	39	34	, 65		12	43	49	49	29, 89	do.
26	34	38	35	, 60		13	40	51	46	, 76	fr. cl. slghtn.
27	36	40	38	28, 92		14	49	54	50	, 55	do. do. do. do.
28	36	42	37	29, 14		15	40	50	49	, 88	cloudy fair
M. 1	35	40	32	, 62		16	50	54	42	30, 03	do. do.
2	34	40	34	, 96		17	52	60	41	29, 89	fair
3	3	37	33	30, 09		18	44	60	46	, 80	do. fine
4	35	41	37	, 36		19	44	47	46	, 92	fr. cl. foggy
5	37	43	37	, 43		20	52	58	52	, 66	do. fine cl.
6	38	43	35	, 31		21	52	56	53	, 49	do. cl. sl. sh.
7	38	43	32	30, 26		22	53	58	53	, 46	do. do.
8	27	43	33	, 33		23	52	56	58	, 54	do. do.
9	33	41	36	, 39		24	53	61	59	, 60	sl. shs. fair
10	40	44	37	, 13		25	45	60	40	, 77	cl. fr. windy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Feb. 23 to March 29, 1843, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
24	177 1/2	96 3/4	95 1/2	—	103 1/2	102 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	268	66 pm.	65 67 pm.
25	177	96 1/2	95 1/2	—	103	102 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	267 1/2	65 65 pm.	68 66 pm.
27	177 1/2	96 3/4	95 1/2	—	103	102 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	267 1/2	68 pm.	67 69 pm.
28	178	96 1/2	95 1/2	—	103	102 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	70 pm.	67 69 pm.
1	178	96 3/4	95 1/2	—	103	102 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	268 1/2	68 70 pm.	67 69 pm.
2	178 1/2	—	95 7/8	103	103	102 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	68 pm.	69 67 pm.
3	—	—	95 7/8	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	69 67 pm.
4	—	—	96	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	67 69 pm.
6	—	—	96	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	108	—	—	69 67 pm.
7	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	68 70 pm.	68 70 pm.
8	—	—	96 3/4	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	70 pm.	70 72 pm.
9	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	74 72 pm.	70 72 pm.
10	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	73 75 pm.	71 73 pm.
11	—	—	97	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	74 76 pm.	73 74 pm.
13	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	77 75 pm.	72 74 pm.
14	—	—	97	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	76 78 pm.	72 74 pm.
15	—	—	97	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	76 pm.	72 74 pm.
16	—	—	97	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	76 79 pm.	74 70 pm.
17	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	79 pm.	72 70 pm.
18	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	79 pm.	70 68 pm.
20	—	—	96 7/8	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	108	—	76 70 pm.	70 68 pm.
21	—	—	96 7/8	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 68 pm.
22	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	77 pm.	68 65 pm.
23	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	74 pm.	67 64 pm.
24	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	75 72 pm.	65 63 pm.
25	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	75 72 pm.	65 63 pm.
27	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	73 70 pm.	63 60 pm.
28	—	—	96 7/8	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	70 pm.	60 62 pm.
29	—	—	96 7/8	—	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	68 pm.	61 63 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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FONT, PILLAR, &c. AT ST ALPHEGE, CANTERBURY

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1843.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. T. M. says, "In the Autobiography of Theobald Wolfe Tone (vol. i. p. 358) it is stated, that during the war (i. e. before the peace of Amiens) only one of our generals was killed, that his name was *Mansel*, and that he was an Irishman. The passage in question was written before the death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, but is the statement correct in other respects? There was a General Mansel killed in that war, at Valenciennes (I believe), and he was of a Glamorganshire family, and resided at Cosgrave, in Northamptonshire. The late Major Mansel of Cosgrave was his son. Did Tone confound him with the Mansels of the county Limerick, or were there two General Officers of that name, killed in the same war?"

R. T. would be thankful to be informed whether the copies of Clynne's Annals, of the Annals of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist of Kilkenny, and of the Annals of Multiferon, Rosse, Clonmel, &c. which Ware (in his Preface to *Campion*) says that the Earl of Marlborough "caused to be transcribed and made fit for the press," are now known to exist. Abp. Nicolson states that the Earl of Marlborough deposited a Transcript of Clynne's Annals in the hands of Henry Earl of Bath, on condition they should be printed. Any information respecting any copy of any of the above named Annals will be acceptable.

We are obliged to our correspondent W. H. for his communication respecting the discovery of coins of Henry III. but from the drawings forwarded it is impossible to pronounce with certainty whether the specimens referred to in his letter are different from the published coins of that King, and of Henry V. or IV. although they appear to be common and well known types. Impressions in sealing-wax are always preferable to drawings. Perhaps our correspondent could favour us with a sight of the entire hoard of coins, in which there possibly may be rare or inedited varieties.

We cannot further assist D. P. R. then by referring him to Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, fol. 1831.

A Correspondent from Newport Pagnell writes us that, about ten years ago, a Painting of St. Christopher, as well as one on a subject unknown, was discovered in the neighbouring parish church of Ravenstone.

A. L. asks—"May not St. Clement's Dunes be a corruption of St. Clement des Dunes, which would mean St. Clement of the Sands, Shore, or Strand? At Boulogne sur Mer there is *la Porte des Dunes*—the sea, as report goes, having anciently been much nearer to these gates than it now is."

S. Y. S. points out the deficiency of a work (which he has not leisure to undertake himself), to contain brief memoirs of all the Archbishops and Bishops of England since the Reformation as settled in 1559. These memoirs should *not be too long*, but about the length of those given of the Irish Prelates in Harris' edition of Ware, 1739. I would suggest to any person, who should undertake the subject, not to forget to give the dates of consecration (and the places), and of translation and death in every case; and the names of the Bishops who consecrated each prelate. The following hints, as to a few of the Books necessary in the work, may be useful. Dr. W. Richardson's edition (1743) of Bp. Godwin's "*De Præsulibus Angliæ*;" Le Neve's "*Fastis Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*," for the dates, &c.; Le Neve's lives of the Protestant Archbishops; Browne Willis's *English Cathedrals*, 4to, and four *Welsh Cathedrals*, 8vo. (also Edwards' edition of B. Willis' *St. Asaph* as it is carried down to 1806); A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (Bliss' edition); Fuller's *Worthies*, Nichols's edition; Britton's *Cathedrals*; S. H. Cassan's *Lives of the Bps. of Winchester, Salisbury, Bath and Wells*; the several county histories which notice Cathedrals; the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. &c. For the records of consecration of all our Bishops down to 1841, I beg to refer any person who is inclined for the subject to the Appendix to Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval's *Apology for Apostological Succession*. (Rivington) The records are copied from the Lambeth and other registers. Memoirs of many living prelates are given in the *Church Magazine*."

At page 363—in the note—for Caloranède, read Calprenède; and at page 379, 2nd column, line 23, for Wallis, read Hadder. We have to correct the notice of erratum in our last, p. 338; the gentleman whose name should have been printed in p. 312 is John Audley Jee, esq. (not Hill). P. 423, line 4, for Ellitson, read Elletson; line 6, for Zealand, read Zealand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoir of the late James Hope, M.D. &c. By Mrs. Hope.

WE think it is Tertullian who calls medicine the sister of philosophy,* "Medicina Soror Philosophiæ;" and other very high praises have been given to the art, which has been considered superior to all the other sciences, both as regards the subject of its studies, and the high importance of the ends it has in view. Hippocrates declared that it was necessary that all men should understand medicine,† because all men needed it; but modern experience has somewhat modified this doctrine of the philosopher of Cos, and has considered it better for a man to trust his constitution in the hands of sundry wise and well-chosen leeches, than to take care of it himself. However, undoubtedly it was considered of old to be a very sacred and distinguished profession, from the days of Æsculapius himself,—who gave the first prescription that is on record,—that all his patients should sleep wrapped up in the skins of rams,—to the days of Democritus, who is said to have passed his days and nights, not in an easy chariot, but in charnel-houses and sepulchres, that he might meditate without interruption, and at length, as Cicero, with a tacit approbation of the deed, tells us, put out his eyes, in order that the inward mind might be the better irradiated. Without, however, recurring to such extraordinary devotion as this, or recommending it to the moderns, we certainly find the physician of old, or as he might more correctly be called the surgeon-apothecary-accoucheur, whether practising at Athens or Cos, or in the countries immediately under the guardianship of Apollo, (for the *modern* physician, who will neither bleed nor administer medicine himself, was an unknown character,) to have been so highly exalted, as might induce us to believe that he belonged to a superior race of beings, or his patients had more money than wit. Herodotus tells us that Democedes, a physician of Crotona, was a constant guest at the table of Darius (ὀμορπάρευζος,) when even the nobles were not permitted to enter; that Menecrates would not prescribe for any one who would not promise to be his bond-slave; and that Melampus (who appears from the name given him of καθάρου, to have practised according to the Harrowgate and Cheltenham systems,) when called in to attend the daughters of Prætus, were labouring under a stomach complaint; who, as a punishment for preferring themselves to Juno, made an agreement, before entering on the case, that he was to have one of them for his wife, and with her, as dowry, a *third part of the whole kingdom!*‡ We must, however, as some apology for this ambition, recollect, that the primitive physician was a person of no ignoble birth, and could never be ranked among

* Tertullian was apparently translating a saying of Democritus,—*Ἱστορίην σοφίης δοκέω Ἱητρικῆς ἀδελφὴν καὶ συνοίκον.*

† *Χρὴ πάντας ἀνθρώπων Ἱητρικὴν τέχνην ἐπιστάσθαι.*

‡ This was the person mentioned by Virgil.

—“*Cessere magistri
Phyllirides Chiron, Amythaoniusque Melampus.*”

the *parvenus*. One dated his descent as the tenth from Hercules, another the seventh from Æsculapius. The illustrious Hippocrates was the ninth from Crysamis, the eighteenth from Æsculapius, and only in the tenth degree removed from Jupiter himself. His mother was a descendant of the Heraclidæ, his father rejoiced in the blood of the Asclepiadæ, so he was on both sides divinely descended; not to mention that his grandfather, Gnosidicus, wrote a book, like Sir Benjamin Brodie, on diseases of the joints. It was not at all unusual for a whole city to march out in procession to meet a successful practitioner, place a crown of gold on his head, and inscribe a decree on a column to his praise.* Ptolemy gave Cleombrotus a hundred talents of gold for the cure of Antiochus, that is, 637,500 aurei. The very Parcæ, the fatal sisters themselves, revered the skill of Oribasius, and left their vital threads uncut. Periander was a great man, and would have been at the head of his profession, but he unhappily took to *scribbling epigrams and other kinds of verses*, carrying them about to his friends, and thus incurred the just rebuke of Agesilaus; "Why do you, Periander, prefer being a bad poet to a good physician?"† Pliny says that Augustus being cured by Antonius Musa of his complaint by a lettuce (*lactucâ*), the senate decreed the latter a statue. But it is necessary to break off, or we might fill volumes with an account of the rewards which gratitude bestowed on science. We reluctantly must pass over that illustrious man Capivaccius of Padua, who was in later times the richest and most magnificent of his class, and the no less famous Goropius, a Brabantin doctor, who was presented with a chain of gold and immense presents by Philip II. But closing the volume of medical history for a season, when we open it again as it revived in later times, we find its empire invaded by novel opinions, strange heresies, and wild doctrines fetched from the brains of visionaries and enthusiasts, which have left their impression in the Mesmerism and Homœopathy and Phrenology of the present day. Cardan maintained that it was necessary to be ill in order to possess the faculties in perfection.‡ Taclinus said the acids in the human body had a voluntary power and skill of selecting those *alkalies* which were most to their taste, and best suited to their purpose. Condillac informs us that he wrote part of his philosophic treatise, *Cours de l'Etude*, when fast asleep, as Coleridge wrote the *Vision of Kubla Khan*. Another scientific opinion seems to infer that so far from wanting medical assistance, we might live and flourish independent of Nature herself, and her currents of vitality. Lower (and we have the highest authority for the fact) says that he had supported a young man who was suffering from hemorrhage on rich fluids and broths, till at length he discovered that instead of blood it was a sort of *portable soup* that was circulating in his veins! Nor was this a solitary instance, for a Paris physician has asserted that the same thing has twice in practice occurred to him§. Swammerdam says that his most brilliant researches were always made when under the

* The *δογμα Αθηναίων* in praise of Hippocrates is extant, but it is doubtful whether Hippocrates was at Athens during the famous *plague* described by Thucydides, &c. Sometimes, however, the patients ventured on a joke on their medical adviser, and thus Chrysippus got the appellation of Chesippus, ἀπὸ τῶν χέσιπιν.

† Τί δή ποτε, ὦ Περίανδρε, ἀντὶ χαμέντος ἰατροῦ, κακὸς ποιητῆς καλεῖσθαι ἐπιθυμεῖς.

‡ Thus Pliny, though with a different meaning, "Optimos nos esse dum infirmis sumus."

§ See Cabanis, *Rapport du Physique et du Moral*, vol. I. p. 255; but as regards the opinions of this very able man, we refer our readers to Palissot, *Memoires*, II. p. 184. Chenier, *Tableau de Litterature*, p. 6. Droz, *Philosophie Morale*, p. 19, 294, and Le Maitre, *Soirées de St. Petersburg*, vol. I. 135. Cabanis was properly defended against injudicious attacks in *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. VII. p. 60, 85, &c.

attack of a terrible hypochondriasis ; and Cabanis, the physician of the Revolution, mentioned that the brain digested thought, as the liver secreted bile, and that *poetry and religion are a product of the smaller intestines!* But, perhaps, it would be as well in an age when the marvellous is not so much in credit, and the healing art has come down to more moderate and reasonable demands than she previously sustained, not to place too implicit a confidence in these rare and anomalous effects of nature, but to call in the assistance of modern science, which, professing much less than she formerly did, certainly performs much more. Let us then take a view of the life, acquirements, and conduct of a modern physician in contrast with the ancient.

Dr. Hope, the subject of this memoir, certainly had no chance of marrying a princess, seeing his statue erected at Waterloo-place, opposite the College, or having a gift from the King of all the royal domains in Cornwall. Yet the perusal of his life may be of interest, and even of benefit. It is the life of an able and accomplished person who was cut off in the midst of an extensive and increasing practice, while his knowledge and experience were becoming daily more justly estimated, and the resources of his mind more fully developed. The *general* reader will find a valuable truth embodied in this history, that success is nearly independent of chance or fortune, if only due means are taken and persevered in. That in most cases the unsuccessful will find the causes of failure, not in the world but in themselves ; and that the old adage, "Labor omnia vincit improbus," is a poetical expression of an absolute and irresistible truth. The medical student will also imbibe, with this lesson of wisdom, much additional information. It will enable him to pursue, and trace step by step, the gradual and certain advancement of the subject of this memoir from unknown and unassisted obscurity to fame and fortune ; he will see with what toil of mind and thought, and therefore, with what certainty, every advance was made in the arduous profession he had chosen ; with what unwearied accuracy of observation and soundness of reasoning and reflection, he was acquiring the solid materials of his future skill ; and how in time that painfully acquired power, instead of appearing the slow result of incessant thought, assumed the character of an intuitive instinctive faculty, which showed itself in a discernment and experience that could at once distinguish and separate the primary and essential phenomena presented to it, in a delicate and sensitive touch which could detect the incipient rudiments and mysterious infancy of disease, and in that fine sagacity * which would seem almost to penetrate into the remote causes of vitality, and disclose the very secrets of nature herself. Such is the reward of well-applied industry, united to fair and good natural talents, excited by honourable ambition, and guided and strengthened by just and virtuous principles, and such we believe to be exhibited in the history of the life of which we are about to trace a faint outline from the original.

Dr. James Hope, we are informed, attained great eminence and large practice at an age (40) when most physicians are only beginning to be thought of, and his success was not owing to patronage, or any fortunate accidents, but to his talents, his industry, and his character. Yet, says his biographer,

* Cette justesse de raison, cette sagacité froide qui d'après l'ensemble des données, sait tenir les résultats avec précision, ne suffit pas au médecin : il lui faut encore cette espèce d'instinct qui devine dans un malade la manière dont il est affecté, &c. v. Cabanis, l. 60.

" Ere such eminence was attained, the grounds on which it had been sought had become entirely changed, and ambition had given place to a far different principle of action. Religion had become the main-spring of all his exertions, and the resting-place of all his hopes, and the instance shows forcibly how poor are the motives

of action which this world can afford, when generous aspirations so early satisfied, worldly hopes so early realised, are acknowledged to be insufficient sources of happiness, unstable guides to conduct, and all voluntarily and deliberately placed in subordination to the dictates of Christianity."

Dr. Hope was a tenth child of a family of twelve, and was born at Stockport, 23 Feb. 1801. His father was a manufacturer and merchant at that place, and retired with a fortune of 4000*l.* per annum, to Prestbury Hall, in Cheshire. He lived to a sound vigorous old age, walking twenty miles a day till he was near 85. His mother's age was 67 at her decease; but the family did not inherit this parental power of constitution. Eleven of Mr. Hope's children arrived at years of maturity, and from their earliest childhood were so remarkable for their healthy appearance that their lives were constantly chosen for insertion in leases. This early promise, however, proved delusive. Five died under the age of 25; two others, including Dr. Hope, died at 40; and the four surviving members of the family are of a very delicate constitution. In after years, when Dr. Hope's medical experience had made him competent to judge what might be the causes of such degeneracy in the descendants of so long-lived a family, he was decidedly of opinion that it could be ascribed in great measure to the *very injudicious mode of clothing and feeding children*, which was then too prevalent, and which was adopted by his mother, under the direction of a surgeon of great eminence in the town of Manchester. Dr. Hope believed that exposure to cold and inadequate nutrition in childhood sowed the seeds of disease which was developed in later years. This opinion was the result of his own medical experience and of physiological observation on animals, in which tubercular disease may be produced by a similar mode of treatment; and, as five out of eight of Mr. Hope's children died of tubercular disease, the instance of this family strikingly verifies the analogy between the causes of disease in man and in the inferior animals. Of the three children who had not tubercular disease, one died in infancy, and the two others suffered from severe and undue exposure to which they had been subjected, since before the age of twenty they fell victims to acute rheumatism, terminating in one with inflammation of the heart.

James Hope, at the age of six or seven years, was placed with the Curate of Prestbury, the Rev. Mr. Monkhouse, and from that early age displayed the character of a studious and intelligent boy. His hand-writing was beautifully correct, and he drew maps with singular elegance. A chart of a history of England is still extant, about a yard square, done at the age of nine, and so admirably written, as well as coloured, as not to be distinguishable from engraving. At the same time of life he was found reading the Arabian Nights' Entertainments by stealth, under a table; and even at the age of eight his father found him perusing Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and having chid him for poring over a book he could not understand, took the book from him, while the boy could not comprehend the reason of the reproof, as he felt himself much interested in the story. But his eagerness for knowledge is more strikingly shown in the delight he expressed in reading Parkes's *Chemical Catechism*; he was actually fascinated with the science, and began to perform many of the experiments described in the book, though he was much vexed at not being able to form sulphuric

gas, or make gunpowder. He was soon after removed to the grammar-school at Knutsford, where he learned the rudiments of the classics, and acquired the elements of geometry. One circumstance in reference to this school he always alluded to in after-life with great approbation, viz., that the proceedings of the day commenced with reading two or three chapters of the Bible, and thus, he conceived, the foundation was laid for that knowledge of the Scriptures which diffused its influence over the rest of his life. After spending two years at this school, J. Hope was placed under the care of the Rev. S. J. Weidemann, who reared a few elder boys, to fit them for college. To this period of his life he looked back with great satisfaction as a period in which he gained much general knowledge, and that expansion of intellect which made his subsequent labours comparatively easy. On afterwards going to a public school, such was the diversity of his youthful attainments, that he was called a walking dictionary, or "an odd fellow, that knew everything." At the age of fourteen he was removed to the Macclesfield Grammar School, then celebrated for the learning of the master, Dr. Davies, who his pupil called the prince of pedagogues, and who possessed very high classical acquirements. Here he studied hard, and got up at four in the morning to read Herodotus and Thucydides. Hope's memory was both quick and retentive, and on one occasion only was he ever turned back from his class. His temperament was at this time described as thoughtful and quiet. Yet he was in as high repute in the playground as in the school; he possessed strength and activity; in running, leaping, boxing, and swimming, he was not easily beaten; like Sir H. Davy, he was fond of trout-fishing, and made his own lines and rods, and also, like his illustrious contemporary, he pursued his attachment to this sport through life, and was an adept of the first order. At this school he continued till he was near eighteen, and there he indulged the hope of continuing his studies at the university; but his father wished him to be a merchant. This design he however strongly opposed, reminding his father of his promise that his sons should choose their own professions. The father reluctantly yielded, and, though the opportunity was lost of securing rooms and entering at college, young Hope, while he remained at home, steadily pursued his studies, and for the first time read the classical writers of his own country. After he had spent a year at home his father proposed that he should be a physician; his prejudices respecting this profession were gradually removed, and he consented to make trial of it, on the distinct condition that he should be allowed to practise in London. As it was desirable that he should graduate at one of the universities, he was sent to Oxford, where his elder brother was a member of University College: but after residing for a year and half, without being able to enter, he was recalled home. In October 1820 he went to Edinburgh to commence his medical studies; he entered first into the study of anatomy, a branch of study which was very disagreeable to him, and it took some years to overcome his repugnance to it; but he took Dr. Baillie as his model of imitation, and, finding the great knowledge which that eminent physician possessed of morbid anatomy, he applied himself to it, and already planned a work on the subject, illustrated by drawings. It is here observed by his biographer, "that he did not fall into the error commonly imputed to the French of following mere morbid anatomy—the science of the dissecting-room—for itself, but he studied post mortem appearances in reference to the previous symptoms; and in these, as in all his other studies, he cultivated science merely as a foundation of practical

knowledge, and in subserviency to it." Here he employed himself with his usual diligence, making remarks and notes in the medical works studied by him, and distinguishing himself as a ready and correct speaker in the debates of a medical society to which he belonged. It was his connection with this society that first turned his attention to selection of the diseases of the heart as the subject of his chief investigation. He wrote a paper on the subject which was highly applauded, and a wish was expressed that it might some day be expanded into a book. He used to say, that this first led him to give the subject particular attention, and to his knowledge of which he owed in after-life most of his well-earned fame.

In February 1824 he was elected to the office of house physician to the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary; this preferment was too valuable to be neglected, and induced him to relinquish all further thoughts of taking a degree at an English university, though he afterwards found reason to regret his choice; and, had he been aware of the strong feeling operating in the profession in favour of Fellows of the College of Physicians—a rank which, under ordinary circumstances, was attainable only by graduates of the English Universities, or of Trin. Coll. Dublin—he would not have ventured thus to place himself at a disadvantage. He also accepted the office of house surgeon, which he was the more induced not to refuse, as he heard the surgeons remark on the ignorance of physicians in surgery. He used in after-life to say, though he restricted himself rigidly to medicine, as a regular physician must do, that his knowledge of surgery was of the greatest use to him, and gave him a confidence which he could never otherwise have enjoyed. The two years he spent at the Edinburgh Infirmary, he often observed, were the two most valuable years of his life, as he literally lived at the bedside of his patients, and had unlimited observation of disease. In August 1825 he delivered an inaugural thesis on aneurism of the aorta, and he passed one of the best examinations of that year. In the intervals of professional study, he practised music and painting; he had a very accurate ear, and was remarkable * for the richness and variety of his tone on the flute. In painting he was such a proficient, that a small picture of his was thought worthy of a place in Lord Hope's collection, and another in the possession of Professor Monro, both collectors and connoisseurs in the art. When he got into practice he dismissed his flute; but his proficiency in drawing was of professional use to him, for he made all the sketches of his morbid anatomy himself. His collection accumulated in the space of ten years to the number of three or four hundred, and composed examples of almost every change of structure. In 1825 he left Edinburgh, having spent five years in the University with great profit, and high reputation. In January 1826 he went to London, and entered St. Bartholomew's hospital, partly on account of the character of its leading surgeons, including the name of Abernethy, † assuredly the greatest surgeon of his day, and partly because his friends Dr. Charles and Dr. Julius of Richmond were attached to that institution. In the Spring of 1826 he passed his examination, and Mr. Cline soon dismissed

* "It is a striking fact, that a number of the best *auscultators* excelled on the violoncello, and have been musical amateurs; whereas persons who cannot distinguish one tune from another, are almost *incompetent as auscultators*." P. 32.

† We wish the writer of the Life of Abernethy in the New Biographical Dictionary had been a little more communicative regarding his private life, as well as his professional skill. We have heard eminent persons speak of him as a first-rate operator, though singular in his manner of holding his instruments,

him, saying,—“ You know your profession, Sir ; we need not detain you.”* As soon as the examination was over he went to Paris, and there spent one of the most laborious years of his life, beginning every day at the early hour of five in the morning, as is the custom of the hospitals at Paris. He settled at La Charité, and M. Chomel, the clinical professor, made him one of his clerks. He continued his drawings of morbid anatomy with great diligence, and in July 1827 left Paris for a pedestrian tour in Switzerland, with a friend. He afterwards went on to Italy, visited the chief cities, not neglecting the medical schools and hospitals, wintered at Rome, and formed an acquaintance with the distinguished Roman Professor Tagliabo, who used to say, “ Siamo quasi fratelli insieme.”

In Feb. 1828 he commenced his return to England, and had at Florence a tempting offer to accept the situation of physician to Lord Burghersh, worth at least 1000*l.* a year ; but his mind was bent on London, and he declined it. In June of the same year he was again in England, and visited his friends in England and Scotland. In the meantime a change had come over his father's character ; the loss of three daughters, of his eldest son, of his wife, who had been for nearly half a century his companion, and very severe pecuniary losses, had bowed down his spirit, and extinguished his former pride of family honour and distinction. The old man had promised his son his advice on his entrance into his professional life, and one day, before Dr. Hope was to leave home, he walked out with his father, who, after talking on indifferent subjects, suddenly stopped, and said with an air of dignity, “ Now, James, I will give you the advice I promised, and if you follow it, you will be sure to succeed in your profession. *First.* Never keep a patient ill longer than you can possibly help. *Secondly.* Never take a fee to which you do not feel yourself to be justly entitled. *Thirdly.* Always *pray* for your patients.” A short time before his death, Dr. Hope said that these maxims had been the rule of his conduct, and that he could testify to their success.

In the autumn of this year, Dr. Hope passed the college as a licentiate ; and on the 8th Dec. 1828, took possession of his house in Lower Seymour Street, the same which he continued to inhabit till he retired from practice. It appears, however, that this situation was not prudently chosen, and that great attention and circumspection is requisite in fixing the locality of a physician's residence in London.

“ In the choice of this situation, he afterwards found reason to believe that he had been mistaken. He said at the close of his career, that it was *the only error in professional tactics into which he had ever fallen.* Having never been in London except when a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and where his studious habits made him avoid all society, he chose a residence in the immediate neigh-

bourhood of that hospital. He was ignorant of the strong line of demarcation which Oxford Street forms. He naturally supposed that a few yards further north of that barrier of fashion could not make much difference, especially while he was surrounded by so many families of rank and wealth, in the adjoining squares and streets,† He had also a further inducement from the promises of Mr. Mackintosh

* By a rule of the London College of Physicians, no physician practising in London is permitted to be a member of the College of Surgeons. Dr. Hope was, therefore, subsequently obliged to pay a fee to the College, for permission to *erase his name from their books.*

† Dr. Hope's observations on the choice of a residence seem authorized by the practice of the leading physicians of the present day. Sir H. Halford resides in Curzon Street ; Dr. Chambers in Brook Street ; Dr. Seymour in Charles Street,

to introduce him into an Indian connexion, with whom he had much influence, and who for the most part reside in this quarter. In a few years he was sensible of his mistake in this respect, and he would willingly have corrected it; but many difficulties lie in the way of a physician's change of abode. Setting aside the inconvenience to patients from the country, a physician ought never to move

from one house to another of equal size and appearance; every step must seem to be in advance. If it be not so, there are many too ready to look upon the removal as an indication of want of success. Such at least was Dr. Hope's opinion, and this made him defer from year to year a step of which he daily felt the increasing necessity," &c.

It is the opinion of his biographer that chance had no effect upon Dr. Hope's subsequent success, and that every step of his after-life was arranged from the first; that he early chalked out to himself the line of conduct he was to follow, and that he pursued it with perseverance, till he had accomplished all that he had planned.

"The sole advantage which Dr. Hope possessed in settling in London, lay in his natural powers of mind, his superior education, and very robust constitution. This last he considered as an indispensable requisite to professional success. His reasons were founded on the opinion that natural abilities can do little without application; that native talent is more equally

distributed than might be supposed from the various successes of after-life; and that he who by dint of unbroken physical powers, can superadd the largest portion of study to his natural gifts, is certain to bear off the prize. It is unquestionable that without a very robust constitution Dr. Hope could not have accomplished all he did, especially in so short a time."

To counterbalance the advantages of nature and education, Dr. Hope lay under the disadvantage of having not taken a degree at an English university, consequently of not being a fellow of the College of Physicians; he had no private friendships to assist him—no medical acquaintance to extend his fame; he stood quite alone, "and to his professional merits only, under Providence, could he look for success." To obtain practice through the medium of professional reputation, a man must make himself known by his writings, by his lectures, or by attaching himself to an hospital. Dr. Hope resolved on adopting the latter mode of gaining private practice, because he considered it as the most certain and legitimate means of securing his end.

He wanted also to bring before the public the result of his private

Berkeley Square. Saville Row and Burlington Street are favourite residences, and we recollect only two physicians of any practice north of Oxford Street, i. e. Dr. A. T. Thomson of Hinde Street, Manchester Square, and Dr. W. Philip, of Cavendish Square. The *elder* Dr. Warren lived in Argyle Street, which would not be called a favourable residence now, being on the *wrong* side of Regent Street. But Hanover Square and George Street are the residence of the *Royal Physicians*. To surgeons, the locality does not seem of so much consequence, and they are more widely dispersed. Sir Astley Cooper lived in Spring Gardens; Mr. Abernethy in Bedford Row, (this was convenient for his hospital); Mr. Laurence in Westminster; Sir Anthony Carlisle in Portland Place. But in another profession the choice of a residence is scarcely of less consequence. No clergyman who has to rise solely by his talents and attention to duties should reside in an agricultural county; but he should go where preferment is in the hands not of a single patron, but of the inhabitants—as corporations, &c. We have known success and failure much to be attributed to this single cause. The inhabitants of the country, as the farmers, labourers, look to the clergyman as a superior, as a landed proprietor and the patron of the poor, and as one independent of the exertions of their influence, and superior to it. The inhabitants of towns and cities consider him as their companion, adviser, and friend, and are zealous in promoting his interest. In both cases we are presuming the parties are attached to the Church and Minister, and the distinction we have drawn will be found correct.

studies, and he assigned to himself the execution of two works which he had long planned : viz. a Treatise on Diseases of the Heart, and a complete work on Morbid Anatomy, illustrated by plates, and for the completion of these works he allotted seven years. Meanwhile, to gain more experience and exercise his knowledge, he attached himself to St. George's Hospital, and he considered that, if he gained a reputation within its precincts, it must be an introduction to the first practice in the metropolis ; but as, in case of an election, there were many candidates already in the field, he desired in the interval to be physician to the Marylebone Infirmary. That post was then held by Dr. Hooper, whose advanced age and declining health made it probable that a vacancy would soon occur. Besides offering a field of observation which Dr. Hope held to be unequalled, a salary of about 500*l.* a-year was attached to this office, which made it no undesirable a situation for a junior physician. He also established a private dispensary in 1829 in connexion with the Portman Square and Harley Street District Visiting Societies, and became so popular among the poor in the neighbourhood, that he calculated he must have seen a thousand patients annually. He held this dispensary till he was appointed to the Marylebone Infirmary, in November 1831.

Dr. Hope owed his introduction to society in London entirely to his friend Mr. Mackintosh, yet he found that it was but of little assistance to him in professional advancement. Where he was received as a visitor, he was seldom consulted as a physician. One thought him too young ; another could not think of employing an unmarried man ; a third was already provided with a medical adviser, in whom he had confidence. Besides, it may be observed, that when a man becomes known as an agreeable man in society, as a musical performer, as an artist, as an adept in general science,—in fact, as anything but a professional man, he loses his chance of securing a patient, almost in the same ratio as he gains popularity. Dr. Hope used to remark that his friends and acquaintance were among the last to discover his professional merits ; and if any of them became his patients, he had not the same influence over them as he had on others. He used to tell an anecdote illustrative of this opinion. A gentleman, an old friend of Mr. Hope's family, lived for several years within a few doors of him, but never dreamt of trusting his life in the hands of a young man like Dr. Hope. This gentleman having been taken dangerously ill at Glasgow, was recommended by his medical adviser to come to town, in order to consult Dr. Hope. "What !" said the old gentleman, "you do not mean the man next door to whom I have lived for so many years." He came however, and with great *naïveté* repeated the story himself, laughing at the notion of having been obliged to travel to Glasgow, to discover the merits of his neighbour in London.

As Dr. Hope did not form an high estimate of the assistance to be derived from social or friendly intercourse in his professional advancement, so in another point he has also found reason to differ from the opinions which are generally received. It is said, and with much confidence in the justness of the assertion, that a physician should marry early, and that his practice will be benefited by his appearing as a *married* man. Dr. Hope at one time shared in this opinion, but it was so corrected by experience that he was in the habit of warning his young friends against being led into a similar error. He rather advised, if they were influenced by considerations of policy, to defer forming this connexion, so important to their future happiness and welfare, till an increased practice and an established

name should enable them to do it with more advantage. Before his marriage he confessed that he believed the assertions of those who professed their willingness to have employed him had he not been single, and who gave him to understand that a change in his situation would be advantageous to his prospects; but he found that this event made no addition to his practice, and that the hopes held out to him were fallacious. At a later period he observed that the patients who came to him on professional grounds alone, neither inquired nor cared about the matter. Dr. Hope also eschewed another device, which is said to be sometimes adopted to force a practice, of giving dinners to apothecaries, students, and other offsets of the great family of Esculapius; and he considered it also imprudent to set up a carriage at the commencement of a man's professional career, or in any other way to enter on a scale of expense. Immediately after settling in Seymour Street, he became a pupil and governor of St. George's Hospital; the former in order to gain knowledge and experience, the latter with a view to his future election as physician to the hospital. He now concentrated all his powers and thoughts to the attainment of professional success; he even discarded what are generally considered the natural and elegant recreations of the hours of leisure; his pencil and his flute were laid aside; he denied himself a newspaper or any book of general interest, devoting his undivided time to the completion of his projected works on diseases of the heart and morbid anatomy. As a senior pupil he was soon noticed for his activity and regular application and attendance. He was always to be seen with his stethoscope, his note-book, and the ink-bottle attached to his button.* At that time the physician of St. George's had no *clinical* clerks, and the taking of notes was much neglected. On intermediate days, when Dr. Chambers did not attend, he went to Marylebone Infirmary. At that time there was a strong prejudice among the profession, and remarkably at St. George's Hospital, against the use of the stethoscope, which had been recently introduced from Paris, and which had been injudiciously used to ascertain the diagnosis of disease. Dr. Hope, however, was fully impressed with the important use that might be made of this instrument; he was always to be seen, journal and stethoscope in hand, at the bed-side of the patient. He took the most minute notes, and, before proceeding to a post-mortem examination, publicly placed his book on the table that it might be read by all. *His diagnosis was invariably correct.* Attention was soon drawn towards him, and all intelligent and candid men acknowledged the utility of the instrument in the investigation of disease. On this head an anecdote is told, which may be considered as decisive of the point at issue. Dr. — considered the theory to be unsound, and said it was time to put a stop to such unscientific proceedings. He said that he would choose half a dozen cases, write the diagnosis, and defy all the auscultating gentlemen, *with their pipes*, to throw more light on the cases than he had done. The challenge was accepted by Dr. Hope. A case was chosen. Dr. — said it was hydrothorax. Dr. Hope wrote down "Hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart. Hydropericardium. Little, if any, hydrothorax. Lungs gorged and emphysematous." The patient died, a

* The last scholar whom we remember with this learned and once general badge of the penman and man of letters, was Professor Porson, who was, moreover, very curious in the composition of his ink, which, I think, he said he made himself.

post-mortem examination took place, and every atom of Hope's diagnosis was verified. He continued, during this time, his researches on diseases of the heart, on the action of which he made very curious and profound researches; indeed, his biographer says,

“ These experiments, whether considered in reference to the importance of the practical points which they were to elucidate, the ingenuity with which they were devised, or the cautious and sagacious manner in which they were conducted, deservedly rank as the most important experimental researches connected with medicine which have been instituted for many years, and have conferred, by universal consent, the very highest reputation on the author.”

Dr. Hope's diligence and endurance of labour was very considerable, and he completed his work in one year, though it was a volume of above 600 pages. It had long been his custom to work, with little intermission, from seven in the morning till twelve at night; but when once engaged in any work of interest, he seemed not to feel fatigue or to know where to stop. When writing this book he frequently sat up half through the night. When completing it he often rose at three in the morning. On one occasion *he rose at three, wrote without cessation till five the following morning, then went to bed, and at nine o'clock Mrs. Hope, for he had been married a few months before, was at his bed-side, writing to his dictation, while he breakfasted!* This was, indeed, a specimen of labor improbus et indefessus, the enduring power of a mind habituated to control, and determined on success. The work met with a very favourable reception, was translated into German, and found its way into Italy, where, it is said, the medical literature of other countries is little cultivated or known. In October 1831 Dr. Hooper resigned the office of physician to the Marylebone Infirmary. Dr. Hope stood against eight other candidates, his seniors both in age and professional standing. His most formidable one was Dr. Sims. Hope was successful by the advantage of one vote; but, as two physicians were now appointed in the room of one, the board directed that they should stand on an equality. The profits of the situation were of course diminished by being divided, and the number of pupils was unexpectedly limited to one or two each. There were many annoyances accompanying his situation in this infirmary, chiefly arising from the ignorance and obstinacy of the board of guardians, but to Hope it was counterbalanced by the number of patients, and by the marked and severe character of the diseases brought before him. In 1832 he persuaded Messrs. Whittaker and Co. to undertake the publication of his *Morbid Anatomy* on terms which he considered advantageous, but which did not hold out much prospect of pecuniary profit from medical works. The author was to provide all the drawings and lithography, and the publishers were to be at the expense of printing and colouring of the plates. After paying their own expenses, the booksellers agreed to divide the profits with the author. When three years had elapsed Dr. Hope received from them about 60*l.* and, which was of more importance, his work met with a favourable reception from the public. The drawings were all his own, and the plates of many of the copies were entirely coloured by himself. In addition to these labours Dr. Hope gave lectures on diseases of the chest at his private house, which were well attended; but, notwithstanding his labours, his health was unusually good. He hardly had a day's illness, and would walk with ease twenty miles a-day when in the country, and led on by his favourite diversion of trout-fishing. Indeed, if at any time overworked, a day or two spent in the country in sports and

exercise was sufficient to restore him. He once made a hurried journey of twenty-four hours without stopping and without fatigue. It was about this time of his life that an intimate* friend has thus described him, and such are the touches that are decisive of the truth.

"I think it was in the autumn of 1828, soon after Dr. Hope had returned from the continent, that I first met him at Richmond. His conversation, full of interesting thought and information, and his manners, indicative of a peculiarly amiable and gentle disposition, did not fail at once to attract my regard. It was about the end of this year that I first went to stay with him. I was struck with the remarkable power he possessed of concentrating his mind at once on any subject to which he turned his attention. When he sat down to write, he could so fix his thoughts on his subject that he was not in the least disturbed by conversation or noise in the room, however great. When he had finished what he intended to do, he could enter, with equal interest and power of fixed attention, on any other subject to which he directed his mind. It was his habit to recline in an easy chair after dinner. Often, on such occasions, I have spoken to him, and, receiving no answer, have concluded that he was asleep; when I afterwards found that he had been deeply occupied in pursuing a train of thought. When walking with him, he would at times become similarly abstracted. His mind was always in a high state of activity, and, when not engaged by any immediate object, seemed to be engrossed with subjects relating to his profession. This was one great secret of his success, as it is the great secret of the success of almost all those who have attained eminence in any department of science. Sir Isaac Newton himself, when asked how he made his discoveries, answered, 'by always thinking about them;' and at another time he declared that 'if he had done anything, it was due to nothing but industry and patient thought.' Dr. Hope was so strongly impressed with this idea, that he used often to say that natural genius will do very little for a man without hard labour; and that almost all men who have distinguished themselves in literature or science, have been men of diligent study.

"But Dr. Hope's thoughts were not so totally absorbed by his profession as to

shut out other subjects. On the contrary, his tastes and acquirements were almost universal. There was no topic of importance which came in his way in which he did not interest himself, and on which he did not exercise his powers of reflecting and judging. He used to say that he had no peculiar talent or taste for any one pursuit more than another, and that he found all equally easy when he directed the energies of his mind to the attainment of them.

"The most remarkable feature in his mind and character was, I think, the uncommon symmetry of both. His intellectual powers and his moral dispositions were both so finely balanced that each faculty and each disposition seemed to hold exactly its proper place, and its just proportion among the rest. He had a considerable share of imagination, but it was so kept in check by the predominating influence of a sound judgment, that it never transgressed the rules of a correct and refined taste. His temper was calm and even, seldom greatly elevated or depressed. Nothing like passion or violent feeling ever shewed itself during the whole period of my acquaintance with him. Reason seemed to hold constant and undisputed sway over all his faculties and feelings. Though, at that time, he was not in the habit of saying much on the subject of personal religion, yet it was evident that his mind was very much under its influence. He used to attend very regularly at Long Acre Chapel, which was about two miles from his house, to hear the late Mr. Howels, to whose ministry he was much attached. He took an interest in district visiting, and other societies for the religious improvement of the lower classes; and the high standard of conscientious and correct moral feeling which evidently ruled his conduct and deportment, was such as seldom, if ever, exists, except when it is the result of religious principle. To one of these societies, I believe, he gave his professional services gratuitously. Afterwards, his religious character became much more evident and decided."

It is at this part of the narrative that the religious feelings and opinions of Dr. Hope are more prominently brought forward and discussed. It was in Paris, 1826-7, that he was first led to hear *evangelical* preaching.

*The Rev. John Rate, of Trevery in Cornwall.

He accompanied Dr. Nairne to the chapel of Mr. Lewis Way. With his preaching Dr. Hope was delighted, and was a regular attendant during the rest of his stay, and when he returned home his character had taken a decidedly religious impression. On Sunday he studied with the same ardour that he had done on other days ; but the subject was changed. He attended divine service twice or thrice ; he wrote notes on sermons, analysed Paley's Evidences, and evinced the utmost care and caution in receiving even the fundamental doctrines of religion. " You do not know (he writes to Dr. Burder) with what anxious timidity and diffident labour others are permitted to acquire a distinct view of the first elements." His reading was chiefly confined to the Bible, on which exclusively he professed to found his religious faith and practice. He used to think, in later years, that a blessing attended a conscientious though partial observance of the Sabbath, and when he kept it more strictly he attributed to it many of the blessings which he enjoyed. The details of his daily life at this time prove the advantages derived from a regular and full occupation of his time. He breakfasted at seven ; during this and his other meals he generally read, and after breakfast continued his studies till one. From one o'clock to three he was in St. George's Hospital or in the dispensary. He then paid visits to his private patients and returned home, when he recommenced his studies, and, with no other relaxation but dinner, continued them till midnight. When he obtained a larger practice his hours of study were necessarily curtailed, but his mental exertion and activity remained the same ; and neither his long-established habits nor his sense of duty permitted a moment of time to be unemployed. On the 10th of March 1831 he married Miss Anne Fulton, the daughter of an Irish gentleman, a very happy match ; except that Dr. Hope complained that he could not now read at dinner time, and that, in compliment to his wife, he was obliged to converse a little after dinner was over. " His meals," he said, " were irrecoverably lost to medical studies." This was certainly a serious drawback on matrimonial happiness, but Dr. Hope ingeniously removed it in part by inducing Mrs. Hope to read interesting works, and to repeat her analysis to him when the social meal had closed.

Dr. Hope had more practice in the first year he had settled in London than he expected. On Dr. Holland's inquiry of him how he got on, and Dr. Hope's mentioning the sum he had made, Dr. Holland said, " It does not signify how much or how little you have made ; but what connexions have you formed, and what hold are you gaining on your patients' confidence ?" Dr. Hope saw the force of this observation, and perceived what was to be the aim of his conduct, and the criterion of his future success. Owing to the removal of some families whom he attended, his practice was less in the second and third years than in the first, and he clearly saw the uncertainty attending practice depending on private connexions and the recommendations of partial friendship. It was from the publication of his *Treatise on Diseases of the Heart* in Nov. 1831, a work which rapidly spread his reputation, that the commencement of a regular practice may be dated. He had two patients sent him from Gibraltar and Corfu ; he was consulted by physicians and surgeons of eminence ; and from this period his practice never fluctuated, but rapidly and progressively increased till he left town a few weeks before his death. In May 1834, owing to the severe illness of Dr. Chambers, an assistant physician was appointed at St. George's Hospital. Six candidates started, independent of Dr. Williams. After a very tedious canvass all, except Dr. Dunlap and Dr. Hope, suc-

cessively retired. The election took place in November, and Dr. Hope succeeding by a majority of two to one,* resigned the situation he held at the Marylebone Infirmary.

Scarcely six years had elapsed since Dr. Hope came to London with but one acquaintance, and since he had marked out for himself a path of ambition and labour. He had allotted seven years for the accomplishment of his great works on scientific subjects; these, however, were completed before the time, and he had also attained a situation which was supposed of necessity to lead to that of physician to the hospital, while at the same time he felt "that he had not one professional friend whom he believed to be sincerely interested in his success, and to whom he could apply for advice in any emergency." He seems indeed to have looked on the situation of a young physician with no favourable eyes; he felt that jealousy and misrepresentation surrounded his path; and that nothing less than the utmost prudence and caution could render him secure. He kept copies of every letter he wrote or received on professional business, and experience proved to him that he had not exercised any unnecessary prudence. In after years, he used to speak of the labour and anxiety which must be inseparable from the career of a physician aiming at professional honours. When talking of the future profession of his eldest son, he invariably added with warmth, "I could not have the cruelty to bring him up to my own profession."† Dr. Hope entered into his profession, with a somewhat exaggerated notion of its profits. He had been led into the belief that the first twenty physicians in the metropolis divided about 80,000*l.* a year between them, and that a successful physician might hope to be established in good practice in five years. From such golden dreams, a conversation with two of the elder sons of Esculapius soon awaked him. Dr. Chambers told him that it was impossible for any man who did not keep a carriage to make more than 500*l.* a year at the most, and from Sir H. Halford he learnt that if he made 1000*l.* per annum by the time he was forty, he might feel certain of rising to the first eminence. Dr. Hope's career terminated at the age of forty, and he was then making four times as much as Sir Henry had led him to expect; certainly, from whatever cause arising, his early success was indisputable, and in all probability firmly established. He now wisely remitted something

* We recommend, in a second edition, the whole paragraph at pp. 114, 115, relating to the subject of the Sunday canvass, to be omitted. Though without the design of being offensive to the feelings of the persons concerned, it would certainly not be agreeable, and it is flippantly expressed.

† On this point, however, we may presume his opinion had once been different, for in one of his lectures in Aldersgate Street, he says to his pupils, "I congratulate you on the choice of a profession. It is certainly arduous, laborious, and responsible. But what profession has not its drawbacks? The *lawyer* rises to eminence through a path infinitely more dreary, and tedious, and doubtful than yours. The *merchant* fills his coffers at the risk of reverses which may lay him irrecoverably prostrate. You have a profession to which the path is strewn with flowers—all its studies are delightful; a profession which will support you in comfort and respectability with little risk; a profession which is not surpassed in the pleasure which it affords by the energetic exercise of the highest faculties of the mind," &c. P. 182. And see also, p. 189. "Let me congratulate you on the profession you have chosen," &c. How are we to account for such striking variation of opinion, except by considering how differently the same objects appear when viewed in hours of tranquillity and satisfaction with ourselves, or under the influence of disappointment, irritation, and melancholy? Besides the students *had* already chosen their profession, and it was wise and kind to encourage them.

of his former intense application ; he rose between seven and eight o'clock, and retired to rest at the latest at eleven ; and, knowing that no one can *spring suddenly* to the head of his profession, he determined to wait quietly till his turn should come. Yet, with increasing practice, he was still pursuing his medical investigations ; he added largely to the third edition of his *Diseases of the Heart*, and he made investigations also on diseases of the brain ; and his exertions for the next five years, as assistant physician to St. George's, were greater than any previous labours he had undergone.* He delivered lectures on forensic medicine, and on the diseases of the chest, and unfortunately he got entangled in a dispute with Dr. Williams, regarding some experiments jointly made by them on the pathology of the heart, and which dissolved a friendship of ten years' standing ; but we do not enter into any details of the circumstances, as they have long passed away, and as we have also heard that certain statements on the side of Dr. Williams should be received before a proper judgment can be formed. In 1835 he repeated his lectures, and being more disengaged than he had formerly been, renewed his acquaintance with literature and science, and even became an eager politician. He gave the early hours of the morning to the education of his nephew ; he then saw his patients at home, visited those abroad, and did not return till six or seven, and as soon as dinner was finished, he resumed his reading till bed time. His studies, his biographer says, were of a grave kind, and he was only ignorant when light and frivolous literature was the subject of discourse.

The book which afforded him what he called "*a greater treat*" than he had ever known, was Napier's *Peninsular War*. He not only read but studied the work, and having something of the soldier in him, (for he had been in the Cheshire troop of Yeomanry,) he longed to be versed in military tactics, and obtained from his friends a list of works which he proposed reading, when the approach of disease turned his attention to other subjects. It appears that he had been accused by his rivals of an *immoderate* ambition, which made him sacrifice health, and ease, and every other enjoyment to professional advancement ; but it is observed by the writer of his life, that the character of the works which he selected for his perusal, and the range of information which they contained, show at once his desire of knowledge, and refute the supposition that he never looked beyond his professional aims and prospects. In 1836 Dr. Marshall Hall resigned the lectureship on practice of Physic at the Aldersgate School of Medicine, and it was offered to Dr. Hope. He accepted it, and an account of some differences which it occasioned with the lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital is given in the biography. Of his qualification as a lecturer, some account is given by one who attended his course.

" He possessed all the highest attributes of a good professor. The analysis and division of his subjects was clear, comprehensive, and precise. During the entire series all the powers of his mind were brought into action, and the immense mass of facts and observations collected by himself were presented to the class, and placed in luminous apposition

with all the leading opinions of the day. He was gifted with a singularly pleasing elegance of language, and a remarkable precision and felicity of expression, which gave him a peculiar aptitude for tuition ; and with all these qualities he conjoined a generosity and amiability of disposition which won for him the collective admiration and affections of his pupils. The

* The total number of patients for the five years mentioned, amounted to 41,852, of which Dr. Hope saw about 20,000, or nearly one half, or above ten patients a day for the whole period.

benches of his theatre were crowded every evening, and among his auditors were frequently noticed his brother professors and other distinguished members of the profession. There was one striking characteristic of his lectures which ought not to be passed by. Being himself a firm and devoted Christian, he never lost an opportunity of infusing Christian principles into his lectures, and admonished his auditors, in his farewell discourse, that medical science, like all other science,

was only the investigation of subordinate and minor causes and effects, all ultimately dependent on one great first cause, God. He implored them not to follow the fashionable insanity of the day, and for the sake of being styled *esprits forts* belie the sacred faith of Christianity, but with a solemn earnestness, which no description can paint, demanded of them first to examine those evidences which had carried conviction to the mind of a Bacon, a Newton, a Locke, a Descartes."

At the close of the first session, he received an address of thanks from his pupils, and after holding the appointment three years, he resigned it on being appointed physician to St. George's Hospital. About this time, he declined canvassing for the appointment of the lectureship of the practice of Physic at University College, on the expected resignation of Dr. Elliotson, as he did not approve of the principles of the institution. But, being on this subject, we must give a portion of an extract from the commencement of an introductory lecture given in October 1836.

"The teacher of the *practice of physick* (and of the practice of surgery) undertakes a task of greater responsibility, I think, than teachers in other departments. The *practice* of physick is, as it were, the last and single link of the manifold chain of medical science. If this link be unsound, vain is the strength—unavailing the temper of the previous chain. You may be expert anatomists, profound physiologists, scientific chemists, learned botanists, experienced pathologists, adepts in natural

science, elegant scholars—accomplished in every department of knowledge subservient to medicine; yet, if your knowledge of the *practice* of physick be unsound—if that last medium which brings you in contact with your patient be unsubstantial, futile are your proud acquirements. You are no better than Horace's statuary, who could make the nails and the hair and other details, but was
'*Infelix operis summâ, quia ponere totum
Nesciet.*'"

Dr. Hope, in his own person, exemplified the advice which he gave on this subject; for in one of his lectures in Aldersgate Street he mentioned that, to qualify himself and collect materials, he had resided two years in the Edinburgh Infirmary as house physician, two more he spent in the hospitals of Paris, Bologna, Florence, and Rome. He had treated from 12,000 to 15,000 hospital cases in this country, saw nearly 3000 post mortem examinations, made 500 or 600 drawings, and written 30 volumes of cases. In 1838 he resigned his lectureship on forensic medicine, as, by a regulation of the Apothecaries' Company, the courses had been increased from thirty to fifty, and the fatigue was too great of giving so many lectures at a season of the year when the town was full, and the physicians in full business. In the summer he wrote his article on Inflammation of the Brain. His work at St. George's, together with his private practice, occupied him so fully at this period, that he could not find time to write during the day, and in the evening, after having seen perhaps 140 patients at St. George's, he was in such a state of nervous excitement that he was unequal to doing anything.* He managed to write this article on the brain by rising very early. At six he was at his desk, and from that time till ten he dictated to Mrs. Hope, not stopping for breakfast, but taking it while he composed. He adopted this mode of dictating because he found that it saved time by

* We lately heard one of the most eminent physicians in London say, that by eight o'clock in the evening his opinion was not worth having. Such is the labour and excitement of a first-rate practice in the metropolis.

removing the distraction caused by the manual labour of writing, and allowed his thoughts to flow undisturbed. He composed with such facility that Mrs. Hope was supplied with matter as rapidly as she could transfer it to paper, and with such accuracy that the first copy, with very few corrections, was sent to press.

It was mentioned in the commencement of this memoir, that Dr. Hope's family had been remarkable for longevity, and he had reason to believe that he had inherited a very sound and robust constitution; he never had recourse to medical assistance except once, when he applied to Dr. Chambers on account of an attack of lumbago. In 1836 his chest was carefully examined by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Burnes, and neither of these gentlemen could detect any disease; but in May, 1836, he had a slight cough and pain in his side, which, however, yielded to a blister, and he considered himself re-established. In the spring of 1837 he had an attack of influenza, which settled on his chest, and from that time he was never free from a slight cough. His daily attendance at the hospital and the care of 400 patients precluded the necessary repose; and in 1838 his symptoms were aggravated by an extremely excited state of the nervous system. When he came home the whole house was hushed into perfect stillness. The slightest sound was distressing; nay, sometimes he was obliged to take off his own shoes, because as he moved in his chair he heard them creak. It was evident that his system was deeply affected by his great and long-continued professional exertions, by the anxiety of his mind, and the continued confinement in which he lived. Whenever he was able to absent himself, his health manifestly increased; yet the care, the science, and the intellectual labour he expended on his patients was undiminished, and he used to return home from the hospital so completely exhausted as to be unable to see any private patients. In August, 1838, he went to Scotland, and consulted Dr. Abercrombie, who gave a decided opinion for the necessity of avoiding fatigue and study. He returned home after a month's absence considerably improved; but the sick wards at St. George's soon brought a recurrence of the complaint. He saw Sir James Clark, who, examining his chest, formed an unfavourable opinion, and advised his going abroad. This he could not do; and was then recommended to subject himself to as little fatigue as possible. To absent himself was evidently to lose his prospect of being physician to the hospital, and with that the fairest and best of his future prospects. In fact, the loss of his situation at St. George's was the loss of his profession altogether. He therefore resolved to continue on till the spring, and if not then better, to solicit the Board for assistance. A statement of his labours at the hospital which he laid before the committee will be found in his Life. In June, 1839, Dr. Chambers resigned the office of physician to St. George's. This was the first time that a vacancy had occurred in the *physicianship* of the hospital since the appointment of assistant physician, and at other hospitals it was the custom for the assistant physician to succeed, unless some particular objection was raised on the score of incapacity or neglect. But in the present case Dr. Williams, his former opponent, offered himself for the situation of physician; the medical committee at the hospital declined *collectively* to interfere in the election, much to Dr. Hope's surprise and disappointment. He was fully aware of the inequality of the contest; that while to Dr. Williams a defeat would only be the loss of a situation, to him it would be the loss of character, fortune, and fame; but his professional friends rallied round him; the profession itself was in his favour. In five days nearly 3000 letters left Dr. Hope's house; one lady wrote to say that, on applying

to a well-known baronet for his vote, he said he was tired of hearing Dr. Hope's name, in whose behalf he had already received thirty applications. The students, too, were his attached friends, and the aspect of affairs so changed, that Dr. Williams retired from the contest, and Dr. Hope was elected without opposition. But his victory cost him dear; the spitting of blood with which he had been attacked on the night of 19 June, the agitation and excitement of the ensuing week, the fatigue of the election, which caused him to work incessantly for five days and nights, was what he could not recover, and from this time he dated the final breaking-up of his health. The day after the election he removed his family to West End, a small village near Hampstead, with the intention of going there every evening. The duties of his new office were much lighter than those he had been used to, and occupied a less portion of his time; but he received no benefit from the change, and he was prevented making a more distant excursion by his attendance on a consumptive patient, committed to his care by a medical friend who had gone abroad. At length, however, he left town, and in the course of ten days spent in Yorkshire gained two pounds in weight. He leapt gates when out shooting, and killed five brace of birds. But this improvement in health was but temporary, and when he returned to town his cough re-appeared.

On the 22nd of December, 1839, he was attacked with pleurisy on the left side of the chest, and on the 26th he was obliged to confine himself to bed. On the 2nd January Dr. Chambers saw him, and, two days later, Dr. Watson, and from the first they took a very serious view of his case. The following week Dr. Latham was called in, and he, conjointly with Dr. Watson, continued to attend him through this illness. He had been acquainted with both of them for fifteen years; he entertained so high an opinion of them as to recommend them to his patients; and in his disease their advice was peculiarly valuable, as they were the most skilful and the oldest *auscultators* in town. He himself entertained little hope of his recovery. The circumstance chiefly in his favour was the good state of his general health. He ate, drank, and slept perfectly well, and had no ailment beyond his cough. As spring advanced he was well enough to resume his practice, and to shew how firmly this was established, and with what confidence in his skill, it is remarked that he did not lose one patient by the frequent interruptions caused by attacks of illness, or by occasional absence from town. On the contrary, his income increased during the last year of his life as rapidly as during any former year; consultation practice also afforded him the advantage of diminished fatigue. He sat at home for two or three hours daily to see patients, and during that time he could make eight or ten guineas without leaving his easy chair. On Sundays he always avoided, as much as possible, professional business, and only attended to cases of immediate urgency. He always attended divine service once, and by stopping at any church near which his engagements might lie, he generally contrived to go again in the afternoon.*

The winter and spring passed without any material change in Dr. Hope's health. He left town in August, and selected the Highlands of Scotland

* On the subject of *fees*, we find that Dr. Hope adopted an excellent and wise rule of never taking fees from clergymen, though he did not go so far as a brother physician is said to have done—of making his clerical patients a present. Actors and singers he never spared. We found the late Mr. Abernethy the most liberal medical man we ever met with; whenever he began to shuffle towards the door as he was speaking, we were sure that on that morning the fee would not be taken. But that admirable man was such a one as

“ We shall not look upon his like again.”

as a summer residence, because he had received benefit from that bracing climate. During a fortnight which he spent at Lochindorb he was sufficiently well to be able to ride a Highland pony, and to shoot daily; but with this exception he was much worse during the two months he spent in Scotland; his general health gave way, enlargement and inflammation of the liver was added to his former malady, and some aggravation of symptoms on his way homewards led him to believe that abscesses on his lungs had burst. When his friends Drs. Latham and Watson saw him, they wished him to go to Madeira for the winter, and, though against his own opinion, he prepared to follow their advice; but when he applied to Dr. Chambers for a certificate of health, he found the opinion of that eminent person coinciding with his own, and as he urged him not to leave England he resolved to remain at his post as long as he could perform his duties. Of his recovery he entertained no expectation, he even calculated the period of his approaching death, and concluded that he should not last more than nine months from the time when the abscesses burst. He requested Mrs. Hope never to mention to him the prospect of recovery, as tending to unsettle his mind.

"In the little domestic arrangements," says his biographer, "which were suggested to promote his comfort, he always used the expressions, 'when I am thinner and weaker, we shall do so and so;' or 'when such and such a symptom comes on;' or 'when I am confined to my bed;' regarding these events as certain, and rapidly approaching. On his bed-room chimney-piece he kept a strip of paper, with which he used to measure the size of his leg, and, as it diminished inch by inch, he used to smile, and to speculate on the

probability of his going before or after July, the time which he had first named. He made preparations for death as he had done for every important step that he had taken in life. His family could find no more appropriate manner of describing his conduct throughout the seven months that he still lingered, than that it resembled that of a man who, expecting to set off on a journey, puts every thing in order before his departure, and makes arrangements to supply his absence."

Yet he continued his practice, not from any interest he now took in it, but with the view of increasing the provision for his wife and son; he made every necessary arrangement for the education of the latter at Rugby, and for his future advancement in life, and when he had contemplated a voyage to Madeira he made a list of medical papers which he proposed writing during his absence, and which he used in joke to say he should publish under the name of "A few Practical Results from 20,000 cases." The hope of completing these was one inducement for him to retire into the country, which he did. His mind appears to have become perfectly tranquilized, and not only resigned to his approaching death, but, like other persons who have been worn by the same slowly-consuming complaint, anxious to depart and be at rest. He had looked at the world as a religious man does, and found it wanting; he said, "If a reprieve were now given me I should acquiesce in the will of God; but I confess it would be long before I should rejoice. The only way is to bring the burden to the foot of the cross, and tumble it down there, saying 'Here I am.'" One day Mrs. Hope was talking rather eagerly on some worldly subject, when suddenly checking herself she said, "How foolish you must think me—how mad—to be thus occupied with things which are temporal and so quickly pass away. How can you who are occupied with realities, with eternal things, how can you listen to my idle talking?" "Not at all," said he, "I do not think you foolish. I do not think of these things; but such conduct in you is only natural. You are on one side of the screen and I on the other." During the winter his sufferings were great; he was unable to speak above

a whisper, or to swallow anything without extreme difficulty, in consequence of inflammation of the larynx.

In a letter to his friend Dr. Burder he said that he considered the seeds of mischief to have been laid in his constitution by his immoderate labour at St. George's. Slowly and sadly the winter passed away. Yet even in this state of languor and disease Dr. Hope continued to see patients at home, visited St. George's, and afterwards drove in his carriage to make his medical calls till five or six. He did not feel additional fatigue when thus occupied, and preferred this employment to the feverish restlessness of a day spent at home. In January he had an attack of pleurisy more severe than usual; in February he could scarce drag himself up the steps of St. George's Hospital, and was obliged to resign his attendance into Dr. Nairn's hands. Some private occurrences of a distressing nature arising about this time totally upset him; he found it impossible to rally, and, yielding to Mrs. Hope's judicious persuasion, retired entirely from practice, and made immediate preparations for removing to Hampstead.

If any curiosity, professional or otherwise, should lead to inquiries concerning the progressive profits of a physician's practice in the short space of twelve years, without the aid of private friendship or advantageous introduction, he will find the account given of Dr. Hope's to be larger than he expected. He kept a regular account of every fee which he received during that period, and we find that in the first two years he made 200*l.* per annum. The third reduced it to 150*l.* At the end of the third year his work on the Diseases of the Heart was printed, and he became physician to the Marylebone Infirmary; from that period his practice slowly, but steadily, increased, till in eight years more, when he retired, he was making 4,000*l.* per year. So much did he possess the confidence of his patients that during the first three weeks after he had retired, he made 100*l.* in fees from those who would not be refused. So late as the day before his death he declined a visit from one of his patients.

"At the early age of forty, with an extended reputation, an unsullied character, much promise of increasing wealth; with domestic happiness, which alone, in his estimation, would have sufficed for his enjoyment; with a temper and tastes calculated to make him happy in every situation of life, Dr. Hope might have been excused had he preferred the longer enjoyment of so large a share of earthly blessings—had he even cast one lingering look behind. On the 30th March he left town with the certain knowledge that he never should return. It was the close of his professional life, the termination of all those dreams of wealth, honour, and usefulness, in which he had once so ardently indulged. Such a day would

have made most men moralize, perhaps rather sadly; but he was conscious of only one feeling—that of unalloyed pleasure. He was going to enjoy repose, imperfect indeed; but preparatory to that perfect rest to which he was hastening, and for the rapid approach of which he earnestly prayed. But if he regretted not the change for himself, did he not regret it on account of his only child, for whom, like other fathers, he had his plans of ambition? When speaking of his son, he observed, that had he lived, the boy would probably have been independent of a profession; 'but,' he added, 'I am not sorry for the change, for then he would probably have been more a child of the world than, I trust, he may now prove to be.'

The short period that now intervened from his arrival at Hampstead to his death, was passed in much increasing infirmity of body, but in mental tranquillity and comfort. He is described on the first morning of his arrival, "as in almost boyish spirits, as he sat down to breakfast in the cheerful drawing-room of the house he had taken," and pleased with the quiet scenery before his window, then rising into beauty with the first approach of Spring. He attempted to finish a water-colour drawing he had made of Staffa, from recollection of one of Mr. C. Fielding's; he completed a

medical paper, and, in the intervals from sleep, Mrs. Hope read to him. He occasionally went out in a bath chair, and as he was obliged to take much opium to allay the inflamed state of the larynx, he slept during a great part of the day, and his waking intervals became shorter and shorter.

By some Roman Catholic divines, *consumption* has been termed "*the death of the chosen*," because so long a period of preparation is allotted, and because the intellect frequently remains unimpaired, amid the crumbling fabric of the body. This sentiment was expressed to Dr. Hope in a letter from a Roman Catholic gentleman. He was much pleased with it, and in his own case it was peculiarly applicable, for his intellect remained so clear, that even two hours before his death he prescribed for himself, and made observations on his own state. He died at 10 minutes past four on Thursday, May the 13th, 1841, and was buried in the Cemetery at Highgate.

If natural curiosity, or a warm approbation of Dr. Hope's character, should lead any reader of the volume to wish for a yet fuller description of it, he will turn to a letter in the Appendix written by his friend Dr. Julius of Richmond. It is too long for us to give, except the concluding part, but it supports entirely the impression that is received from the history. It certainly describes him as a man of a very strong and exact mind, from his outset determined on a severe course of professional study, and adhering to fixed principles to attain his object. In his earliest days, he had fixed his hopes of eminence at some future period in London. He had calculated the labour, the cost, the probabilities of success, and by rigid inquiries and important investigation satisfied himself that his end was attainable. Having done so, he entered on the execution of these means by which it was to be gained. Nothing checked or impeded his course; he rejected all competition for mediocrity, and nothing short of success in the highest sphere would satisfy his desires. "If we are to work, George, (he would say), let us work for something worth having." This accounts for the extraordinary efforts he had made from the very commencement of his studies, and his perseverance in a system of mental exertion apparently excessive and uncalled for. Nothing was light or unimportant in his estimation; he brought his whole mind to bear upon everything he was engaged in; he would receive nothing superficially; but, subjecting all he heard or saw to a severe scrutiny, he excluded from his mind everything that was valueless. His sagacity was seen in his early advocacy of the importance of the *stethoscope*, at a time when its introduction was treated with indifference even by the professors of the College. He used to say, "that in a very short time you will no more see a physician without his stethoscope, than you would fifty years ago have seen him without his gold-headed cane, or a major without his boots." He lived to verify his production, and reaped richly the reward of his sagacity. We now conclude with a brief account of his "lighter hours," from the same friendly and affectionate hand.

"The life of an active student admits of little leisure for social recreation. Hope knew this, and, as he told me, purposely declined letters of introduction to many families in Edinburgh, through whose civilities he feared he might be led into a too great dissipation of time and mind. Saturday was, at college, permitted by common consent as a partial day of rest; the only recognised holiday of the week; on it he generally spent the evening at Professor Monro's, either at his residence in George Street, or, during the summer,

at his beautifully-situated country seat, Craig Lockhart; here he was always an acceptable visitor. The Doctor respected him for his talents, which he often employed in his service by procuring from Hope drawings of various morbid specimens for his museum. During the vacations, he joined with two or three friends in tours through various parts of the Highlands, where he completely unbent his mind, and entered into the full enjoyment of these pedestrian excursions. His rod and sketch-book were his constant

companions. As an angler he was the most expert I ever met, and was thoroughly in love with the craft. From a boy he was always an enthusiast in the sport, and maintained the *dignity* of the science (for so it became in his hands), by constantly enumerating the host of worthies who were its devotees, and clenching its defence by an axiom which he heard Sir Francis Chantrey once advance at my father's table, '*that every man of genius was born a fly-fisher.*' In sketching from nature he was very successful, filling his portfolio with beautiful drawings of every scene which presented subjects worthy of his pencil. In addition to these sources of amusement, he was always provided with a pocket edition of some of the standard classics. I have in my possession a Horace and a Euripides, which were his

fellow-travellers, for many years, both at home and abroad. The education he had received under an eminent tutor, and his subsequent studies at Oxford, rendered him equal to the literary enjoyment of these authors. He was learnedly conversant with their works, and indulged in their perusal as an elegant mental relaxation. He was, in every respect, an accomplished classical scholar—his *latinity* remarkable for its fluency and purity. I have often been astonished at the rapidity with which he would strike off, "*currente calamo,*" whole pages of Latin composition of the most finished elegance, replete with all the graces of diction and critical niceties of idiom. These productions were admitted, by highly-competent judges, to be of the highest order of excellence."

We shall only add, that there are some parts of the volume connected with religious opinions and feelings, which might with advantage be abridged; and one or two which we should wish entirely omitted. Who the gentleman is (mentioned at p. 239,) who is in considerable practice, and *who does not profess to be religious*, we do not know; but many probably do, and such an imputation may be of most material injury to him, if true; but as in all probability it is devoid of foundation, for we cannot conceive a man who has risen to professional eminence to be so unwise as either to entertain or to disclose such sentiments, we consider it should be erased in another edition of the work; and all that relates to the controversies with Dr. Williams should be accompanied with the observations of that very able and eminent person—if it is consistent with propriety to republish them at all; but on this subject, as we imperfectly understand it, we desist from any remarks,—*Ἡὲρι μὲν οὐ φρονῶ σιγᾶν φιλοῦ.*

FROM THE SAXON.

For thee an house was fram'd ee'r thou wast born,
Its mould was shapen; thou may'st know its length,
Its breadth, its bearings—though it be not clos'd,
Till men shall bring thee, where thou must remain,
And mete with the sod thy sizes.—

This thine house
Is lowly timber'd; when thou tenant'st it,
Scant are the heel-ways, and the sides are low;
The roof full flat to thy breast built.—

Damp and still,
Earth over head, thine house is windowless—
Loathly that earth-house! grim to dwell within!

Therein thou art laid—and there thou leav'st thy friends,
And thy friends leave thee—none shall visit thee—
None shall inquire how that house liketh thee—
None ope the door and seek thee! loathly thou—
Hateful to look upon—the worm alone
Writhes, and endures thee! Kinsmen, Bedesmen, gone;
All turn'd from the burial mass-song to the feast,
Draining thine ale-cups all their reverence!

MR. URBAN,

I FOUND among the old papers at Loseley House, in Surrey, when I was making a selection from them for publication, a book of a small quarto size, sewed up in a cover of parchment, which had originally formed part of an ancient MS. of church music.

It was, probably, the manual of some monk or parish priest, containing various notes likely to be useful to him as a teacher of youth, a dispenser of medicine, a diviner of good and bad fortune, and a spiritual adviser of the sick and dying. Thus it had an elementary grammar, sundry prescriptions, a treatise on judicial astrology, divers prayers, and forms for last wills and testaments, demising property to ecclesiastical foundations for pious uses, and the good of the souls of the donors. The hand-writing of the MS. is that of the 15th century, about the time of Edward IV.

Of the Accidence, or elementary Grammar, the following brief specimen will suffice, the rules differing little but in language from the Eton Accidence. The catechistical system, which has been of late years extensively revived in the little manuals of Pinnock, was employed, it will be seen, in the instruction of youth four hundred years since.

Question. What shall you do when you have an Englishe reason (sentence) to make a Latyn by?

Answer. I shall take owte my principall verbe, and if it betokyne to doe, the doer shal be the nominatif case, and the sufferer shall be such case as the verbe will have after hym. And if my principall verbe betokyne to suffer, the sufferer shall be y^e nomyntatiff case, and y^e doer y^e ablatiff case, with a preposition; and if my principall verb shall be a verb impersonyll, I shall begynne at hym to make my Latyne, and to constur. Ensawmpull (Example): An honest man lovys honest manners. *Honestus homo deligit (diligit) honestos mores.*

Ensawmpull.—If the principall verbe be a verbe impersonyll, as “me techis in the scole besely,” (i. e. it is taught in the school diligently,) “Docetur assedue (assidue) in scolâ.”

Q. How shall you know, if there be many verbis in a reason (sentence), which is the principall verbe?

A. My first verbe shal be my principall

verbe, butt yf (i. e. except) it come next to a relatyff or els be like to an infenetyff mode.

Q. Whenne comys it nexte to a relatyff?

A. Whenne it comis nexte these two Englishe words *that* or *which*.

Q. Whenne is it lyke to an infenetyff mode?

A. Whenne I have this Englishe *to* or *to be*, as *to loffe* (love) or *to be luffde* (loved). Ensawmpull: Chyrche is a place the whiche a Cristen man byn mykill holden to luff (love).

Q. Whenne *Sum et fui* is the principall verbe, howe shall y^e knowe your nomenatiff case?

A. By this Englishe word *who* or *what*.

Q. The chirche is what case?

A. The nominatiff.

Q. Whatt part of speech is *Whatt*?

A. A noun relatyff; for he makes mencyon of a thyng spoken of before.

Q. What has a relatyff?

A. An antecedent.

Q. Why is he called an antecedent?

A. For he goes before y^e relatyff, and is rehearsed of hym.

Q. Howe knowe you a relatyff?

A. By these two Englishe words, *that* or *y^e whiche*, being the tokens of a nowne relatyff.

I proceed to give some extracts from the treatise on Judicial Astrology.

“Here begynnes y^e wise booke of Filosofie and Astronomye, compiled and made of y^e wisest Filosofers and Astronomers y^e ever was sithence the worlde was begunne, that is to say, of the londe of Greece; for in that londe Englischemen wyse and understandings of filosofy and astronomy studit and compiled this boke out of Greke into Englysch, graciously.

Furst, this Boke tellis how many hevens ther ben, afterwarde pronouncith and declares of the course and of the grete marvell of the planetts, and afterwarde of the signes, and of the sterres of the firmamente; afterwarde of the clyments, and complexions, and manners of Man; without which no man may come to profitable workings of filosofy ne astronomye ne surgerye ne other sotell sciens. *For ther is no secte in this world that may worke his craft, but he have y^e sciens of y^e Boke.* And yt is to understonde that there be xi. hevens, and ix. orders of angels; and after the day of dome ther shall be x. of angels as there were at the begynnyng, when God made them. There be also vii. planetts movyng and workinge in vii. hevens; and there be vii. dayes, y^e wiche take ther proper names of y^e vii. planetts, y^e be to say in Latin, Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jubiter,

Venus, Saturnus. In English Sunday, Munday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Also there be xii. signes in the heest (highest) heven, whiche be moveabull; that is to say, in Laten, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.* And these twelve signes be not bestes, but by way of filosofy they be likened to such beasts; of the which signes everych hath a certen number of sterres assigned to him; and therefore the xii. signea be clepid the proper houses of the planets, in the wych they rest and abide at certen tymes, constellations fully declared. And a planet is for to say in Englische, a *sterre which is discording*, for it is greater, and more of power to *harm*, than other that *bless*."

The writer here, I suppose, takes the derivative word *πλανητης*† in a bad acceptation, and I take occasion to observe that the same idea is expressed by our old standard poets. Thus Shakspeare:—

"Some say that ever, 'gainst that season comes

Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long.

The nights are wholesome, then no planets
strike,

No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm."

And Milton,—

"Planets, planet-struck,
Real eclipse then suffered."

Bobadil, in Ben Jonson's celebrated drama, ascribes the cause of his paralysed valour to his being "planet-struck," which deprived him of "power to touch his weapon;"‡ and the inimitable Butler, in a fine vein of satire pointed at all astrological seers, says,

"Cardan believed great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end,
That as he whisk'd it towards the sun
Strewed mighty empires up and down,
Which others say must needs be false,
Because your true bears have no tails."§

The phrase *planet-struck* is ever defined by our lexicographers with reference to the same influence, blasted, stunned, stupified, "*sidere afflatus*." I return to the MS.

"Also ther ben according, xii. months

to y^e xii. signs; in the wych the xii. signes reign,—that is to say, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, and February; and y^e xii. signes travelen and worke to good in eche monethe, but one of them principally reigneth and hath dominacyoun (domination) in his proper monethe."

The MS. now proceeds to notice the influence of the signs of the zodiac, and, with an ingenuity in perfect accordance with the darkness of the middle age, makes all the signs derive their appellations from some circumstance related in *holy writ*.

"Aries," we are told, "first of all reigneth in y^e moneth of March, for in that signe God made the world; and that signe Aries is cleped the signe for a *Ram*, inasmuch as Abraham made sacrifice to God for his son Isaac. And whoever that is borne in this signe shall be dredful (terrible?) but he shall have grace. The second signe, Taurus, reigneth in April, and is signe of a Bull; forasmuch as Jacob, the son of Isaac, wrastlyd and strove with the Angel in Bethelhem, as a *bull*. Whoso is borne in this signe shall have grace in all beasts."

It must be confessed that the above inferences are very forced, and what the import of "*grace in all beasts*" may be, one is sadly at loss to determine; perhaps it implies good fortune under every celestial signu.

"The third *sterre*, Gemini, regneth in May, and is clepid the signe of a Man and Woman, forasmuch as Adam and Eve were made and formed bothe of a kynde. Whoso is borne in this signe pore and feble (feeble) he shal be; he shal lefe (live) in waylynge and disese."

It may be remarked, by the way, how readily the pious astrologer deprives Castor and Pollux of the apotheosis with which the heathen poets had invested them; although he set out by assuring us his treatise was derived from Greece, he displaces at once the twin sons of Leda, and establishes in their room Gemini of *two sexes*, Adam and Eve!

"The fourth signe Cancer reigns in June, and yt is clepid y^e signe of a Crabbe, or of Canker, which is a *worme*; forasmuch as Job was a leper, full of cankers, by the hand of God. Who that is borne in this signe he shal be fell (cruel), but he shal have the joy of Paradise. The fifth signe Leo reigneth in July, and is clepid

* Sic. in MS.

† See Schrevelius in Lexicon.

‡ Every Man in his Humour, act IV. scene 7.

§ Hudibras, pt. ii. canto 3.

y^e signe of a lyon, forasmuch as Danyel the prophet was put into a depe pytt amonge lyons. Who that is borne in this signe he shall be a bolde thief, and a hardy.

"The sixth sign, Virgo, runneth in August, and is clepid the signe of a mayden, for as much as our Lady Seynt Mary in y^e bearinge, and before the birthe, and after the birthe of our Lord Jesu Christ our Saviour, was a maid. Whoso is borne in this signe he shal be a wyse man, and wel stored with causes blameabull (blameable).—[Qy. well versed in instances worthy of reproof?] The seventh signe reigneth in September, and is clepid y^e signe of a Balance, for as much as Judas Scariott made his councill to the Jues (Jews), and solde to them the Prophet Goddis son for xxx^{li}. of their weighed money. Whoso be borne in this signe shal be a wycked man, a traitour's and an evyll deth shall he dye. The eighth signe reignes in October, and is clepid y^e sign of a Scorpion; for as muche as the children of Israel passed throughout the Rede See (Red Sea). Whoso is borne in this signe shal have many angers and tribulacons, but he shall overcome them at the laste. The ninth signe, Sagittarius, reigneth in November, and is clepid y^e signe of an Archer, for as much as Kyng David, Prophet, fought with Goliath. Whoso is borne in this signe he shal be hardy and lecherous. The tenth signe, Capricornus, reigneth in December; it is clepid the sign of a goat, for as muche as the Jewes losten the blessing of Christ. In this signe whoso is borne shal be ryche and lovyng. The eleventh signe is Aquarius; it reigneth in January, and that is clepid the signe of a man pouring water out of a pot, for as moche as Seynt John Baptist baptызed our Lord Jesu in the fleuve Jordan for to fulfil the new law, as it was his will. Whoso that is borne in this signe shal be negligent, and lose his thinges recklessly. The twelfth signe is Pisses, that reigneth in Fevere, and it is clepet the signe of a Fysher; for as much as Jonas y^e Prophete was cast into the sea, and three days and three nyghts lay in the wombe of a gualle (whale). Who that is borne in this signe shal be gracyous, hardy, and happy."

One ceases to wonder at the darkness which overspread the Christian Church in our land before the reformation of her services and translation of the Bible, when one finds such specimens of theological deduction as are contained in the passages I have cited. Nor is divinity, if I am rightly informed, of a much higher order at the

present day in Italy, and other parts of the continent.

The above quoted absurdities, it may be observed, have little or no reference to those influences without a knowledge of which the preface said, *no leech or doctor could pursue "his craft,"* for it was only the *conjunction* of the planets with the signs of the zodiac which put those mysterious effects in operation. These are amply discussed in another part of the book, accompanied by medical receipts, of which I have only extracted one or two specimens.

"For all maner of fevers.—Take three drops of a woman's mylke that norseth a knave childe, and do it in a hennes egg that is sedentary (a sitting hen), and let him sup it up when the evyl takes him.

"For hym that may not slepe.—Take and wryte these wordes into leves of lether,—Ismael! Ismael! adjuro te per Angelum Michaëlem ut soporetur homo iste; and lay this under his head, so that he wot not therof, and use it alway, little and little, as he have nedo therto."

Under the words

"Here begynneth the waxinge of the mone (moon), and declareth in divers times to let blode whiche be gode.

"In the furste begynnyng of the mone it is profitable to each man to be letten blode; the ninth of the mone neither by nyght ne by day, it is not good."

In another place the following is predicated of a woman born under the sign Taurus.

"Fair of looking, seemly and well shaped, browne of colour, great eyen, fair hair, many sicknesses shall she have, and much chaffer for she buys and sells; and she shall have three husbands, and one of them shall dwell with a great lord, and she shall have a child that shall be hurt with fire or else with hot water, and she shall be busy and studious in her works, and these ben her *strong* points, as it is aforesaid; and over more, on a *Friday* she shall die of a *squinssey*."

The poet Chaucer described his doctor of physica as,

"Grounded in *Astronomy*,
He kept his pacient a full grete dele
In *hours* by his magike naturele,
Well could he fortune the *ascendent*
Of his images for his pacient.

He was a very parfit practisour."

So that the doctor governed the hour

for applying his remedies by the horoscope, constructed by him for his patient.

The lapse of two centuries did not produce any change in the superstitious belief in the occult influences of the heavenly bodies; and therefore with the certainty of that almanac, which still bears the name of an old astrologer, Vincent Wing, and tells us in our own time what parts of the human body will be affected in each successive day of the week throughout the year, we find a physician of the period of Queen Elizabeth informing his patient, that on Friday and Saturday the planetary influence would affect his heart, and on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday reign in his stomach; when remedies would be in vain, opposed to the domination of what Chaucer calls *magic natural*,—the uncontrollable secret influence of the spheres; but that on the *Wednesday seven night*, and from that time forward for fifteen or sixteen days, the administration of medicine would be passing good.* Thus the physician found himself circumscribed in his healing efforts by the stars, and constrained to wait for their propitious aspect, as patiently as the mariner who brings his ship to anchor, expecting the next spring tide to carry her over the shoals which oppose her passage to the destined port.

By degrees the science of medicine emancipated herself from the domination of the stars; but over the fortunes of private individuals even to the present time with some they still hold mysterious sway.† It may also be observed that the Pharmacopœia of ancient apothecaries and chemists formerly exhibited the most extraordinary drugs. "Mummy," the crumbling dust of Egypt's swathed kings; tincture of sculls; oil of bricks and of flints; aurum potable, "preserving life, in medicine potable,"‡

* See Letter of Dr. Simon Trippe to Mr. George More, dated Winchester, Sep. 18, 1581, in Loseley MSS. p. 264.

† See Obituary in Gentleman's Mag. for Jan. 1843, p. 100.

‡ We have seen among the stores of an old wine cellar in Devonshire, a bottle containing a liquid, in which leaves of

and hundreds of other strange ingredients were employed by the old professors of chemistry and the healing art. The irregular nostrums of quacks and non-medical prescribers also abounded. I have been lately much amused by a paper which I found printed in a modern publication § from the original in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, in which Lord Audley, under the medical *nomme de guerre*, John of Audley, prescribes for Mr. William Cecil, afterwards the great Lord Burghley, then one of Queen Mary's Secretaries of State. I modernize the orthography.

" Good Mr. Cecil,

" Be of good comfort and pluck up a lusty merry heart, and then shall you overcome all diseases; and because it pleased my good Lord Admiral lately to praise my physio, I have written to you such medicines as I wrote unto him, which I have in my book of my wife's hand, *proved upon herself and me both*, and if I can get any thing that may do you any good, you may be well assured it shall be a joy to me to get it for you.

" A good medicine for weakness or consumption;—

" Take a sow-pig of nine days old, and slay him, and quarter him, and put him in a stillat, with a handfull of spearmit, a handfull of red fennel, a handfull of liverwort, half a handfull of red neap, || a handfull of clarge, and nine dates, clean picked and pared, and a handfull of great raisins, and pick out the stones, and a quarter of an ounce of mace, and two sticks of good cinnamon bruised in a mortar, and distill it with a soft fire, and put it in a glass, and set it in the sun nine days, and drink nine spoonfuls of it at once when you list.

" A compost:—

" Item.—Take a porpin, otherwise called an English hedge-hog, and quarter him in pieces, and put the said beast in a still with these ingredients. Item, a quart of red wine, a pint of rose water, a quarter of a pound of sugar . . . cinnamon, and two great raisins

" If there be any manner of disease that you be aggrieved with, I pray you send me some knowledge thereof, and I doubt not but to send you a proved re-

gold were floating, glittering like golden fishes in a glass vase. The compound had a strong taste of aniseed. Was this the aurum potable?

§ Tytler's Edward VI. &c.

|| *Nepe* in orig. *Qy*. what?

medy. Written in haste at Greenwich, the 9th of May, by your true hearty friend,—John of Audelay."

'To the right worshipfull Mr. Cecil, this Letter be delivered with speed.'
[Endorsed, "9th May, 1553."]

The subject of this communication might be further illustrated by numerous extracts from old MSS. and printed books relating to physic and astrology; enough, however, has been said in annotation of the little inedited MS. volume from the stores at Loseley. Yours, &c. A. J. K.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Review of Archbishop Usher's valuable Body of Divinity, (Nov. 1841) a passage is quoted from that work as affording an early instance of the term *historical faith*. It also occurs in Mede, (a contemporary of Usher's, but who died earlier) and will be found in his sermon on Matt. xi. 28, 29, the thirty-first of his printed discourses.—"Saving faith, though it begins with what is usually called *historical faith*, yet stays not there." When Mede says, "What is usually called historical faith," it is obvious that the phrase was already common, and its origin must be sought further back. In the "Christian Divinity" of Wollebius, b. 1. c. 29, the same term occurs in the enumeration of different kinds of faith; and though I cannot give the exact date of the original work, the following brief notice of the author, in the Dictionnaire Historique, intimates the period. "WOLLEB (JEAN) en Latin *Wollebius*, théologien protestant, né à Bâle en 1536, fut premier pasteur de cette ville, professeur d'écriture-sainte, et mourut en 1626. On a de lui, un *Compendium theologiæ*, estimé, et traduit en Anglais avec des notes par A. Ross; plusieurs *dissertations* théologiques intéressantes."* The Compendium of Wollebius was one of the Systems of Theology used by Milton. (See Gent. Mag. Oct. 1840, p. 352, note.)

* Ross, who translated the Compendium (1656), was the author whom Butler has celebrated in Hudibras for his voluntnousness, in saying,

There was an ancient sage philosopher
Who had read *Alexander Ross* over.

By whom the term "historical faith" was first employed it would be hazardous to conjecture, but the idea occurs in Melancthon. "Alia est fidei definitio, cum de sola notitia historix dicitur, qualis est in impiis, quæ est nosse historiam et ei assentiri. Hæc non est integra fides, sed mutila, quia non assentitur promissioni divinæ ad se pertinenti." This passage occurs in an appendix to Melancthon's *Loci Communes*, entitled "Definitiones multarum appellationum, quarum in ecclesia usus est, traditæ a Philippo Melancthone Sorgæ et Wittebergæ, anno 1552 et 1553." (L. C. vol. ii. p. 256, ed. 1828, Erlangæ.)

2. The foregoing quotation from Melancthon induces me to trespass further on your indulgence concerning another expression, and as you have lately admitted a long note on the term *attrition*, from another correspondent, I may do so with the less hesitation.

There exists a sensitiveness in the minds of many theologians, and of private serious-minded individuals, respecting the use of the word *conversion*, when applied otherwise than to heathens. Much acrimony has been excited on both sides; and perhaps the best way of advancing the question towards a close, will be to examine it philologically, by adducing authorities for the use of the term.

Melancthon, in his chapter De poenitentia, (vol. ii. p. 4.) observes, "Nunc de nomine dicam; nolo rixari de vocabulo; voco poenitentiam, ut in ecclesia loquimur, *conversionem ad Deum*." He speaks as if the phrase were in general use, *ut in ecclesia loquimur*; how it fell out of use is a question more easily raised than answered, and my object is to find authorities for it.

Our translators of the Bible have employed the word in the same sense at Psalm li. 13, "and sinners shall be converted unto Thee." So has Usher when he speaks of "those truly converted to the Lord," (B. of Div. p. 234); and though the passage is taken out of Cartwright, as the assiduous editor, Dr. H. Robinson, has ascertained, the learned prelate has made it his own by adopting it. Izaak Walton, who was too good a churchman to use unauthorised language on religious subjects, says, in his Elegy on Donne, "*I am his convert*;" and asks,

addressing the contemporary generation,

Did he confirm thy age'd? *convert* thy youth?

Jeremy Taylor, in his *Holy Living* (chap. ii. sect. 4, Acts or Offices of Humility), has this sentence: "He remembers that his old sins, before his *conversion*, were greater in the nature of the thing, or in certain circumstances, than the sins of other men." (Works, 8vo. edit. vol. iv. p. 91.) With many minds the authority of Taylor will have particular weight.

To these instances may be added that of Dr. Brady and Nahum Tate, the joint authors of the New Version of the Psalms. In Psalm lxxx. verse 19, they have thus paraphrased the sentence, "Turn us again, O Lord God of hosts," &c.

Do thou *convert* us, Lord; do thou

The brightness of thy face display:

And all the ills we suffer now,

Like scatter'd clouds, shall pass away.

Bishop Horne, in his commentary on the fifty-first Psalm, verse 13, takes the same view of the term; and, as that work was published in 1776, it brings these instances nearly down to the end of the last century. The latest which need be noticed is the article *Conversion* in Robinson's *Theological Dictionary* (1816), a work sufficiently known and recommended to make it citeable. He says, "Conversion is a change from one state to another, or from a wicked to a holy life." The article is distinguished by a candour and moderation which disputants would do well to imitate on either side of the question.

To these authorities I may add the similar use of the term in our *Second Book of Homilies*. In the first part of the "Sermon of *Repentance*," the authors define that act to be "a *returning again of the whole man unto God, from whom we be fallen away by sin;" and in the opening sentence of the second part, "the conversion or turning again of the whole man unto God, from whom we go away by sin;" while in the third part repentance is described as including "a full conversion to God, in a new life to glorify his name, and to live orderly and

charitably, to the comfort of our neighbour, in all righteousness, and to live soberly and modestly to ourselves, by using abstinence and temperance in word and deed, in mortifying our earthly members here upon earth." This use of the expression appears conclusive as to its recognition by our Reformers.

The sensitiveness which many persons feel as to the use of this word, except in the case of heathens, arises from a fear lest the importance of the sacrament of baptism should be lessened,—a feeling which deserves respect. On the other hand, those who contend for the general use of the word, are actuated by a desire to preserve, unimpaired, a great practical truth, the necessity of turning to God from sin in its various forms, or from a mere worldly life, and this feeling should also be respected. Both views, however, are perfectly compatible, when distinctly understood. The word *convert*, like its synonym *turn*, denotes theologically any kind of change, whether in the way of covenant, heart, or practice. As such it is applicable either to Heathens on their becoming Christians, or to Christian-born persons on their entering on a state of mind consistent with the name. There is a parallel case of the twofold use of language in St. Paul's epistles. Writing to the Galatians on the nature of the Christian covenant, in distinction from Judaism, he says, "As many of you as have been baptised into Christ, have put on Christ," (*Χριστὸν ἐνεδύσασθε*, iii. 27.) But when enforcing practical holiness on the Romans, he says, without fearing the risk of contradiction, "put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ," (*ἐνδύσασθε τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν*, xiii. 14.) the meaning of which appears in the next clause, "and make not provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof." De Brais, in his paraphrase of the latter epistle, includes both ideas:—"Vos igitur in perpetua Evangelii luce versantes, quique Christum induistis in baptismo, nunquam sanctitatis ejus habitus deponere debetis." (*Analysis Paraphrastica Epistolæ ad Romanos*, Salmurii, 1670, &c.) The author was professor of theology at Saumur.

3. In the Review of the second part of Froude's Remains, in your number

* The edition of 1563 reads *turning*.

for November, 1842, an analysis is given of his argument on "the Miracle of the Eucharist." As the reviewer has only analysed the argument, without positively adopting it, I trust my remarks are not obtrusive. To me, Mr. Urban, it appears, that Mr. Froude, in following out his argument, has lost sight of the text. His argument is, that the body of Christ, into which the elements are presumed to be changed (on the hypothesis of a miracle being wrought), is not a *natural*, but a spiritual body, and that we know not in how many places it may exist at once. But this is fallacious. When our Lord says, "*this is my body which is given for you*," he means the body which was crucified; and when "*my blood, which is shed for you*," the blood which was poured out on the cross, and no celestial ichor. ($\chi\rho\omega\mu$, Iliad E. 340.) This is further obvious from the words of Hebrews ii. 14. "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same, that *through death*," &c. The body and blood which he took were not *spiritual* but natural; the same suffered on the cross; and to them does the text refer, whether literally understood or figuratively. The foundation, then, of Mr. Froude's reasoning, by which he tries to get rid of the evidence of the senses (which are opposed to the idea of the miracle), being unsound, his superstructure cannot stand.

4. Will any of your correspondents, who has studied chronology, have the goodness to investigate a date, about which writers differ? Heeren places the battle of Sagra (See Cic. de Nat. Deorum, ii. c. 2, and Justin, xx. c. 3, where, however, the place is not mentioned) *probablement vers l'an 600* (Manuel de l'Histoire Ancienne, Thurot's French Translation, p. 180, art. CROTONA),—but M. Poirson after 494. (Precis de l'Histoire Ancienne, 1828, p. 203.) Sir Walter Scott, who mentions the imaginary appearance of Castor and Pollux at the battle of Lake Regillus, takes no notice of this similar *Greek* tradition in his Demology. (p. 11.)

Yours, &c. CYDWELI.

MR. URBAN,

IT is a remarkable feature of the times that the Aristotelian logic has, within the last ten or fifteen years, experienced a sudden revival. A reaction has taken place from the more ambitious but vague school of modern metaphysics, of which Brown and Stewart were the last great expositors, to the narrower but more demonstrable system which claims Aristotle for its founder. The false claims urged for the Organon by the schoolmen long obscured its real value; but since these have been cleared away its importance as a discipline of the mind has been more or less acquiesced in by recent writers. The only exception of any weight that occurs to me is that of Mr. Hallam in his History of Literature, who speaks disrespectfully of the syllogistic system. But it is no less remarkable that the Edinburgh Reviewer of that work advises the author to revise his decision, and indicates an opinion that Mr. Hallam had not paid sufficient attention to the subject. Whether any alteration has in consequence been made in the new edition I am not aware. In the recently published memoirs and correspondence of Mr. Horner, proof will be found that Mr. Hallam was at least a great admirer of the philosophy of that last of the Scotch schoolmen of modern metaphysics, Dugald Stewart. It is most probably owing to the writings of the latter that this reaction has taken place. Speaking of one of his then recent publications Mr. Horner says, vol. ii. p. 128: "The part I cared for least is the dissertation upon Aristotle's logic, though it can hardly fail to have some salutary influence upon education in England, provided it provokes anger at Oxford;" so completely did it appear to this accomplished Scotchman a mere slaying of the slain to attack the logic of Aristotle. Every unprejudiced person will allow that something more than anger was produced at Oxford by such attacks. Dr. Whateley was the first to give a popular view of the true system, and to assert its title to be considered a science. The germ of his work, however, is to be found in the pamphlet that preceded it, entitled An Examination of Kett's Logic, a paragraph

from which work Mr. Hallam quotes for its supposed absurdity, without appearing to be aware who the author was.* Since that period the study appears to have increased in public favour, and when we open any recent treatise on such matters, such as "An Outline of the Laws of Thought," we are not surprised to find the author resorting for his principles to the old Grecian, and conforming his nomenclature to the language of his commentators.

The preface to this communication has extended further than I intended. I only wished to insinuate an apology for taking up your attention with such an antiquated puzzle as Achilles and the tortoise, by suggesting that some of your readers might feel an interest in the solution of a problem of which Whateley says that a logical demonstration is impossible.

A curious mistake as to the author of this solution has been committed by Mr. De Quincy, in a brief notice of the life of Coleridge which some years ago he contributed to a contemporary Magazine. His statement is this: On his first introduction to Coleridge, while the author was a very young man, the conversation took a philosophical turn. Among other things, Coleridge remarked that the sophism in this celebrated Greek problem consisted in the sophist "assuming the infinite divisibility of *space*, but dropping out of view the corresponding infinity of *time*." On this Mr. De Quincy adds, "There was a flash of lightning which illuminated a darkness that had existed for twenty-three centuries."

Now it is strange that Mr. De Quincy, whose studies had lain so much in this direction, should not be aware that exactly the same explanation had been given a hundred years previously, by so well-known a writer as M. Crousaz. It is probable that Coleridge had no intention to be understood as giving the explanation as his own; though, as it occurs in the

same terms in one of the essays of the "*Friend*," it is possible that this might be a case where the reasoning powers of Coleridge, so vast and subtle, had so absorbed, and assimilated, and made his own what he had read, as at a subsequent period he might not be able to distinguish what he had thought out for himself, from what he had acquired from others. This is an explanation of the charge of plagiarism so often brought against that eminent and, as his friends uniformly testify, single-minded person, at once more charitable, and, I believe, more just, than one that would represent him as pluming himself in borrowed feathers. It is not unknown that a living dignitary of the church, pre-eminently distinguished for his original powers in metaphysical reasoning, has complained of the same defect of memory, viz., in not being certain whether a train of thought was his own, or had been suggested by something he had previously met with in reading or conversation.

The passage of M. Crousaz occurs in his "*Art of Thinking*." I copy from the English translation, vol. i. p. 391.

"The sophism of that argument proceeds exactly from hence, that in a comparison which runs upon more or less, two things are compared together, which are the most improper to be compared in that sense, viz. *finite* with *infinite*. A part of extension is finite in one sense, for it has on the right hand, for instance, a surface, beyond which it does not reach, and it is likewise terminated by another surface on the left. But between these two extremities, it may be divided into two equal parts, one of which may be divided into two others, and so on. That division may be continued without any end, and in that respect a part of extension is infinite, that is, a last term cannot be assigned to it. The same ought to be said of time. A minute begins and ends. Its beginning follows immediately and without any interruption the end of a foregoing minute, and its end is in like manner followed immediately, and without interruption, by the beginning of the next minute. That minute being thus placed between two terms, is divided into equal lines, one of which is also divided into two others, and a last term cannot be assigned to that division. Time runs continually, and between the beginning and end of each part of it there is a middle."

* "The Examiner examined, or Logic vindicated; addressed to the Junior Students of the University of Oxford, by a Graduate. 1809." This was written by Dr. Copleston. *Edit.*

The object of Crousaz is to show that finite may be compared with finite, but that a sophism will always be the result of a comparison of *finite* with *infinite*. The exact time in which Achilles will overtake the tortoise, treating both terms as finite, he then proves by the help of figures, which it is unnecessary to copy. The principle of his solution is thus, I think, identical with that of Coleridge, and Mr. De Quincy must have been in an error in supposing it original.

May I conclude by expressing a wish, not confined to myself, of seeing a collection made by that author of the principal articles on literature and the fine arts, which he has contributed anonymously to various periodicals. Most of these were scarcely known at the time, and have now become very scarce. For instance, Archdeacon Hare in his "Guesses on Truth," (of which it is to be hoped he will not forget his promise of a second series,) has referred to a criticism on one of the scenes of Macbeth, by Mr. De Quincy. But how few know where to find the article, or, if they do, are able to disinter it from the pages of a magazine long since departed. To collect a writer's contributions to periodicals has now become common, and Mr. De Quincy is peculiarly interested in doing so, as his are scattered in publications where the matter in which they are embedded generally forms a contrast in subject and style to his speculations. I would not be understood to approve of the series of articles on Coleridge's life which has given occasion for these remarks, nor indeed of the series generally which he contributed to the same literary repository. Much of these might, for the fair fame of the author, better have remained unwritten; but even from them, after deducting the personalities and the gossip, the inaccurate statements and those that may justly offend living persons, much that deserves preservation might be selected.

D. S.

MR. URBAN, *April 5.*

I FEEL obliged by A. J. K.'s notice of my little essay on the Site of Anderida: and I trust he will excuse the following desultory remarks on his observations.

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The subject is fully discussed in the Burrell MSS. which are in the British Museum; and of which, so much as refers to the Site of Anderida is transcribed by Parry into his "Coast of Sussex."

It is rather essential to this question to ascertain the site of Portus Adurni, one other of the stations of the Notitia. That it was at Shoreham does not, I think, admit of doubt. There we have the mouth of the river Adur; a Roman road; and a village called Aldrington or Aderington, besides the harbour there so well known. It seems also obvious that this river was so called, by the Britons, from their word *ADWYR*, which means *re-curved* or *bent back*. Camden fixes Portus Adurni at Aderington, or Shoreham. Confirmatory of the above etymology of the river is the statement of Parry, who says, in speaking of Shoreham harbour, that "the sea from thence flows up in a *recursive* direction for nearly two miles at high water," *i. e.* into the bed of the river, as I presume: and see the maps of Sussex.

I cannot concur with those who imagine that *Adurni* is a transposition of Arundi, and should have been so written.

Forcibly as I feel the improbability of Anderida having been at or near Newenden, yet I much wish to be informed *how, when, and by whom* the manor of Newenden, by the name of Andred, was given to the monks of Canterbury; and *how long* the farm called Arndred has gone by that name.

It should be recollected that Newenden is not within the territory of the Regni; and that Anderida was. The Portus Anderidæ of Richard's 15th iter was not, I contend, one and the self-same place exactly with the Anderida of his 17th. I place the former at Little Hampton, where is the mouth of the Arun; and that place is, I believe, at this day, called, in public documents, *the port of Arundel*. *Anderida* itself, I need hardly repeat, I fix at the *town* of Arundel.

In still adhering to the opinions I have expressed, in the essay above alluded to, and in pursuing this and other inquiries of a similar nature, I am only actuated by a sincere desire of discovering the real sites of those

places which the Romans, in the meagre accounts they have left us of this island, have mentioned: for, notwithstanding all the labour, ingenuity, and learning, that have for very many years past been bestowed and displayed on this subject, much still remains to be done to remove the clouds which hang over it. The truth is that our most celebrated antiquaries have attempted too much, and have consequently lost sight of many circumstances which a more perfect acquaintance with the locality of their inquiries would have enabled them to discover, and which would have materially assisted them: but on this point, I am free to own, I entertain some peculiar opinions.

Camden's reasons for fixing on Newenden as the site of Anderida appear to me of no weight. With the highest opinion of, and deference for, his talents, industry, and profound knowledge of antiquities, I am induced to join with a writer of the last century in saying, "Mr. Camden's capacity and diligence were certainly very great, but his undertaking was greater than any one man was equal to without assistance." This observation applies equally to Horsley and others.

The situation of Arundel, with reference to the entire forest of Andredswald, is a strong circumstance in favour of that place having been the Anderida of the Romans; and it is especially so, when compared with such relative situation of Newenden. As connected with this question, allow me to suggest to those who take any interest in it a perusal of a paper, in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1841, upon the towns and stations of the Regni; which has not, that I know of, been at all controverted.

Again I thank A. J. K. for his observations, to which I am now so imperfectly replying; for discussion upon these questions does much towards elucidating, if it does not settle them. Although I am strongly impressed with my conclusions respecting the site of Anderida, yet I should not be contented to leave the matter in abeyance (as he expresses himself) whilst a possibility exists of any further light being thrown on it. My perti-

nacity (for so it may be called) is increased, in some degree, by feeling convinced that the antiquities of Surrey and Sussex have as yet been only imperfectly investigated.

Yours, &c. J. P.

MR. URBAN,

IN addition to the passages from Murphy's Gray's Inn Journal, and Boswell's Life of Johnson, as given in your last Magazine, p. 374, I now add another slight resemblance between them. In Boswell, (vol. v. p. 278, ed. Croker,) Johnson says to his friend,— "Why, Sir, Fleet Street has a very animated appearance; but I think *the full tide of human existence is at Charing Cross.*" Compare the Gray's Inn Journal, No. 10, p. 67. "He has made great inquiry into the connections and business of mankind, and is actuated by so strong a desire of novelty, that he has fixed his residence at *Charing Cross, that he may have an opportunity of observing the mighty throng which is constantly pressing that way.*" To Johnson's praise of A. Murphy, given in my last, I now add that of George Steevens, who says in a note on Romeo and Juliet. (Vol. xx. p. 207, ed. Reed.) "I was furnished with this observation by Mr. Murphy, whose very elegant and spirited defence of Shakespeare against the criticisms of Voltaire, is not one of the least considerable, out of many favours which he has conferred on the literary world." I also think that the following communication by G. Steevens relating to Johnson, has not appeared in his Life by Boswell. "Dr. Johnson once assured me, that when he wrote his *Irene*, he had never read *Othello*, but meeting with it soon afterwards, was surprised to find that he gave in one of his characters a speech very strongly resembling that in which Cassio describes the effects produced by Desdemona's beauty, on such inanimate objects as the *guttered rocks* and *congregated sands*. The Doctor added, that on making the discovery, for fear of imputed plagiarism, he struck out the accidental coincidence from his own tragedy."

B—h—ll. Yours, &c. J. M.

FONT AND PILLAR AT ST. ALPHAGE, CANTERBURY.

(With a Plate.)

THE Church of St. Alpage at Canterbury, as is frequently the case with town churches, built in confined situations, is of irregular form. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by a single range of arches, the character of which, and of its other architectural features, show that it was re-built about the reign of King Edward the Fourth. This fact is ascertained by other evidence beyond a doubt.

The Font, which is hexagonal, and is represented in the annexed Plate, bears the inscription *Æ. Rex.* (which is also engraved at large.) Four other sides are carved with roses and blank shields. The east side stands against a pillar, to which is attached an elaborate crane of wrought iron, for raising the cover of the font, which is gaily painted in green and gold, though some subsidiary pulleys appear to have superseded its more spreading machinery.

On the second pillar from the west end remains a singular memorial of the re-edification of the church, commemorating the benefaction of one Thomas Prude, who bequeathed the cost of this pillar, the church probably being in the course of re-erection at the time of his decease. Such was the zeal and co-operation of ancient times in the works of the church. Somner says of this benefactor,

"He lived in Ed. 4. dayes, and by his Will in Regist. Consistor. Cant. appoints to be buried by Christ-church porch, and therein gives as much as would build a Pillar in this Church (St. Alpage) and 5 marks to Christ-church works, anno 1468. (*Antiquities of Canterbury*, p. 338.)

A friend has examined for us the

will to which Somner refers. Amongst sundry benefactions of 6s. 8d. and sometimes 6d. for lamps at different altars, the testator says,

"Item lego ad fabricam unius columphæ in Ecclesia predicta tante pecunie summam quantam ad illius sufficiet constructionem sive edificationem."

We observe also that Hasted has mentioned an item of the same will, by which one pair of organs was given to the use of this church.

The height of that portion of the pillar which is represented in our Plate is about four feet. The draughtsman has carefully represented seven rings, which still retain their places. That in front probably assisted in sustaining the image of a saint which stood on the bracket, and was surmounted by the canopy. The pendants of the canopy are the royal badges of the rose and portcullis. The benefactor's arms are affixed on a brass plate, with this verse,

*Gaude Prude Thomas
Per quem fit ista Columna.*

The arms of Prude are thus blazoned: Azure, three otters passant in pale, each holding in his mouth a fish argent.* It has been suggested (by Mr. Moule, in his "Heraldry of Fish") that "the name of Prude may have the same origin with that of the Prudhomme, who, among fishermen, is chosen to preside over the community:" but Prud'homme (*prudens homo*) has nothing to do in especial with fish or fishermen. There may have been a Prudhomme who had the oversight of fishermen, as of any other craft, the title having an analogous origin to that

* Prude, of Egston, in Kent. Ordinary in Edmondson's Complete Body of Heraldry. Mr. Moule, in his "Heraldry of Fish," states that these arms are sculptured on the ceiling of the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral; but this statement, which is evidently copied from Willement's "Heraldic Notices," &c. is contradicted by the Rev. T. Streetfield in his Prospectus of a History of Kent, who supposes Mr. Willement to have mistaken a different coat for that of Prude.

In allusion to this singular bearing, a facetious denizen of Canterbury has made this epigrammatic translation of the black-letter versicles above printed:

Hurrah! Tom Prude, you found the siller
To rear this famous white-washed Pillar!
Some few to loaves confine their wishes;
Hurrah! Tom Prude, you've got the fishes!

of the alderman, or elder-man, of municipal corporations. The man most respected for age and prudence was selected as the warden or the *échevin*, or any other similar office of authority amongst trades.

But Proude or Prude bore fish in allusion to his name, from the obsolete name (unless still retained in some remote corner of Wilts or Somerset) of the small fish called the Pride, in old spelling Pruyde—Prude. The Prides in the Isis are described by Plot, *Hist. of Oxfordshire*, p. 183. William of Worcester and other old writers say it was a fish like a "lampurne," or small lamprey. (*Worc. Itin.* p. 291.)

Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM PRUDE, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the Belgick Wars. Slain at the siege of Maestricht the 19th of July 1632.

Stand, soldiers, e'er you march (by way of charge)
Take an example here, that may enlarge
Your minds to noble Actions. Here in peace
Rests one whose life was war, whose rich increase
Of fame and honour from his valour grew
By just desert. Having in service been
A soldier till near sixty from sixteen
Years of his active life continually,
Fearless of death, yet still prepared to die
In his religious thoughts: for, midst all harms,
He bore as much of piety as arms.
Now, soldiers, on! and fear not to intrude
The gates of death by example of this PRUDE!

Another valiant member of the family, Sir John Prude, is mentioned by Hasted as having been killed at the siege of Groll in Guelderland in 1628.

To return to the Church of St. Alphage. The sculptured label represented in the upper part of our Plate, remains in the north wall, over the closed entrance of the staircase

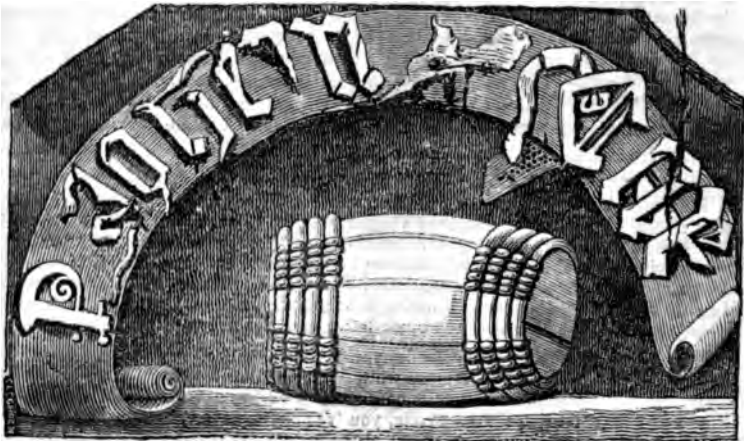
Hasted says, "Among the wills in the Prerog. off. Canterbury, I find that William Prowde, of St. Elphe, was buried in 1596 (1496? or 1506?) in this church, before the altar of St. James and St. Erasmus.—"Serlys Prude, alias Proude, of St. Alphage, gent. in 1584, before his pew."

John Proude was one of the citizens for Canterbury in the Parliament of the 20th Ric. II.

In Canterbury Cathedral is a monument, with a kneeling effigy of a gallant member of this family, who was killed in Flanders in 1632. It bears the following inscription:

which led to the roof-loft. The heads are well carved.

Against the south wall, near the east end of the Church, is placed a fragment of wood carving, measuring ten inches by six, now perhaps the sole relic of a benefaction of desks and seats, made in the year 1485. It is the rebus of John Caxton,



whose epitaph was copied by Somner, "in the body" of the church :—

" Pray for the sawlys of Iohn Caxton and of Ione
And Isabel that to this church great good hath done,
In making new in the Chancell
Of Dextys, and Setys aswell,
An Antiphon the which did bye,
With a table of the Martyrdome of St. Alphye ;
For thing much which did pay,
And departed out of this life of October the 12. day.
And Isabel his second wiff
Passed to blisse where is no strife
The xij' day to tell the trowth
Of the same moneth as our Lord knoweth,

In the yeare of our Lord God, a thousand fower hundred fowerscore and five."

It was usual to familiarize the names of saints to which churches were dedicated ; thus St. Olave became St. Tooley, whence Tooley Street in Southwark, &c. In the epitaph of the Rector who died two years after John Caxton, the church is also called St. Alphye :

" Here lieth Sr Robert Provest, Parson of S. Alpheys, which died the 22th day of Ianuary, Anno Dom. 1487. Mercy Ih'u."

We cannot leave Selden's account of St. Alphage, without extracting one more remarkable poetical epitaph, which records the consecration of the churchyard, in 1502, and also contains a remarkable allusion to the Dance of Death.

" *In the West wall, without.*

O ye good people that here go this way
Of your charite to have in remembrance
For the soule of Agnes Halke to pray
Sometime here of acquaintance.
In this churchyard so was her chance,
First after the hallowing of the same,
Afore all other here to begin the dance
Which to all creatures is the loth game
The Tuisday next before Pentecost
The yeare of our Lord M. Dc. and two,
Whose souie Ih'u pardon that of myght is
most."

Notes. Line 1, *O ye*, evidently bearing the imperative sense of the French *oyez*, mind, remember to have in remembrance. Line 8, *loth*, unwilling.

All these epitaphs have been long since destroyed. Another set, taken in 1789, (many of which have now perhaps shared the same fate,) were placed on record by the late Sir Egerton Brydges, in the first volume of the Topographer ; and they were also taken in May 1792, for Parsons's Kentish Monuments ; and about the same time for Cozens's Tour in Thanet and East Kent.
J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, March 1.*

ON noticing the number of churches in the Domesday Survey, and the proportion assigned to each county, I was most forcibly struck with the frequency with which they are mentioned in some portions of the kingdom, and their entire omission in others. It is true the precept which directed the formation of the Domesday Survey, laid no injunction on the jurors to make a return of churches, and the mention of them, if at all made, was of course likely to be irregular. Yet it is singular that, while in the return for Cambridgeshire one only is mentioned, and none in Lancashire, Cornwall, or even Middlesex, the seat of the metropolis, so many are enumerated in other more obscure and, at that time, almost unknown parts of the kingdom. I was led to this remark more immediately by finding that in one wapentake of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the wapentake of Skyrack, no less than thirty places are mentioned, wherein a return of a church, or of a church and priest is made. It appears, therefore that in Saxon times Christianity must have been extensively diffused throughout this part of the West Riding, and, as all mention of chapels is excluded from the Domesday Survey, it seems probable that at that æra, and long before the Norman power was established in Britain, the number of churches and chapels conjointly was probably greater in proportion to the population than it actually is at the present day. It were a bootless task even to indulge a conjecture on the origin of these Saxon churches, which were built in a dark age, and of which their pious founders have left us no memorial. But it is evident that the whole

number of churches recorded in the Norman survey forms but a small proportion of those that existed before the Conquest. Indeed the whole number noticed in the Survey, for the entire kingdom, amounts to a few more than one thousand seven hundred, a return notoriously incorrect had it been an object of the Survey to ascertain the number of churches throughout the kingdom. It is more than probable therefore that in this and in some other parts of the kingdom, the number of *small edifices* dedicated to divine worship, was far more considerable than has hitherto been supposed. Indeed Sherburne, in the wapentake of Barkstonash, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was the residence of the Saxon Archbishops of York, who had a palace here, bestowed upon the see of York by Athelstan, with a considerable part of the town, and during the residence of so many metropolitans there, in the Saxon times, it is to be presumed that many, both churches and chapels, were erected in this part of Yorkshire, of which no record was preserved.

The church at Sherburne was a Saxon church, and, as far as can be ascertained in point of architecture, it is purely Saxon, and believed to be the work of some one of the first archbishops who became possessed of the place. The nave is magnificent, the columns massy, yet tall and graceful. This, be it remembered, was a Saxon metropolitan church; but, besides this edifice, there was a *detached* chapel, as appears by the ruins, from which was formerly dug up the head of a very rich and elegant cross. It may have been the site of the primitive church, or one of the *ecclesiæ* or *capellæ* of the survey, which are sometimes *incidentally* mentioned as subordinate to the *ecclesiæ*. "*Ibi ecclesia et alia capella*" is sometimes part of the description of places in Domesday. But the greater part of the Saxon churches were of a meaner structure, and all the earliest specimens of Saxon churches, it is supposed, were constructed of timber. The first cathedral at York was a wooden structure. But there is little doubt that the use of stone was introduced in the construction of the later Saxon churches; otherwise we should have found more in-

stances *than one* in Domesday of a church built of wood. The only example of a church so constructed, to be met with in Domesday, is Begeland, in Yorkshire. "*Ibi presbiter et ecclesia lignea.*"

We learn from William of Malmesbury that in the year 1017 the Danish King, Canute, who became also King of England, gave sufficient evidence of his zeal in the cause of Christianity, not merely by repairing the monasteries that had been destroyed by his Pagan countrymen, the Danes, in the late wars, but by *building and endowing churches*. His first system of ecclesiastical laws contains twenty-six canons, of which the four first enlarge and secure the protection of the church, or its rights of sanctuary. But the third of these canons, which divides churches into four classes, sufficiently demonstrates that in his time these sacred edifices must have amounted to a large number. The mulct for violating the protection of a cathedral was five pounds, of a middling church one hundred and twenty shillings, of a lesser church, that hath a burying place, sixty shillings, of a country church, without a burying place, thirty shillings; and I cannot resist noticing the following law as shewing that, even in the eleventh century, idolatry still prevailed in this island. "We strictly prohibit all Heathenism, that is, the worship of idols or Heathen Gods, the sun, moon, fire, rivers, fountains, rocks, or trees of any kind; the practice of witchcraft, or committing murder by magic, or firebrands, or any other infernal tricks." In the reign of Edward the Confessor, so often alluded to in Domesday, there must have been a great increase of what were strictly denominated parish churches, it being asserted in one of the laws ascribed to that king, that in many places there were three or four churches, where in former times there was but one.

But without expatiating on the ecclesiastical state of the kingdom at large, I wish more immediately to invite the attention of your readers in general, but especially of such Yorkshire antiquaries as I know are in the habit of perusing your time-honoured periodical, to this singular circumstance, that in one wapentake (Sky-

rack) there *should be thirty places* recorded, in which mention is made of a church. I will take only such places in that wapentake having a church at the period of Domesday, as belonged to Ilbert de Laci, and to those of your readers who may not have access to the volume itself, the list subjoined may not be unacceptable.

Aceurde	eccl'ia pb'r
Badesurde	eccl'ia pb'r
Barnebi	eccl'ia pb'r
Burtone	eccl'ia pb'r
Cherca	pb'r eccl'ia
Cherchebi	eccl'ia pb'r
Chipesch	eccl'ia pb'r
Cipetun	eccl'ia pb'r
Coletun	eccl'ia
Darnintone	eccl'ia
Ermeshale	eccl'ia pb'r
Ferestane	eccl'ia pb'r
Fristone	eccl'ia pb'r
Gereford	eccl'ia pb'r
Ledes	pb'r eccl'ia
Ledestune	pb'r eccl'ia
Queldale	eccl'ia pb'r
Rie	pb'r eccl'ia
Saxtun	eccl'ia
Smedetune	pb'r eccl'ia
Sullictun	eccl'ia
Tateshalle	eccl'ia pb'r
Wilmeraleia	eccl'ia pb'r

In addition to the above named places, (the property of the great Norman lord, Ilbert de Lacy,) there were the following places in the same wapentake, which, in the Domesday Survey, are recorded as having churches.

Bodetone	pb'r eccl'ia
Bradeuuelle	eccl'ia pb'r
Coningsburg	eccl'ia pb'r
Hedfeld	eccl'ia pb'r
Illicleia	pb'r eccl'ia
Sandale	eccl'ia pb'r
Torp	eccl'ia

Of which the first and fifth belonged to William de Perci, the second, third, and sixth, to William de Warenne, and the fourth and last to Robert Malet. It appears, therefore, that out of about thirty churches in this wapentake, twenty-three formed part of the Lacy fee, though it must be borne in mind that the advowson of the living did not always follow the manor. It is remarkable that of the two great houses which for generations held the sway over so great a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, viz. the Warren and Lacy families, the former should, at the period of Domesday, hold but

three places with churches, while the Lacy family held twenty-eight places with churches attached to them, and it is still more remarkable that of these twenty-eight churches, twenty-three should be in the Skyrack wapentake.

In the parish of Batley, in the Morley wapentake, there was a church and presbyter in the time of Domesday, and the two Saxon lords, Dunstan and Stainulf, were disseized of their possessions here, in order to make way for Ilbert de Lacy. In Morley also there was a church; and the same Dunstan was here also superseded by Ilbert de Lacy.*

It sees as by another passage in Domesday relating to Morley, under the head of "Claims of the West Riding," that "according to the verdict of the men of Morelege (Morley) wapentake, concerning the church of St. Mary, which is in Morley wood, the king has a moiety of the three featives of St. Mary's, which belongs to Wakefield. Ilbert and the priests who serve the church have all the rest." The family of Ilbert de Lacy was of Norman origin, and he himself came in the train of the Conqueror. To this family this district owes the foundation of most of its antient churches. We read of them, too, as being the founders of three several religious houses at Nostel, Pontefract, and Kirkstall.

Dr. Whitaker supposes that the church at Wakefield, at the time of Domesday, was not one of the original Saxon churches, of which, in the hundred of Morley, there were only two, namely, Morley itself, the hundred church, and Dewsbury. I shall not, in the present paper, undertake to combat this opinion, as it would occupy too much of your pages; but it cannot admit of a doubt, that a division of offerings was not unfrequently resorted to in the later Saxon times, at the foundation of new parishes. If a Thane erected on his own bocland (i. e. freehold or charter land,) a church, having a cemetery or place of burial, he was allowed to subtract one third part of his tithes from the

* The author of the History of Morley has mistaken the sense of Domesday, by erroneously interpreting the passage Ilb't' h't-Ilbertus habuit, instead of habet.

mother church, and bestow them upon his own clerk.

It seems from this ecclesiastical ordinance, (and, indeed, it is so recorded,) that many country churches were built in such situations as appeared to their pious founders to stand most in need of them, of a more humble description, and without the appendage of a burying ground. It is probable that to many of the manor-houses of the Saxon lords an oratory was attached, and afterwards accommodation found for the vassals and dependents of such lords. As population increased, a church of a larger size was built; though this, perhaps, in the first instance, was no more than a single nave and a choir, and the officiating presbyter supported chiefly by the liberality of the lord of the manor. How many of these ecclesiæ or capella were in existence in the Saxon times, will probably never be ascertained, but the very names of many places mentioned in Domesday, without any mention of any church in that venerable record, sufficiently shew that, either at that or some former period, places of worship did there exist. There are five places of the name of Chirchebi mentioned in Domesday in the county of York, to not one of which is there any church assigned at the time of the conquest. There are also in this county ten places of the name of Chirchebi enumerated in Domesday, which have no mention either of *ecclesia* or *parochia* attached to them; of this number eight are in the West Riding. Can it be doubted that these names point out to the existence of a church or chapel at some period? One would expect in a place called Santacherche, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, that a church would be included in the Domesday description; but there is not any allusion to it. At Whitkirk, in this riding, where we know that a church did exist not long after the conquest, yet it is not mentioned in Domesday.

The discovery of a Saxon wheel cross among the Roman remains of Burghdurum, near Adel, in the West Riding, also plainly indicates the existence of a place of Christian worship there in the Saxon period; yet, though Adel is mentioned as well as Burghdurum in Domesday, *no church* is re-

corded as in existence at that time. We must not, therefore, conclude, because we find an omission of a place of worship in a survey designed for other purposes than that of recording the number of ecclesiastical edifices, that none such ever existed. I might also mention the various towns in Domesday named Prestone, or Preste-tune, without any church.

There was a capella at Hertshead in the West Riding, known to have existed at the time when the living of Dewsbury was granted by the second Earl Warren to the priory of Lewes, about the year 1120. The absence of all mention of such chapel in the Domesday account of the place is no proof of the non-existence of such chapel before the time of Domesday. The base of a genuine Saxon cross, still in existence at that place, affords presumptive evidence that Christianity had shed its light here in Saxon times, and subsequently led to the erection of a chapel. The marks of crosses on some tiles found in the ruins of the Roman towns would seem to warrant a suspicion that in some instances such chapels existed before the final evacuation of this island by the Roman armies. In the various excavations that have at sundry times been made on the site of the ancient Cambodunum in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, tiles have been thrown up that had very distinct impressions of the cross on their surface, perhaps only a single cruciform figure, entirely disconnected from all other figures, and such as could not have been impressed for the sake of ornament. They were dug up not far from some others bearing this inscription, COH IIII BRĒ. Now it appears that at the period when this latter inscription was made, the Christian religion had extended itself through most, if not all, the Roman settlements; and it appears to me no improbable supposition that, on the site of this Roman town, the first Christian edifice, how mean soever it might be, was planted in this part of Yorkshire. The progress of the Roman arms, though without any intention of theirs, was made the instrument, under Providence, of promoting the progress of the Gospel, by opening a freer and less interrupted intercourse over the whole country. The arrival of the

Saxons in Britain, being all heathens, led to the temporary overthrow of most, if not all, the British churches. At length, however, these Pagan invaders were themselves converted, and they, in their turn, became church builders. The number of these Saxon churches, at the period of the Norman conquest, was much greater than is generally supposed, and when we find that in one wapentake alone (Skyrack) thirty such churches are recorded in Domesday, we may draw some inference what the number must have been in other more populous and more civilized districts.

Yours, &c. J. K. WALKER, M.D.

MR. URBAN, *B.S.G.S. April 8.*
YOUR correspondent J. R. never puts pen to paper without laying before your readers a great abundance of information, amusement, or matter for consideration and reflection: "if to his share some trifling errors fall," they are rather attributable to the *humana parum cavet natura* than to *incuria*. In your February Number his communication takes up the subject of ennobling Physicians and Lawyers: from among the latter class of persons many have been raised to the rank of nobility; among the former, baronetcy is almost without exception the highest honour that has been attained. J. R. says, p. 145, "A rumour existed, I remember, of George the Fourth's desire to confer a peerage on Sir Astley Cooper, but that he was deterred by the absence of all precedent." If such a desire existed on the part of George the Fourth, the absence of precedent need not have deterred him, for the precedent did exist in the person of Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie, who was educated, and for a short time practised, as a surgeon. It is true he became afterwards a barrister and a distinguished diplomatist, to which circumstance, and not to his surgeoncy, he owed his elevation. The literary acquirements of Lord Glenbervie were splendid, and he did honour to each of the professions that he had cultivated, and medical professors are to be excused when they look up to Lord Glenbervie and to the present Lord Langdale, likewise originally a surgeon, as having, by attaining the high rank of nobility, conferred dignity and honour upon a truly

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meritorious but toilsome profession; a profession oppressed, indeed, in various ways, and miserably ill-paid, but cherished and beloved by those who aspire to the enviable distinction of relieving the infirmities of their fellow-creatures. Alas! how much it is to be deplored that the generality of those who exercise this delightful profession should be compelled to leave their families in slender, if not in indigent, circumstances.*

J. R. says, p. 146, "I cannot say whether any [medical] gentleman in direct practice had been in parliament previous to my friend, Dr. Herbert Baldwin, who represented Cork from 1832 to 1837." J. R. did not call to mind the case of the celebrated Dr. Freind, a highly distinguished physician. He was member of parliament for Launceston, and for his attachment to the cause of the Stuarts, and his speeches in Parliament in defence of Bishop Atterbury, was on the 15th of March, 1722-3, committed to the Tower. The very commendable and noble conduct of Dr. Mead, a zealous Whig, towards his Tory friend, Freind, cannot be too much applauded, though it has been strangely exaggerated. By his personal and earnest representations to Sir Robert Walpole, then his patient, for whom, it is said, he refused to prescribe unless his request was granted, Mead obtained Freind's release from prison on bail, Drs. Mead, Hulse, Levett, and Hale being his sureties; and it is further reported that Mead afterwards presented to Freind the sum of five thousand guineas, which he had received from Freind's patients, whom he had visited during his imprisonment. But in this there must be much incorrectness. It is stated upon good authority that Mead, the most fully employed physician in London, never made more

* The records of the Society, founded in 1788, for the "Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London and its Vicinity," fully prove this fact. If the widow's income, from every source whatever, exceeds 50*l.* a year, she is ineligible to receive relief, and a comparative rule obtains with regard to orphans; yet to the widows or orphans of *one-fourth* of the members stipends have been voted, and the average amount of income has been greatly lower than the stipulated modicum.

George tilting at the dragon ; but the subject depicted on the reverse is more difficult of explanation. It has been supposed to represent the princess whom St. George delivered ; but we differ from this opinion, inasmuch as the nimbus round the head indicates a *saint*, although the diadem may also indicate royal rank. We imagine it to represent St. Helena, from the large cross which she holds in the right hand, and from the monastery in the back ground. The introduction of the cherubim, and the arrangement of the drapery of this figure, are in the style

of the tenth century, although we do not conceive the object itself to be of an earlier period than the 14th or 15th century ; but it is not improbable that the artist may have *copied* his figures from some earlier representation of them. The chasing is somewhat coarse, but of a bold character, and the borders are florid in ornament. It formed a portion of the museum of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, dispersed last year by Mr. Sotheby's hammer, and is now in the possession of Mr. B. Nightingale.



there are a few sentences which have apparently dropped from his pen before they were moulded into their finished form; as p. xxi. "We know not what effect this overstrained reproach had on the Southern muse; the rhyme-fit was then upon her, and she was leaping and dancing to the melody of Pope, like one enchanted." Again, p. xxiv. "Walpole, it is true, had no taste for poetry; his ear was too dull to distinguish between the cry of a cornrake, and the music of Apollo's pipe." As regards Mr. Cunningham's critical discussions, they appear to us generally correct, but we hesitate before we concur in the following: "Thomson is an original poet of the first order; and, what is not always true of originality, one of the most popular in our language; in loftiness of thought, and poetic glow of language, few have reached him; the march of his muse is in mid air; she rarely alights, &c." As regards a passage at p. xxii., "For the beauties of nature, says Southey, the English poets, from Dryden to Pope, seem to have had neither ear, nor eye, nor heart. And Wordsworth notices as a remarkable thing in literary story that, save a passage or two in Pope's *Windsor Forest*, our poetry, from *Paradise Lost* to Thomson's *Seasons*, contains no single new image of external nature." This is not quite true: we could quote some exquisite verses by *Addison* on natural objects, and the pleasure derived from them. Though *Young* was not a descriptive poet, he surely could not be said to have had "no ear, no eye, no heart, for nature;" nor must *Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd* be forgotten. But perhaps, with some small exceptions, the general observation is correct; nor do we mention it to oppose it, but to observe that this want of feeling for nature arose from want of communion with her. English society, from the time of *Dryden* to *Pope*, had been French in its habits and tastes; the country was deserted for the town; rural recreations for the conversation of saloons and taverns; and poetry partook in the general feeling. There were no landscape painters at that time, no landscape gardeners,* no

planters, and no love for a residence in the country. The first planters were old *Lord Bathurst* at *Cirencester*, and the *Duke of Argyll* at *Whitton* near *Hounslow*.

In Thomson's time a better and more English taste was rising; and while he was writing the *Seasons*, *Shenstone* was laying out the *Leasowes*, and *Lord Lyttelton* was forming the beautiful grounds of *Hagley*. The arts rose together, and poetry was affected, as it always will be, by the general tastes and the social state of the people. There is no pretension to novelty in our remark, but it is meant simply to shew that the poets were not more insensible to the beauties of nature than those who practised the other arts that embellish life; that the general tone of society was with them, and that the same artificial taste was everywhere visible. The poetical couplet of *Dryden* had superseded the blank verse of *Milton*; the peruke, and cravat, and laced coat—the flowing and chivalrous dress of the days of *Henry* and *Elizabeth*; while the straight lines, and avenues, and quincunxes, in parks and gardens, had superseded the wilder and irregular forms of natural beauty. This subject leads us incidentally to a passage in the *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 17. "A sylvan life till then the natives led, [lost, In the brown shades and greenwood forest All careless rambling where it lik'd them most: Their wealth the wild deer bounding through the glade," &c.

Is not the word *bouncing* a misprint for *bounding*? yet we see *bouncing* in the four editions, and almost fear that *Thomson* so wrote it.

The Seasons of Thomson, with illustrations from designs in wood. Edited by Bolton Corney, Esq.

WE have little to say about this edition, but what we have is all in its favour; the united abilities of various eminent artists, members of the Etching Club, have contributed to its pictorial embellishment; the knowledge and accuracy of *Mr. Corney*, to the fidelity of the text. The illustrations are seventy-seven in number, from designs which are drawn on the wood by the artists themselves, and are printed from cop-

gardener, and *Evelyn* was not beyond the taste of his age.

* *Sir W. Temple* was an excellent kitchen

taken with the genitive case of *pontifices*, in the following lines.

"Hæddi, pie presul, precor,
Pontificum ditum decor,
Pro me tuo peregrino,
Preces funde Theodoro."*

We believe that critically Mr. Wellbeloved was right in the enunciation of *Eburacum*, yet the singularity of the sound is somewhat offensive to a modern ear.

We perfectly well remember the censure which the great tragedian Kemble incurred, by lengthening the word aches into two syllables, *aitch-es*, in order to make up the quantity of a line in Shakespeare's *Tempest*; according to prosody, the blank verse required it, but the unprecedented dissyllable was, notwithstanding, every night condemned by the sibilant suffrages of his audience.

The name *Eboracum* or *Eburacum*, Mr. Wellbeloved considers to be Celtic, and that *Eborach* or *Eburach* was latinized to *Eburacum*. The rugged forms of Celtic names were often, we know, softened down by such a process. We will venture to make a suggestion on this head: *York* was called *Caer Efrog* by the Welsh; now *bro* and *broig* (which readily become *fro* and *froig*, by the mutability of the initial consonant *b*.) signify the lower part or valley of a country or region; thus *Caer y bro* or *brog* would imply the city of the vale or plain, an appellation very descriptive of the site of *York*, and easily resolvable into the different forms of orthography which the name of the place has assumed, as *Caer Evrauc*, *Ebrauc*, &c.

That *Agricola* founded the Roman military station at *York* in his northern expedition, we have little doubt. *Tacitus* tells us† that the country, as far as the Romans advanced, was secured by forts and garrisons, and that no officer knew better than *Agricola* how to seize, on a sudden view, the most advantageous situations; such a post his military glance descried between the confluence of the rivers *Foss* and *Ouse*,

in the plain of *York*; there he constructed an entrenched camp, which afterwards became an eminent city. "From the remains of the three walls of *Eburacum* (i. e. three sides of a quadrangular circumvallation) which have been discovered, we seem, says Mr. Wellbeloved, warranted in concluding that the Roman city was of a rectangular form of about 650 yards by 550, enclosed by a wall and rampart mound of earth on the inner side of the wall, and perhaps a foss without the wall on the south-west side." How nearly the above dimensions approach to those of the station founded at *Londonium* by *Agricola* will be seen by reference to our observations on that subject in vol. xvii. p. 279, of this Magazine. The wall appears to have been furnished with square towers on the inner side, probably so many *places d'armes* for the garrison, which enabled them speedily to man the ramparts; at the north-west angle of the station was a large projecting multangular tower, perhaps with the stone facings of the earthen rampire, the work of a period subsequent to the first lines formed by *Agricola*. Of the construction of the Roman wall on piles, and its earthen vallum, on the inner side, a very interesting section is given in Plate I. of the work. The small arched chamber discovered contiguous to the interior of the wall in 1840, was perhaps a depository for military defensive and offensive munitions. Contrary to the ordinary practice of the Romans, we find the north-west angle of the Roman wall at *York* defended by the polygonal tower above mentioned; whether the other angles were so strengthened does not appear. The introduction of flanking defences in Roman works is not without precedent, as has been pointed out by our author; we ourselves remember the flanking towers in the walls of *Caerwent* in *Monmouthshire* and *Borough Castle* in *Suffolk*; and the Roman portion of *Pevensey Castle* in *Sussex* has similar projections; there are also remains of one flanking tower at *Richborough*, and other instances may be produced of a similar mode of Roman fortification. No inscription, Mr. Wellbeloved thinks, has been found which might furnish evidence of the period when the ma-

* *Lib. Pœnitentialis Theod. Archiep. Cant.* Ancient laws and institutions of England, published by the Record Commission.

† *In vita Agric.*

sonry of the fortifications at York was constructed.

"On removing the rubbish from the interior of the multangular tower, and clearing away part of the modern rampart from the face of the Roman wall adjoining the tower, at the N.E. side, three of the ashlar stones of the wall were found placed neatly together, each having a phallus carved upon it, and another with the letter A in relief. (The phallic emblems consecrated the stones, we suppose, as marks of boundary.) Inscriptions or rather scratchings of the soldiery on the interior face of the tower were subsequently observed, as ANTON. PF. M. N. OXX.—LXX. VIC." &c.

The latter inscription the author ascribes to the Legio VI. Victrix, Pia, Felix, whose head quarters were at York about A.D. 190, the middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius. Might not these circumstances lead to the presumption that the rampires of York were faced with masonry about the period mentioned. It must be, however, recollected by the antiquary, that the Legio XX. Valens Victrix came into Britain in the time of Claudius, and has also left inscribed evidences of its being stationed in the North in the time of Hadrian and Antoninus.

"When, from being a temporary camp, Eburacum became a permanent station, the head quarters of a legion, the residence of the Proprætor and of the Emperor when he visited Britain, when the rampart of earth was entirely faced with a strong stone wall, on the station being enlarged, a new wall was built, and towers of stone were substituted for towers of wood, by which, probably, the camp had before been defended. Corresponding changes, it may reasonably be supposed, took place within the station; the tents of the soldiers were converted into barracks of wood, the general arrangement of the streets, and the disposition of the cohorts and turmæ continuing the same, the prætorium became a palace, constructed, perhaps, of stone, suitable buildings were erected for the chief officers, temples, halls of justice, porticoes, and baths arose worthy of the rank of Eburacum as the capital of the province."—P. 61.

Thus much we have transcribed, because we think it not only shows how York from a military encampment became an important city, and because a correspondent in our vo-

lume for 1842, p. 328, was sceptical that such was the origin of London. It may be very well supposed that where one or more Roman legions were permanently stationed, populous suburbs inhabited by civilians would generally be added in the neighbourhood of the circumvallation. Thus at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, the renowned Isca Silurum, the oblong square and rounded corners of the Roman military station remain still well defined, while the tradition is that the adjacent suburbs extended over a tract nine miles in circumference.

How York was spread out beyond the limits of the original Roman camp, may be seen at a glance in the plate, intitled, "Plan of modern York and ancient Eburacum."

Some pages are devoted to the notice of tessellated pavements and remains of baths found at York; of the latter it is said, that they appear among the structures commonly raised by the Romans, wherever they established themselves;* they were among the luxuries by which Agricola sought to reclaim the Brigantes from their rude unsettled state, and it has been found that most of the stations on the line of the wall of Hadrian had at least one bath within, and another without the walls.

Etymology, aided by tradition, has marked the *Bedern* for the site of the baths of the imperial palace at York. It might have been here observed that *Bedyddio* signified to bathe, immerse in water, or baptize, in the British tongue; here is another curious instance of the tenacity of a name long surviving the object which it designated. Recent excavations within the principal suburb of York, on the south-west side of the river, have brought to light remains of baths of considerable extent and magnificence. Of these the author gives interesting details; we think he is in error if he means to assert that the floors of baths were never constructed with ornamental tesserae. Among the temples which may be supposed to have ex-

* See description by Reviewer of Baths found at Silchester, *Gent. Mag.* for 1833, Part I. p. 122.

isted at York, was one dedicated to Serapis.

The large tablet recording the fact is in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

DEO SANCTO
SERAPI
TEMPLUM
A SOLO
FECIT
CL. HIERONYMIANUS LEG.
LEG. VI. VIC.

The Romans occasionally practised the worship of the Persian god Mithras, the sun, and it is a singular fact that the zodiacal arch of the porch of St. Margaret in Walmgate, is a *copy* by a sculptor of the 11th century after some Mithraic remains then existing in the North.

York has proved very rich in Roman altars and inscriptions, of which we shall notice some few. The altar found in 1639 on Bishop-Hill, bore the legend, "I. O. M. DIS-DEABUSQUE HOSPITALIBUS PENATIBUSQ. OB CONSERVATAM SALUTEM SUAM SUORUMQ. P. ÆL. MARCIANUS PRÆF. COH. ARAM SAC. F. NC. D." We suggest that this stone was dedicated to Jupiter and propitious domestic gods and goddesses, by Publius Marcianus, Præfect of a cohort, on account of the preservation in health of himself and his household. The line ARAM SAC. F. NC. D. may perhaps be read, Aram Sacram, Familiæ nomine communi, dicavit.

In excavating for the station of the York and North Midland Railway an altar was found standing on a large tile, and a sheet of lead inscribed, DEÆ FORTUNÆ SOSIA JUNCINA Q. ANTONI ISAVRICI LEG. AUG., which needs no interpretation. The inscription to the genius of Britain, dug up near Micklegate bar, in 1740, is remarkable, BRITANNIÆ SANCTÆ P. NICOMEDES AUGG. N. N. LIBERTUS. An inscription, GENIO TERRÆ BRITANNIÆ, has been found at Achindavy, on the wall of Antoninus. A votive tablet to the local divinity of Eboracum has been discovered—GENIO LOCI FELICITER—in which some words are evidently to be supplied as understood connected with the adverb.

The sides of the Roman highways which diverge from York have been, GENT. MAG. VOL. XIX.

according to the usual practice, depositories for the dead. So numerous have been the sepulchral remains on the road leading to Calearia, and the stations in the south, that it might not inappropriately be called the street of tombs. Vestiges of urn burial and numerous interments in sarcophagi occur at York. A tomb formed of Roman house-tiles was constructed in a singularly curious manner; these well-known large tiles with a broad surface turned up at the edges were placed resting against each other, in this form Λ , and a line of the semi-circular ridge tiles covered the top $\overset{\circ}{\Lambda}$; underneath were some urns; a tile closed either end of this tomb. The large tiles were stamped LEG. IX. HISP., which of course plainly indicated the legion by which they had been formed. The museum of the Yorkshire Society possesses an entire tomb of this description.

Great numbers of Roman stone sepulchral chests have been dug up at York, some bearing inscriptions. The massive Roman chest discovered at the Warbank, Holwood Hill,* had a space or label on the side, surrounded by a moulding, to receive an inscription, but none had ever been placed on it. Of three of these chests Plate XII. gives very interesting representations. They are inscribed—

D. M. SIMPLICIÆ FLORENTINE
ANIME INNOCENTISSIME
QUE VIXIT MENSES DECEM
FELICIUS SIMPLEX PATER FECIT.
LEG. VI. V.

This chest was 3 feet 11 inches long. The name of the child accords with that of her father, a legionary of the sixth legion, Victrix; but it was remarkable that the chest contained the bones of a child much more than ten years old, so that probably the first tenant of the chest had been displaced. Another chest bore—

D. M.
AUR. SUPERO. CENT.
LEG. VI. QUI VIXIT ANNIS
XXXVIII. M. IIII. D. XIII.
AURELIA CENSORINA CONJUNX
MEMORIAM POSUIT.

* See Archæolog. vol. xxii.

This chest was 7 feet 6 inches long. Roman coffins of lead have been found at York and other places. Upright tomb-stones or slabs were frequent in Roman burial-places, not unlike those of modern times.† One of these, about 6 feet high, was found in the Trinity Gardens near Micklegate. The figure on it is that of a standard-bearer in bas-relief, standing in a shallow niche; he has in the right hand his standard, in the left some vessel or utensil, perhaps a camp-kettle or a measure for rations of corn, part of a Roman soldier's pay.

Beneath the feet of this curious figure—

L. DUCCIUS
L. VOLT. F. RUPINUS
VIEN. SIGNIFER LEG. VIII.
ANN. XXXIX.
H. S. E.

The proposed reading of Biturix-Cubus, &c. (p. 102), on the sepulchral chest of M. Verecundus Diogenes, we esteem very doubtful; may we not read *cubum sibi vivus fecit*? The sepulchral loculi of the Romans were frequently styled cubi from their form.

The soil of York, like that of Roman London, abounds with bricks of Roman manufacture; those at the first mentioned place inscribed *LEG. VI. V. OR VIC. OR LEG. IX. HIS.* (Hispanica). Portions of amphore and fragments of Samian vessels, cinerary urns, &c. Coins, of course, are occasionally found, and all these circumstances, as similar remains at Londinium, indicate the abode of a dense population in the Roman period.

Nearly twenty illustrative lithographs adorn this well-digested and valuable volume. Londinium, our author thinks, was the great mart for the whole province of Britain. Ebúracum (we would rather say Eborácum) was the head quarters of some of the most distinguished legions, the seat of justice, the imperial residence, the capital of the province of Britain.

Great value, in our opinion, attaches to works of this description, which show with a minute peculiarity of detail the rise and primitive importance of cities, destined to remain throughout

the course of ages and all temporal revolutions of government or inhabitants, the site of social institutions, civil or religious, and of congregated habitations. Had, however, the invention of steam-locomotion and railroads occupied an earlier place in the chronology of science, we suspect that long ere this the stations of Antonine's itinerary would have lapsed into the list of local uncertainties, incorrigible. What may be the future destiny of stations still existing on the old Roman lines of communication who can now foretell?

The Life of William Bedell, D.D. Lord Bishop of Kilmore. By H. J. Monck Mason, LL.D. Librarian of the King's Inns, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 400.

THE Life of Bishop Bedell, by Burnet, is one of the most exquisite pieces of biography. It had the greatest advantages, both in materials and authorship, being drawn up from the narrative of Clogy, the son-in-law of Bedell's wife, and written by a prelate who imparts a living reality to the characters he describes. The lapse, however, of nearly two centuries, has brought some additional materials to light, chiefly relative to Bedell's family, and his provostship of Trinity College. Dr. Mason has also introduced illustrative remarks on the state of religion in Ireland, and particulars of the publication of Bedell's Irish Bible. Whether the original Life by Burnet might not have been retained in form, with notes and appendices, it is now too late to ask. Few persons are content to merge the pleasure of authorship in the lesser one of editorship; and the bulk of annotation, which would have been inevitable, may have deterred Dr. Mason on re-writing the whole.

It cannot be necessary to enter minutely into a life which is so well known and so generally respected as Bishop Bedell's. Our observations will therefore be brief.

Dr. Mason, in his preliminary remarks, considers that the root of the troubles in Ireland is not so much religious as national.

“Long before religion superinduced additional motives to national jealousy and aversion, the Irish natives, and the more

† See *Gent. Mag.* for 1842, part 2, p. 351.

ancient English settlers among them, possessed it in a sufficient degree to make the British domination utterly insecure, and to cause the crown of England to crouch to the Irish demagogue." (P. 12.)

He further observes, that religious differences

"Did, in fact, become a principal motive for its increase, and even in later years appear to have assumed a remarkable pre-eminence among the sources of disgust." (P. 17.)

But on this particular subject we would refer our readers to the Introduction to Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen." They will there learn that the policy of the Marian reign was as confiscating as that of the Elizabethan, toward the native Irish.

The remarks of Dr. Mason on the State of Religion in Ireland should be read by all who have hitherto considered it as originally Romish.

Concerning the use of the native tongue, it appears that as early as the reign of Edward VI. the Church service was intended to have been translated into Irish; an order to that effect was issued by Elizabeth, and a fount of Irish types sent over. (P. 105-8). Dr. Mason has carefully traced the pursuit (we wish we could say the accomplishment) of this design, till the last century.

The following passage, in a letter of Bedell's to Laud, written in 1630, does not materially differ from what might be said at the present time.

"His Majesty is now, with the greatest part of this country, as to their hearts and consciences, King—but at the Pope's discretion." (P. 172.)

At p. 201 we learn that

"The Irish Romanist priests who were brought before him on complaints of incontinency, were treated with such mildness and just reasonings respecting that law of their Church which denied them the privilege of marrying, that good effects were produced upon the minds of several among them; in fact some of them became converts and married."

At ordinations Bishop Bedell preached in person, (p. 207), a practice which might be advantageously revived, on account of its impressiveness. The custom of delivering a charge before ordination has probably superseded it, and caused it to be delegated to presbyters.

The good bishop's opinion as to what constitutes nonconformity is important at the present time: the words are those of Burnet.

"He thought conformity was an exact adhering to the rubric; and that the adding any new rite or ceremony was as much nonconformity as the passing over those that were prescribed; so that he would not use bowings or gesticulations, that grew so much in fashion that men's affections were measured by them." (P. 87.)

There are other particulars which will probably furnish references and examples with respect to our present controversies. In Bedell's letter to Dean Bernard (who, from being his opponent, became his eulogist,) he uses the terms *the Lord's Table*, and *the Lord's Board*, (p. 180,) whence we may infer that he was not favourable to the use of the word *altar*, which, indeed, does not occur in our formularies in connection with that subject. In a letter to primate Usher (p. 198) he complains of a report, "that I bow at the name of Jesus, pray to the east, or would pull down the seat of my predecessor to set up an altar." The bowing, is, indeed, directed by the eighteenth of the English Canons, but that passage is omitted in the corresponding Irish Canon, (the 7th,) a point discussed at page 244. With regard to the last particular, Mr. Clogy informs us that "the Communion-table was placed by him, not at the east, but within the body of the chancel, without any steps of gradual ascension or circumvallation by rails, though the custom had prevailed otherwise in most churches." (P. 243.) It is added, that there were no basins or candles on the Communion-table.

The last of Bedell's writings was his letter to Mrs. Dillon, in which he warns her against

"Certain opinions which have been brought into common belief, without warrant of Scripture or pure antiquity, as namely... That we ought to pray to the dead and for the dead." (P. 360.)

There are few English over whose graves the words *requiescat in pace* have been uttered by Irishmen, since national animosities have hindered its being paid. That such words were uttered over the grave of an English

bishop of an Irish diocese, in the very midst of revolution and bloodshed, shews what may be done with a naturally warmhearted people by kindness and wisdom.

Here, however, we must close our remarks, which we do with thanks to Dr. Mason for having recalled the public attention to the example of this apostolical prelate, whose life, in the liturgical words of Izaak Walton, *brought forth the fruits of the Spirit*. A few lapses of the pen or of the press have attracted our notice, in addition to the list of errata; but a careful supervision on the part of the author will easily rectify them.

Theopneustia. The plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. From the French of L. Gausсен. 8vo. pp. 444.

THE publication of this volume has been delayed, as a second French edition was announced about the time when the translation was finished. It was therefore deferred, in order to obtain the author's corrections, which are thus introduced into it. The author is well-known, and highly esteemed on the Continent; nor is he unknown in our own country, for the *Selection from Modern Divines* of Geneva, published by Mr. J. S. Pons in 1825, contains two sermons by M. Gausсен, who is there mentioned as having succeeded M. Cellierier in a country parish, probably Satigny, where he has long officiated. The elder M. Cellierier (father of the pastor just mentioned) introduced a panegyric of M. Gausсен into an address to the inhabitants: he says,—“To you he makes an offering of the first-fruits of those eminent talents which are treasured up in his mind; he places wholly at your disposal a rich deposit of high and unadulterated feelings, fed and supported by faith.” This eulogy is confirmed by the sermons which M. Gausсен has since published at different times, among which we may specify those on David and Hanun (2 Sam. x.); The Christian Easter; the Brazen Serpent; and Gideon. His later discourses produced a demand for copies of the earlier ones, a circumstance sufficiently indicative of their excellence.

The prevalence of deteriorated doctrines in the Consistory of Geneva

obliged M. Gausсен to separate himself from that body in 1831. The details may be found in the *Archives du Christianisme* for that year, and in M. Gausсен's own *Lettres à la vénérable Compagnie des Pasteurs*. He is now one of the professors in the Theological Institution of the Evangelical Society at Geneva.

The volume now lying before us is such as we should expect from M. Gausсен's pen. He writes with the solidity of one who has studied long and deeply, and with the earnestness of one who has suffered for conscience's sake. We feel, indeed, as we read, the difference between the French and English didactic styles; in other words, M. Gausсен and Paley are different writers, and neither would be quite a substitute for the other.

In treating the subject of *Theopneustia*, or Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures, M. Gausсен not only combats objections, but also follows up evasions, and that with great ability; and the impression which he leaves on the reader's mind will be very powerful, unless anticipated by invincible prejudices.

He does not disdain on occasions to employ irony, and perhaps some of the objectors whom he has in view are best met by that mode of reasoning. We quote an instance from page 49.

“When it is said, respecting any passage, that being in the style of Moses, Luke, Ezekiel, or John, it cannot, therefore, be in that of God, you would thereby seem to indicate the accent of the Holy Ghost, and teach us to recognise him by the casts of his sentences, and tone of voice: you would tell us whether his supreme individuality is to be found in the Hebrew or the Greek language. Since you know this, acquaint us also with it.”

On the subject of various readings he says—

“The Decalogue was entirely written by the finger of Jehovah on two tables of stone; but supposing the manuscripts which have transmitted it do exhibit some variations, this latter fact would not prejudice the former. The sentences, words, and letters of the *Ten Commandments* would not the less have been written by God. The inspiration of the first text, and the integrity of the subsequent copies, are two orders of facts absolutely different,

and separated widely the one from the other. Be careful not to confound what logic, time, and place, require us to keep distinct." (p. 84.)

Chapter iv. on the use of sacred criticism, opens with an eloquent passage, from which we can only quote a part.

"May God preserve us from ever opposing faith to science; faith, which lives by truth, to the science which studies it . . . all that is true in one place is in pre-established harmony with what is true in another still more elevated." (p. 269).

He justly observes, in the same page, that "Sacred criticism occupies the place of an inquirer, not of a judge;" and, at p. 285, that "Sacred criticism is the doorway of the temple, not its deity."

The fifth chapter contains a valuable didactic summary of the principal points in a catechetical form. Whether in the sixth, "On Scriptural Proof," the author has rightly translated *ἀνωθεν* from on high (Luke i. 3, at p. 407), we are not sure, as the same evangelist uses that word to express *from the beginning*, at Acts xxvii. 5, though the rendering we demur to has certainly great names in its favour.

From p. 415, in the same chapter (the sixth), we would quote a very fine passage.

"We do not hesitate to say that, when we hear the Son of God quoting the Scriptures, the question of their *Theopneustia* is, in our judgment, settled. We want no further evidence. All the declarations of the Bible unquestionably are divine; but this example of the Saviour of the World at once tells us all. This proof does not require either long or learned researches; the hand of a child can grasp it as powerfully as that of a theologian. If any doubt assail your soul, turn to the Lord of lords, and behold him kneeling before the Scriptures."

We could have wished the last expression altered, for it is more than florid. The next citation must be our last.

"The unclean spirit ventures to approach, and seeks to overthrow him; but how does the Son of God, he who was come to destroy the works of the devil, resist him? With the Bible only. The sole weapon in his divine hands during this threefold assault was the sword of the Spirit, the Bible. Three times succes-

sively he quotes the book of Deuteronomy; at each new temptation, He, the Word made flesh, defends himself by a sentence from the oracles of God." (p. 419).

We must here close our notice of this eloquent work; but we cannot do so without particularly condemning to the student's perusal the Examination of Objections in the second chapter. A table of errata is wanting, but they are such as an attentive reader will perceive; one, however, we must specify, namely, *the Dupuis*, in the list of sceptics at p. 126, which we have no doubt should be *the Dupuis*, alluding to a late French infidel savant. The same person is called *Claude* at p. 284, and *Claudius* at p. 336: it is the late Matthias Claudius of Wandsbeck, whose works were published at Ham-
burgh, that is meant in both those places.

The English Constitution; a popular Commentary on the Constitutional Law of England. By George Bowyer, M.A. Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 712.

WE dislike nothing about this book save its title. Upon former occasions we have expressed our opinion against those "popular" law books which, under pretence of teaching men the law upon a particular subject, instruct them in little paltry quirks and quibbles. Such "popular" books are full of harm to the minds and morals of the community, but to such books the one before us is neither kith nor kin, except in title-page. Leaving the deep mysteries of general law on the one hand, and the still deeper mysteries of those branches of law which affect men as members of families and holders of property on the other, the author has detached from the *corpus* of our civil and criminal jurisprudence those portions which concern the inhabitants of Great Britain as citizens, and has made them the subject of a very skilful and, we will add, a very interesting work. His object is to explain to her Majesty's lieges the nature of their public rights and duties, and of the complex machinery by which those rights and duties are protected and enforced; to unfold the functions and offices of those legislative, executive, and judicial powers in

church and state, the harmonious working-together of which, under the blessing of Providence, has secured to these islands all the advantages which result from the combination of wealth, order, and liberty. Such a subject cannot be made too familiar. This is, indeed, just that description of learning in which the people of a country like this cannot be over-instructed. In the matters of law which relate to private life, every man seeks professional assistance, and consequently it is not necessary that he should know much about them; but in those which pertain to public duties men are accustomed to rely upon their own judgments, and, if those judgments are un-instructed, woe be to the community at large. A people self-governing and yet without knowledge, are ripe for the demagogue and the socialist. If a manly, religious, and well-regulated liberty is to be preserved, those upon whom rests the duty of maintaining it should be well taught in the principles by and through which it has been secured. To communicate this instruction is Mr. Bowyer's object, and he has effected it in a way which is altogether distinct from the ordinary "popular," "every man his own lawyer"-like treatises, full of insufferable blunders, and written in a pert strain of self-conceit and unconscious ignorance. Mr. Bowyer is an author whom, except for his own title-page, we should never have thought of mentioning in connexion with such paltry, worthless compilers. He has wisely taken the corresponding portions of Blackstone, "the illustrious commen-

tator," as he most justly terms him, for his *substratum*; he has added "the new law under each head," and has introduced a variety of illustrations, derived evidently from a very extensive reading amongst schoolmen, divines, canonists, civilians, and writers upon constitutional law and history in all ages. Regarded merely as a law-book, the portions which relate to ecclesiastical matters are, perhaps, the most decidedly novel. They contain a great deal of sound, useful matter, especially applicable to many pending questions in church and state; and throughout them, as, indeed, throughout every part of the book, the authorities are fairly given and referred to, in an open scholar-like way, and the reflections are those of a calm, candid, and rightly-principled mind. After a careful perusal, an examination of several chapters, and a comparison of them with their authorities, we heartily recommend the book as the best educational treatise upon the subject with which we are acquainted. Inquirers of all ages and professions may refer to it with advantage, and those upon whom the constitution has imposed duties, or whom it has pleased Heaven to visit with the *cacoethes reformandi*, would do well to make themselves intimately acquainted with every page of it.

We trust that our recommendation will very soon give Mr. Bowyer an opportunity of amending his title-page. Popular we would have his book, but we would not have him take a station amongst the writers of "popular" law books.

Louisa; or, the Bride. By the author of the *Fairy Bower*.—A very agreeable, clever little work, true to nature, and giving faithful and not exaggerated pictures of social life, and the peculiarities of private character. The story is well told, and the peculiarities of the persons ingeniously developed. We should like to see the other works of the same author, and beg leave to recommend the present. We feel sure that the author may take with safety a higher and bolder flight.

The History of the Christian Religion and Church during the three first centuries. By Dr. A. Neander. Translated from the German by H. J. Rose, B.D. Vol. ii. 8vo. pp. xxxi. 416.—This se-

cond volume of a work already well-known by the first, contains the history of Christian sects and doctrines, and an account of the chief Fathers of the Church. The following opinion of an eminent ecclesiastical historian, M. Merle d'Aubigné, comes so opportunely for our purpose, that we gladly transcribe it, from his "Discours sur l'Etude de l'Histoire du Christianisme," delivered at Geneva, January 2, 1832, as the opening of a course of lectures on German Reformation. Alluding to the third jubilee of that event, in 1817, he says,—"Je retrouvai la Réformation à Berlin dans d'illustres docteurs,—je ne nommerai que Neander, le père de la nouvelle histoire du Christianisme, Neander, dont la douce affection est si chère à mon

cœur, et qui a relevé en Allemagne cet enseignement chrétien, que d'autres amis plus jeunes, les Tholuck et les Hengstenberg, vivifient maintenant de toute la puissance de leur foi." (p. 41) The lecture is appropriately dedicated to Dr. Neander himself.

The Voice of the Anglican Church, being the declared opinions of her Bishops on the doctrines of the Oxford Tract Writers. Collected, with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. H. Hughes, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford. fcp. 8vo. pp. 264.—This little volume contains matter for our future ecclesiastical historians, and if it does not supply the text of our Mosheims, it certainly will the notes of our Maclaines. Such a compendium was much wanted, and as a contemporary record of Episcopal opinions it will serve as a guide to the present generation, and as an informant to the next. No opinions have been quoted except those of the bishops, and those only when officially delivered. The introductory essay is meant to exhibit coincidences between Romish and Traotarian writers. An appendix is added of passages from Episcopal charges, which give the writers credit for good intentions, and praise them on ecclesiastical grounds.

The Life of William Wilberforce, by his Sons. New edition, abridged. fcp. 8vo. pp. xii. 563.—This single volume, as the title states, is abridged from the larger work, and in its present shape will probably obtain a still wider circulation than its predecessor. It forms the 39th Number of "The Christian's Family Library," edited by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, but may be purchased separately. The original work is too well known to make this epitome a subject for criticism. If it helps, in its condensed shape, to make the venerated subject better known, the labour of abbreviating will have been well undertaken. The *Life of Hannah More* has also been abridged on the same plan, for the same series of publications.

Judah's Lion. By Charlotte Elizabeth. fcp. 8vo. pp. 433.—An interesting tale of a Jewish convert, written by a lady who has always taken the greatest interest in the cause of Israel. Jerusalem is one of the principal localities in the story. Whether it has any foundation in fact we are not informed, but that it has a generic resemblance to truth will be testified by all who have any knowledge of the sufferings to which Jewish converts are exposed in the East. The title, it is scarcely necessary to mention, is founded on the

words of Revelation, chapter v., fifth verse.

Songs from the Parsonage; or, Lyrical Teaching. By a Clergyman. 18mo. pp. xi. 309.—A pleasing little volume of poetry on the Wordsworthian model, as we should imagine. The following lines are a specimen of its character and style (p. 141).

"We do not soar enough—we creep below,
As if the soul were wingless as the frame;
And hence we see not—nay, we do not know—
What heaven holds out above for mortal aim."

The Book of British Ballads. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. Parts I.—VI. 4to.—This is a very elegant and interesting work, to which both the editor and the artists have done justice; the former by a very judicious selection from the general mass of ballad poetry, and by useful and learned illustrations, and the latter by their spirited and picturesque designs. The editor has made some valuable collations of old ballads hitherto overlooked, as for instance in that of Chevy Chase, which he compared with an old copy in the Pepysian collection at Cambridge, and from which he extracted some readings unnoticed by Dr. Percy. We trust that this work will receive such encouragement as will induce the editor to extend it, so as to place in it all the most beautiful gems from the different collections which have been made from Percy to Buchan and Motherwell. Our ballad poetry, both English and Scotch, is exquisitely beautiful; not a fragment of it should be lost, and every means should be taken to preserve it in the literature of the people. If we ever forget or forsake our poetical legends and tales, fancy and taste and genius will forsake us.

The Prophet of the Nineteenth Century; or, the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, &c. By H. Caswall, M.A.—A singularly afflicting picture of the effects of imposture and villany acting on ignorance and credulity, and producing the worst forms of fanatical error and wickedness. The multitudes that have poured into the vast and remote wildernesses of America, have been left without authorized teachers, or an established church. This vacancy has been, at different times, filled by impostors, acting on different motives, and producing a more or less quantity of delusion and mischief. The history of the sect called *Mormons*, as described in the present volume, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary, as it is the most intensely evil, of any we have hitherto

known, and relying for its existence on the grossest ignorance and the wildest fanaticism. That it must soon perish from its own corruption we feel assured; but the misery it may in the meanwhile occasion is dreadful to contemplate. Perhaps the extended knowledge of its existence, as given in this volume, may lead to some means being resorted to, to weaken, and ultimately destroy, its power. Those who live in the air of this spiritual pestilence are said to amount to not less than one hundred thousand persons, chiefly drawn from the Sectarians.

Sketch of the History of Caister Castle, near Yarmouth, &c. edited by Dawson Turner, Esq. M.A.—The present volume forms a very interesting work of local history, and contains much curious information, not only on the Castle, which is its main subject, but on the families of Fastolfe and Paston, who were the possessors of it. The work is illustrated with several accurate and pleasing etchings, and is written with an elegance and taste not always found in publications of topography. On the subject of the real Norfolk Knight, and the Sir John Falstaff of Shakspeare, we refer to Mr. J. O. Halliwell's little treatise on the subject; and we conclude by observing that we discover only one misprint worthy of much attention, where the name of *Drant*, the translator of Homer, is spelt *Drent*.

Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola.—We should suppose that this volume is the production of a young author, not without knowledge or talent, but little versed in the art of arranging and moulding his materials. His work is too controversial, more especially on points connected with differences of opinion now existing; and the names of Faber and Newman have little necessary connection with that of the monk of Florence. There is too, at times, a vagueness in the language which is not satisfactory, and a style too poetical and figurative for the subject. Some lines, like the following, are more like a prose translation of some very bold metaphorical poet, than a plain historical narrative. P. 286. "It was a fearful time. The days were full of terror, and the nights were full of awe. *The hours were sandalled with expectation, and winged with wonder*; amazement made the cheek of authority pale," &c. If the author would sit down as a critic on his own work, obliterate some of the fine writing, and curtail about a third of the whole, there would be sufficient valuable matter left to entitle it to the

praise of being the fullest and most authentic account in our language of the remarkable person it describes. *Savonarola and Luther* were both reformers, with very different success. The former, while declaring against the corrupted head of a corrupted church, was living within reach of its fatal and destructive power. The other delivered his fulminations at a safer distance, and under the protection of a foreign and independent state. No comparison can be justly made between these two remarkable men; but, while we cannot compare the Italian to Luther, we must say that the author has not done justice to his character, nor taken a sufficiently elevated view of his projects and purposes.

D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. Translated by W. K. Kelly, Esq. B.A. of Trin. College, Dublin. Part 3rd. royal 8vo. pp. 160.—This translation is undertaken for the "copyright edition," in small type, and double columnus. We have already spoken of the earlier translation of this portion of the work in our Number for May, 1842, and therefore need not travel over the subject again. At p. 2 (p. 260 of the entire work) the translator should have said what proportion this mode of printing 150 pages of the original occupy, as the author mentions that this volume in the original contains as much more than either of the two former. The preface in this edition is longer than in the earlier translation, for which we do not pretend to account, only we must mention, that in *that* edition (page 638,) a reference is made to some statements in the preface, which do not appear in our copy. The publisher and the translator may be able to account for the discrepancy. But the statements are important, as they show that Le Vasseur, who published "Les Annales de l'Eglise de Noyon," 1633, in searching for evidence of the imputations cast upon Calvin's moral character, found nothing to the point. He ascertained, however, that *another* person of the same name (Jean Cauvin,) vicar-chaplain of that church, and who did not become a Protestant, was "dismissed for his incontinence after some punishments, to which he paid no regard." He is supposed to have died in the cure of Trachy-le-Val in the same diocese. It is curious that the delinquencies of a badly conducted namesake should thus have been falsely attributed to the reformer; but we learn from the fact, how much depends on identification, and what care is requisite before an unfavourable sentence is pronounced in history. These circumstances appear in the preface to Mr. Kelly's trans-

lation, though we miss them in the other, at least in our copy.

Synchronistical Annals of the Kings and Prophets of Israel and Judah, and of the Kings of Syria, Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt, mentioned in the Scriptures, 4to. pp. 58.—This useful compendium is probably intended to bind up with the quarto commentaries, as Mant and Doyle's &c. Would it not be advisable to print an edition in a size more generally convenient, whether to stand on the student's shelf, or to lie on his table? Those, whose quarto Bibles are already bound, cannot of course make the same use of it as others, except as a separate book.

On the Paintings and Merits of Richard Wilson, R.A. and particularly on a full-length portrait of S. H. Mortimer, A.R.A. with lithograph, &c. By J. Britton, F.S.A.—In the space of four pages, Mr. Britton has given us an interesting account of two eminent painters of the English school, Wilson and Mortimer, and has accompanied his memoir with a lithograph of a full-length portrait of the latter, by Wilson, from a picture in Mr. Britton's possession. Of this picture, Sir Thomas Lawrence said, "that it was a beautiful and truly interesting work of art;" and we can also bear witness, in our inferior judgment, to the value of the picture, to the spirit of the design, the grace of the execution, and the fine harmony of the colouring. Considering that the history of two painters is connected with this picture, and also knowing its value as a work of art, we think it should be purchased for the National Gallery, where we hope the portraits of all our own painters will be found, beside their works. The account which Mr. Britton gives of Mortimer is interesting, and the truth of it is corroborated by accounts of him that we have heard from other quarters. He had a fine imagination, and a dash of *Salvator Rosa* in his style, as well as thoughts. Some of his banditti are wonderfully picturesque and attractive. He had never paid much attention to colour, or at least not successfully, for his pictures are very opaque and heavy; and a clayey redness of hue pervades them. We think the late Mr. Payne Knight had some in his possession. Mortimer was very clever in other matters, and we have heard the late Dr. Henley of Rendleaham say, that Mortimer after supper, at the convivial table, would pour out a hundred or two of *Hudibrastic* verses without impediment. He died of decline, we are afraid promoted by a careless and indiscreet manner of life: too

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early to establish a great reputation, or to have achieved any one very attractive work, but he was a man of genius, and his name will live.

The Last of the Barons. By the author of "Rienzi," &c. 3 vols.—This romance, the hero of which is the celebrated Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," as he was called, is made up in a considerable measure with descriptions extracted from the old chronicles of the period. Many of these, curious as they undoubtedly are, are a great deal too long, and are brought in with too great frequency. Indeed, if each of the volumes had been curtailed by one-third of its dimensions, the work would have been decidedly improved. Although many of the scenes are drawn with much force and power, and incident and adventure abound, yet is there, notwithstanding, a deficiency of that continuous interest which is or ought to be the characteristic of every well-written romance. There is an attempt throughout the work also, which is very objectionable, to place the failings and vices of the higher classes in the most prominent point of view, while on the other hand, the virtues of the lower orders are brought forward on all occasions in the most exaggerated colours. An endeavour is also continually made to set these classes in opposition to each other, or rather, perhaps, to show that they must be so, the mischievous consequences of which it is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon. Indeed there is a great deal too much of what may be called the *liberal* jargon of the present day, running through the work; and, viewing these expressions on the mere grounds of taste alone, without any reference to the principles which they exhibit, we are surprised at their introduction, when so evidently out of place, by a practised writer.

As usual with modern novelists, the author cannot dispense with heraldry as an accessory, but commits all manner of blunders in his use of it. In one place he is so absurd as to speak of the arms of the Nevilles being "quartered with the Dun Bull." Not content with outraging all the science of blason, he must needs make a bull of the Dun Cow.

Ragland Castle. By Mrs. Thompson, author of "Anne Boleyn," 3 vols. 1843.—This is a beautiful tale. The scene is laid during the period of the great rebellion, and it is but rendering justice to Mrs. Thompson to say, that she has described the personages and events of that unhappy time with truth and fidelity. The character of the Royal Martyr, and

of some of his true-hearted and faithful adherents, is drawn with a very skilful touch, and with a degree of good feeling and sympathy alike creditable to the head and the heart of the authoress. The baseness and wickedness of the roundhead party, their cruelty, treachery, and perfidy, are described in glowing colours, and the true nature of the motives by which they were actuated is detected and exposed with plainness and force. The characters which are best described, and whose leading features are sustained throughout the whole course of the story, are perhaps those of Charles 1st, Blanche Somerset the heroine, Lord Lindsey, and Sir Edward Herbert, that true and faithful servant of the King, who has left so touching an account of the last moments of his murdered sovereign. There is, indeed, a delicacy and truthfulness in the authoress's delineations of these persons, which are alone sufficient to stamp her as a writer of no mean powers. Nor should we omit the beautiful character of the Lady Cicely Arundel, whose affection for the infant children who had been torn from her by the cruelty of the Puritans, is described in the most affecting manner. In more stirring scenes also, Mrs. T. is equally at home; for instance, the sieges of Wardour and Ragland, the accounts of which in these volumes are worthy of any pen. There is one defect which we hope the authoress will correct in any future work, the scene of which may be laid in a past age; we allude to the occasional use of modern conventional expressions and French words, which are quite out of keeping.

Miss Pen and her Niece; or, the Old Maid and the Young One. A Tale by Mrs. Stone, author of "The Art of Needlework," &c. 3 vols. 1842.—It would be very wrong to judge of this work by its title, for instead of being what that might lead persons to imagine, a tale merely satirical and humorous, it is, in fact, a novel full of romantic interest and stirring adventure. Many of the scenes are laid in the north of England, in the beautiful country of the Lakes; and the authoress, who seems to be a native of that delightful region, has done full justice to its peculiar character. Many of her descriptions are very charming, and show that Mrs. Stone is completely imbued with the spirit and the feelings of a dweller amidst lakes and mountains. Nor is her power evinced only in painting the beauties of nature; she is equally successful in delineating human character. The picture of the excellent clergyman, the pastor of a secluded township in Cum-

berland, is a description which must go home to every well regulated mind, and will call forth the best feelings of our nature. We hope Mrs. Stone will not allow her pen to rest inactive, but will soon again employ it in another tale, whose scene shall be laid in the same romantic region.

Sketches of Churches, drawn on the Spot, and on Zinc, by H. E. Relton. Accompanied by short Descriptions. Parts I.—IV. 4to.—We shall afford the best idea of this work by briefly reviewing its contents, which are not subjected to any particular arrangement, but occur as they have presented themselves to the notice of the author.

Beverstone, co. Gloucester.—Of various styles, with a Norman porch, which is represented in a second plate.

Shipton Moyne, co. Gloucester.—Of late architecture, with square-headed windows.

Kemerton, co. Gloucester.—The interior of the groined porch; its perspective not very successful.

Crudwell, Wilts.—Three handsome pointed perpendicular windows, but not otherwise remarkable. A second plate represents three panels of the manor pew, one of which is carved with the royal arms, temp. Hen. VIII. supported by the dragon and greyhound, with badges of the rose and pomegranate. (The author inaccurately calls the dragon a griffin, and speaks of Henry VII. but the pomegranate came in with Katharine of Arragon.)

Wantage, co. Berks.—A large and handsome cross church; its central tower probably Norman. The effigy of Amicia lady Fitzwaryne, wife of Sir William Fitzwaryne, K.G., in this church, has been recently published in Hollis's Monumental Effigies.

Overbury, co. Worcester.—It has an elegant early-English chancel; and three lancet windows at the east end; but its exterior, in Mr. Relton's view, is chiefly remarkable for the ivy that covers it, whether to the advantage of the structure or no may be deserving of the consideration of the rural dean.

Bredon, co. Worcester.—Fine Norman portions, as the nave, western turrets, and doorway; a southern porch, or rather transept, for its walls are as high as those of the nave. A very remarkable coffin-lid has been brought to light here. It is ornamented with a cross ragulée, and a crucifix thereon; above the Saviour's head are *two doves*, on either side of which are the heads of a man and his wife, of the period of Edward III. Of this Mr. Relton gives a plate. In this church was in-

tered Dr. John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, who died during the Commonwealth.

Crowmarsh Gifford, co. Oxford.—A singularly plain Norman church of a single pace, without tower; and very much resembling, in its general features, the church at Hurley, co. Berks, engraved in our Magazine for May 1839.

Coates, co. Glouc.—*Hanwell, co. Berks.*—These are not specially remarkable.

Uffington, co. Berks.—This is a fine and interesting specimen of early-English architecture, transepted, with an octangular tower rising from the centre.

Checkendon, co. Oxford.—Remarkable for an apsidal eastern termination; and for the Norman features of its interior, of which a view is also given.

East Hendred, Berks.—A good perpendicular village church.

Sparsholt, Berks.—The relative proportions of this edifice are very unsuccessfully represented. A second plate exhibits a fine Norman door.

Boswell, co. Glouc. (two views).—A small church attached to a manor-house. It is worthy of notice as an example of that kind, but its present features are chiefly of modern addition. It has, however, one of those ancient bell turrets, terminating in a small spire, of which two specimens will be found in our Magazine for Aug. 1838, extracted from Mr. Walker's account of the two churches at Biddeston, Wilts.

Minchinhampton, co. Glouc.—Chiefly remarkable for its truncated spire, and a magnificent south transept window. The

view represents the church as it stood at the beginning of last year, since which the nave and chancel have been taken down, and, on a somewhat enlarged plan, are being rebuilt from designs of Mr. Forster, of Bristol.

Ozleworth, co. Glouc.—This church has in its centre an octangular tower, of Norman architecture. Whether its sides are unequal we can scarcely perceive from the view; but such is the case with Swindon, a similar structure, of very great curiosity, near Cheltenham, of which we know no other view but a small one in Davies's Cheltenham Guide. Mr. Relton gives an interior view of Ozleworth: its plain chancel arch points to a very high antiquity.

Stone, co. Glouc.—Merely neat and pretty.

Long Newton, Wilts.—Small and insignificant; but inserted to preserve a memorial of the appearance of an old church, which has now been rebuilt.

Each subject is accompanied with descriptive letter-press, and some of the most important epitaphs. The work is not without its interest and value, though it cannot claim a very high place either for its artistic or architectural merits. The modesty of the author's claims must, however, disarm criticism; and we cordially thank him for the share he has taken in the task of illustrating our ecclesiastical antiquities, a study now so much more popular than it once was, when the Gentleman's Magazine almost stood alone in the pursuit of that object.

FINE ARTS.

SALES OF PICTURES.

The collection of the late B. Hick, esq. has been sold by Mr. Winstanley at Manchester. The sale occupied four days; during the two first, the pictures, 110 in number, were disposed of; on the third, the 101 drawings; and on the fourth, the 184 engravings. On the 1st day, 59 pictures were distributed. After some small pictures were knocked down, Stephanoff's Discovery obtained 50*l.* 8*s.*; Howard's Oberon and Titanis, 50*l.*; and his Numa Pompilius and Egeria (companion picture), 21*l.*; Eastlake's I Contadini, 46*l.* 4*s.*; C. R. Stanley's View at Amiens, 45*l.* 3*s.* There was considerable competition for some of the best pictures of the late William Liverseege, to whom Mr. Hick was a liberal patron. No fewer than nine pictures by this artist came in succession under the hammer, and most of them rea-

lized very good prices. His Captain Macheath, which many regard as this artist's most finished picture, 77*l.* 14*s.*; The Inquiry, 57*l.* 15*s.*; and The Benediction (a monk bestowing his blessing on a kneeling and veiled lady), 94*l.* 10*s.* The Black Dwarf, and The Popkins Family, 34*l.* 13*s.* each; a sketch, Salvator Rosa in the Brigand's Cave, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; another, The Widow, 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; and Travellers attacked by Banditti, Liverseege's first exhibition picture, seven guineas. His Ghost Story, the original sketch, was knocked down at 30*l.* 9*s.* The remaining five pictures, of larger dimensions, and all by celebrated English masters, were, A beautiful Sunny Landscape, by Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A. 94*l.* 10*s.*; a sketch on panel, by the late Sir David Wilkie, of John Knox administering the Sacrament at Calder House, being a sketch for a large

picture of this subject, 99*l.* 15*s.*; Linton's Return of a Greek Armament, the same amount; and Martin's extraordinary companion pictures, The Rivers of Bliss, and Pandemonium (six feet wide by four in height) each 94*l.* 10*s.*

On the second day, works by old masters were sold. A Madonna, by Sasso Ferrato, 81*l.* 18*s.*; Moses and the Midianite Shepherds, by Nicolo Pousain, 55*l.* 13*s.*; Cupid and Psyche, by Benjamin West, P.R.A. 94*l.* 10*s.*; An Italian Lake, by Richard Wilson, 84*l.*; and the Lake of Nerni (its companion), 84*l.*; the Holy Family with St. John, by Carlo Maratti, 97*l.* 13*s.*; Italian Seaport, by Vernet, 63*l.*; The Waggon, by Rubens, 85*l.* 1*s.*; Virgin and Child, by Murillo, 73*l.* 10*s.*; Raphael Mengs's portrait of himself, 49*l.* 7*s.*; Dutch Seaport, by Backhuysen, 64*l.* 1*s.*; Italian Village Festival, by Jan Miel, 97*l.* 13*s.*; Painting, an Emblematic Portrait of the Artist's Daughter, by Carlo Dolce, at 52*l.* 10*s.*; Landscape with Figures, by Louterbourg, 112*l.* 7*s.*; View of Dresden, by Canaletti, 262*l.* 10*s.*; Lake of Nerni, by Wilson, 46*l.* 4*s.*; Head of Christ, by Annibale Carracci, 136*l.* 10*s.*; The Virgin and Child, with the Magdalen, by Correggio, 189*l.*; The Virgin, with the Child in her Lap, by Raffaele, 115*l.* 10*s.*; Interior, with Figures Singing and Regaling, by Egbert Heemskirk the younger, 157*l.* 10*s.*; Caernarvon Castle, by Richard Wilson, 99*l.* 15*s.*

On the third day the drawings were sold. Henry Liverseege's original drawing of The Popkins Family, 13*l.* 10*s.*; his Touchstone and Audrey, 18*l.* 18*s.*; his Old Falconer, 18*l.* 10*s.*; his Falstaff and Bardolph, 17*l.* 17*s.*; his Falstaff and Dame Quickly, 23*l.* 10*s.*; one of T. S. Cooper's cattle pieces, 21*l.*; the original sketch of Sir David Wilkie's Presentation of the Keys to George IV. at Holyrood Castle, 14*l.* Of the framed drawings, an Interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, fetched 29*l.* 8*s.*; The Surprise of the Castle, by Cattermole, 42 guineas; A View of Cologne, by Austin, 23 guineas; The Harvest Home, by Stephanoff, 14 guineas.

On the 15th of March were sold, at Christie's, the proofs, plates, and other effects of the late Abraham Rainbach, esq. the engraver of Wilkie's pictures. Among these were progressive proofs of The Cut Finger, the Parish Beadle, Blindman's

Buff, The Chelsea Pensioners, The Spanish Mother, The Village Politicians, and Distraining for Rent. One proof of The Village Politicians was sold for 13*l.*; one of The Rent Day for 15*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; and another of the same for 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

On the 17th were sold the pictures, etchings, &c. &c., of the late Rev. E. T. Daniell; among which was the Madonna di S. Sisto, engraved by Müller after Raffaele, which realized 49*l.* 7*s.*; Barnes Terrace, by Turner, R.A., 90*l.* 6*s.*; Sans Souci, by Stothard, 50*l.* 8*s.*; and a Reposo, previously supposed to have been by Titian, 52 guineas.

The pictures, engravings, and antiquities of the late Sir Robert Ker Porter were sold on the 30th, among which were many valuable curiosities brought from various parts of the third by that distinguished traveller. Among the pictures by Sir Robert Ker Porter, were St. John Writing the Apocalypse, and Christ Blessing the Cup and Bread, together with specimens of modern and ancient masters; also, a variety of drawings made in different quarters of the globe.

VIEW OF BADEN-BADEN.

Mr. Burford has opened, in his smallest circle, an attractive panorama of Baden-Baden, the most fashionable watering-place on the Continent, as it appears on a bright day, and under favourable circumstances. The pretty antique little town, with its castle towers and church spire, lies in a valley, and around it is some of the most picturesque scenery in the world. A chain of mountains, belonging to the Black Forest range, covered with majestic pines, stretches beyond the limit of vision. Directly opposite the town is a perfect change of scene; spacious avenues of trees afford delightful promenades, and here the artist has animated the prospect with numerous pic-nic parties. To the left of this gay scene is that centre of attraction, the Conversation House, the fashionable lounge during the day, and the palace of dissipation at night. Those who are unacquainted with panoramic effects will marvel how all this can be represented on a circumference of canvas not exceeding, as we are told, twenty-five feet. In the other circles views of Edinburgh (at the period of her Majesty's visit) and of Cæbul continue open.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Allier, Professor of the University of St. Petersburg, has just discovered in the

Imperial Library 341 autograph letters of Henry IV. of France, hitherto unknown. He immediately imparted his discovery to

a Commission at Paris specially occupied in collecting the letters of that Sovereign.

The Royal Library at Paris is going to be removed from the Rue de Richelieu to the Place Dauphine. Government has purchased the buildings as well as the ground of the intended site, between the Pont Neuf, the Quai de l'Horloge, and the Rue du Harlay. The expense of the buildings to be removed and the site is estimated at 18 millions of francs (720,000*l.*), which is about half the total expense.

A MS. in old French of the renowned tale of Guy of Warwick has been discovered in the Wolfenbützel Library. The date is the end of the 13th century.

A work has appeared by F. W. Otto (*Commentarii Critici, &c.*) on the MSS. of the University of Giessen, including those of the Greek and Latin Classics, Chronicles, Histories, and Itineraries of the Holy Land, *Adversaria, &c.* Among the *Adversaria* there are two vols. of *Collectedanea* for a new edition of Alciphron, and many good collations of MSS. and extracts from them, not hitherto consulted, with materials preparatory to new editions of the Classics.

The family of Cherubini are, it is understood, preparing for publication the autograph MSS. of the deceased composer,—giving particular notice of all the artist's own works, and forming the entire history of his professional life.

A M. Buchon has addressed a letter to the *Journal des Débats*, announcing his discovery of an historical fact which, he says, is unknown even to the learned amongst his countrymen, viz. that the French founded, in 1205, at the close of the fourth Crusade, a powerful feudal principality, in the Morea, Continental Greece, the Cyclades, and the Ionian Islands—"that is to say, within wider limits than those of the existing kingdom of Greece." To perfect his discovery, he has examined archives French and foreign, and sought in the scenes themselves the traces of the alleged domination. Of this journey and researches, he states the results to be—a collection of upwards of 200 unpublished documents, a Narrative of his tour, and a History of the French Principality in the Morea, during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

The collection of Sanscrit works, in the purchase of which the late Sir Robert Chambers expended nearly 20,000*l.* has been bought by the Prussian Government for 2200 dollars (1,440*l.*), and is now in the Royal Library of Berlin. Professor Höfer, of Greifswald, a distinguished Sanscrit scholar, has been appointed to arrange and catalogue the works, which are

only exceeded in point of value by the collections at Oxford, Paris, and London.

An interesting work has been published at Rome, by the learned Pietro Ungarelli, on a collection of antiquities left there by the Swedish diplomatist Patin. The collection is especially rich in Egyptian antiquities, and contains a valuable assortment of coins,—nearly 8,000 Grecian, 804 Consular, and 4,409 Imperial coins. Among the other antiquities is a "Venus with the Slipper," supposed to be of Egyptian origin, though brought from Greece.

The Royal Commission, entrusted with the publication of the complete works of Frederick the Great, continues to pursue its object with the greatest assiduity. The Emperor of Russia and the Governments of the Duchies of Brunswick and Nassau have given up all the documents in their possession relative to the reign of that monarch. The edition, in respect of elegance of typography and of the plates, will exceed everything of the kind that has been known in Germany. Many of the plates will be engraved by the most distinguished English and French artists.

A botanical work of great interest and importance is now in course of publication, by Count Jaubert, and M. Spach, of the Museum of Natural History. It consists of a selection of the new and least known plants of Western Asia, and will extend to five vols. in 4to., each containing 100 plates and 30 sheets of descriptive letter-press. A geographical map will be prefixed, in four sheets, by Colonel Lapie, exhibiting the principal itineraries of botanical travellers from the 16th century to the present time.

A new edition of the great French *Bibliographie Universelle* is announced, embodying the Supplement, now in course of publication, and with extensive additions. The size will be a very large 8vo. and the whole work will be completed in about 40 volumes. A part, consisting of half a volume, will be published every three weeks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

An Inaugural Lecture on the Study of Modern History, delivered March 2, 1843. By J. A. CRAMER, D.D. Principal of New Inn Hall, and Regius Prof. of Modern History, Oxford. 8vo. 2s.

Lives of the Princes of Wales, Heirs to the British Throne, with Notices of the Court and Camp of England from the Thirteenth to the Nineteenth Century.

By ROBERT FOLKSTONE, Esq. Post 8vo. 10s.

A Journal of the Disasters in Afghanistan, in the years 1841-2. By LADY SALK. Post 8vo. 12s.

Historical Record of the Hon. East India Company's First Madras European Regiment; containing an Account of the Establishment of Independent Companies in 1645; their Formation into a Regiment in 1748; and its subsequent Services to 1842. By a Staff Officer. 8vo. 18s.

The Life of Sir David Wilkie, with his Journals, Tours, and Critical Remarks on Works of Art, and a Selection from his Correspondence. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

Lives of Eminent Unitarians. By the Rev. W. TURNER, Junr. M.A. vol. 2. 7s. 6d.

BROWN'S Baronetage for 1843, being a Genealogical Account of the Families forming the Sixth Degree of Dignity, Hereditary or High Nobility, in the British Empire. By SIR RICHARD BROWN, Esq. Aur. K.L.I. Hon. Secretary to the Committee of Baronetage for Privileges. 7s. 6d.

Politics and Statistics.

The National Distress and its Remedy; being an Essay on the Currency; the Corn Laws; Machinery; and Emigration. By JAMES ROBINSON. 8d.

How will Free Trade in Corn affect the Farmer? being an Examination of the Effects of Corn Laws on British Agriculture. By RICHARD GRIFFITHS WELFORD, Esq. Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. 8vo. 5s.

Corn Laws—The Consequences of the Sliding Scale examined and exposed; being the substance of a Speech delivered in the House of Lords, 14th March, 1843. By LORD MOUNTEAGLE, F.R.S. 8vo.

Six Lectures on the Corn Law Monopoly and Free Trade. Delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution. By PHILIP HARWOOD. 8vo. 2s.

Foreign Tariffs; their Injurious Effects upon British Manufacturers; with proposed Remedies. By JAMES BISCHOFF, Esq. 8vo. 2s.

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

March 23. A memoir by Col. Leake was read "On the Greek portion of the Xanthian inscriptions." The inscription records the dedication of the monument on which it appears, by the son of Harpagus, to the twelve gods, in twelve verses, presenting several prosodial irregularities. The date of the monument may be taken, as an approximation to the truth, half way between 541 B.C., when Xanthus was taken by Harpagus, the general of Cyrus, and

333 B.C., when Lycia submitted to Alexander the Great. The occurrence of the letters H and Q cannot be regarded as affecting the question of the date; for though in Attica these letters were hardly introduced into public documents until after the year 403 B.C., they are found in Asiatic inscriptions 200 years earlier. The Harpagus of the inscription, a person of eminence in the Xanthian state, was probably a descendant of the more celebrated individual of the same name already mentioned. It is stated in the inscription that he slew seven heavy-armed enemies in one day; but it is impossible to tell in what war this occurred. From some slight remaining indications it appears that the name of his son, by whom the monument was dedicated, was *Datis*. The Xanthian monument in the British Museum, which is supposed to represent the capture of the city by Harpagus, belongs to the end of the fifth or the beginning of the fourth century B.C. That we should find at Xanthus a public building decorated with a representation in Greek sculpture of a memorable event in its history, connected with the glory of Persia rather than with that of Greece, can occasion little surprise when we remember the close connexion of the Lycian government with Persia, and its separation from all the interests of European Greece.

Respecting the Lycian inscriptions, which, with the twelve lines in Greek above referred to, cover every side of the Xanthian stile, not much direct information was contained in this memoir. No remains of the Lycian language have yet been met with, except such as appear on public monuments: its alphabet, like the Phrygian and Etruscan, seems to be a modification of the Greek. The sepulchral monuments of the Lycians were remarkable for splendour. "The sculptures with which some of them and of the public buildings at Xanthus were adorned, exhibit," observed Col. Leake, "a style of art clearly belonging to the brilliant period of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., when the arts flourished in great perfection in the neighbouring Caria, Pamphilia, and Cilicia; a state of things from which, and from the moderate tribute paid to the Persian king by the satrap of the S.W. of Asia Minor, we may infer that those countries did not suffer materially from the supremacy of Persia."

A communication was read by Mr. Jerdan and Mr. W. S. Butler "On the commemorative monument erected by Jacob and Laban," who, though both of Chaldaic origin, are proved, by what occurred at the erection of that monument, each to have adopted the language of the

people among whom they dwelt, viz., Laban the Syriac, and Jacob the Canaanitish.

SCHOOL FOR SONS OF CLERGYMEN.

This institution, established at Marlborough, is expected to come into full operation, and with every prospect of success, about Midsummer next. The council, consisting of eighteen life governors (one half being clergymen, the other half laymen), have, together with the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, who has accepted the office of patron, been anxiously engaged in forming a scheme for the future management of the school, of which the following are the leading features:—The course of general study will approximate pretty closely to that pursued at Eton and Harrow, especial care being had to the religious instruction of the pupils. The Castle Hotel, a commodious edifice, situate

in the town of Marlborough, Wiltshire, has been selected as a central, and consequently convenient, site. When the arrangements now in progress are complete, there will be ample accommodation for 200 pupils, independent of the head-master's, ushers', and servants' apartments. There are already 1,370 subscribers, a great number having qualified as life governors; and the sum subscribed, including donations, somewhat exceeds £14,000. It is calculated that about £3,000 will defray the incidental charges of outfit. Two thirds of the pupils are to be sons of clergymen, and one third sons of laymen. The school will, to some extent, be a self-supporting institution, as the friends of the pupils will be required to pay a small sum towards the maintenance of the establishment.

ARCHITECTURE.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRIT. ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 9. C. Barry, esq. in the chair.

The first paper read was on "A New Mode of Constructing the Flues of Chimneys," by Mr. Moon; according to which it is proposed to make them circular, and of no more than from 8 to 14 inches in diameter, which dimensions, it is stated, will be quite sufficient, now that the old and inconvenient mode of cleaning chimneys by sweeping boys is abolished. Several small models were exhibited by the inventor. Should they be found to answer, and, in getting rid of old inconveniences, not to be attended with fresh ones, such flues will doubtless be a very great improvement, as they might be carried up even through partition walls.

2. "A Description of the Testimonial or Obelisk, erected at Lyminster to the late Sir Harry Burrard Neale," which is constructed of Dartmoor granite, and is 76 feet high, on a pedestal 18 feet high. The cost was under 1,400*l.* a most prodigious difference from what will be that of the column in Trafalgar-square. This communication was from Mr. Draper, architect, of Chichester.

3. "Illustrations of the mode of striking Gothic Tracery," by Mr. R. W. Billings, showing how an almost endless number of patterns might be produced by merely striking curves from centres systematically arranged. (Printed at length in the *Engineer's Journal* for February.)

Jan. 23. T. L. Donaldson, esq. in the chair.

An interesting letter on the present state of Architecture in Europe, by Herr

F. Eisenlohr, was read. A report was brought up by a Committee of the Institute on the remains of colour discoverable upon the Xanthian marbles at the British Museum recently brought over by Charles Fellowes, esq. (Also printed in full in the Feb. Number of *Engineer's Journal*, p. 67.) The Chairman then read a paper on the Cathedral at Ani, the type of the greater number of Armenian buildings.

Feb. 6. W. Tite, esq. in the chair.

Mr. J. B. Papworth gave an explanation of the method adopted by him in 1829 to confine the lateral walls (then inclining outwards) of Clapham Church. Mr. Tite made some remarks on the evils which resulted from heaping timber on timber in partitions; the accumulated amount of shrinking produced large rents.

A paper was afterwards read by Mr. Thomas Morris on Ripon Cathedral.

Feb. 20. Mr. Donaldson in the chair.

A paper "On Church Building" was read by Mr. G. Godwin, being comments on certain opinions on this subject recently published by the Cambridge and Oxford Societies, for the study of Gothic architectures. Much more attention is now paid to the arrangement of ecclesiastical buildings than was formerly the case. The writer thought that too much stress was laid on the symbolism of church architecture, and that undue importance was given to man's invention and devices; that there was a tendency to exalt the shadow in the place of the substance, and so to produce a state of things which did once occur, and may occur again. A deep chancel, not less than one-third the whole length

of the building (which was insisted on), Mr. Godwin considered unsuited for the Protestant service. The antiquity alone of a form or practice was not sufficient authority for its restoration. According to some modern writers nothing was to be done that had not been done before. This course had safety to recommend it, but would not effect for posterity what our forefathers had done for us. The abolition of pews was recommended. In the use of colours for the decoration of religious edifices, the necessity of good judgment was shown, and moderation suggested. The principles of pointed architecture were only beginning to be understood. The more fully ancient edifices were studied, the more clearly it was seen that nothing was introduced for appearance sake, but that the excellence of effect, which was apparent, resulted from the use of sound principles laid down, not with the view of producing that effect, but with reference to stability, convenience, and fitness. The necessity of preserving our ancient buildings intact, was strongly insisted on. Full of information and suggestive of most wholesome thoughts, observed Mr. Godwin, they are contemporary histories, which once lost can never be replaced, and in which every alteration even, is an offence against society. They are the standing monuments of the Christian religion, and attest at once our forefathers' piety and our forefathers' skill.

A description of the Walhalla recently erected at Ravensburgh, near Munich, from the designs of Leo Von Klenze, was then laid before the meeting by Mr. Woolley. This structure, for the reception of busts of the great men of Germany, was first conceived by the present King of Bavaria when twenty years of age, and, although delayed, has never been lost sight of. It was commenced in the spring of 1831, and was completed last year. Exteriously an antique temple, it stands upon a succession of terraces formed by Pelagic walls, rising to the top of a hill, and, when seen from a distance, produces a powerful effect. When ascending to the building, however, the approaches appear almost too ponderous and overwhelming, so to speak, for the building. The sculpture in the pediment was designed by the King. The columns are five feet ten inches in diameter. No colours are used externally, but within the whole is a mass of variegated marbles, colourings, and gilding. The inside is divided in its length by projections supported by caryatides, which are also coloured variously. The Walhalla in the northern mythology (literally the Hall of the Slain), is the

abode of the happy spirits—the favoured of Odin.

March 6. Mr. Donaldson in the chair.

Mr. W. Pocock read "Observations on the Principles of Architecture, as laid down by Vitruvius." This was a condensed commentary on the original text of the author, the alleged obscurity of which was shown to be rather apparent than real; and was explained to be much connected with the necessity under which Vitruvius lay of employing Latin words for ideas which had originated in Greece, and had been usually expressed in the vernacular of that country. Vitruvius contemplates architecture in a three-fold point of view,—as a science, as an art of design, and as a mechanical application; and he lays down six rules to be regarded in the structure of an edifice, which, with Mr. Pocock's explanation, are as follows:—1st. *Order*, equivalent to the Greek *τάξις*,—the due adjustment of the size of each part, as doors, windows, &c. to the purpose for which each is intended. 2nd. *Disposition*, *διάθεσις*,—the arrangement of those parts in convenient and suitable situations. 3rd. *Proportion*, *εὐλογία*,—the due observation of the proportions of any part, as the porch, considered without reference to the rest of the building. 4th. *Proportion*, *συμμετρία*,—the relative proportion of each part, as compared with the whole. 5th. *Decor*, *θρησικώμων*, (if we caught the word correctly), the consistency of the building, with the purpose for which it is erected, and with the accidental circumstances with which it is surrounded. 6th. *Distribution*, *οὐκονομία*,—the economical arrangement of the several essentials, which are parts of the complete edifice. By observations on these, his several definitions of the six rules of Vitruvius, Mr. Pocock showed that no two were synonymous, that none were unessential, and that the whole contain the fundamental laws, without regard to which the architect of the present day does not pretend to eminence. He also showed that it was not reasonable to think that an author on architecture, who lived so close upon the ages which are confessedly allowed to have produced the very first specimens of art, should have been ignorant of the principles on which it was based.

Mr. Granville, jun. read "A brief description of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull," illustrated by plans and drawings.

The medal of the Institute was awarded to Mr. H. Saunders of Leicester, for the best essay "On Synchronism and Uniformity of Style." A medal of merit, for the second best essay on the same, was

awarded to Mr. J. W. Papworth, Associate. No prize was awarded for either of the essays "On the Construction of Roofs of Great Span." The Soane medallion was awarded to Mr. Arthur Johnson, for the best "Design for a Princely Palace," as described by Bacon in his Essay No. 46, "On Building."

March 20. Mr. John Shaw in the chair.

A paper on the Chapter House of Salisbury was read by Mr. T. H. Wyatt. It is now in a bad state of repair; the capitals and other sculpture are much injured, and the whole is defaced by a number of iron bars introduced for the purpose of tying the whole together. The restoration of the building is contemplated.

Mr. B. Ferrey read an account of a curious staircase at the church of St. Editha, Tamworth. It consists of two distinct spiral staircases winding round one centre shaft, the one entered from the church, the other from the churchyard, by which arrangement two individuals may be making the same upward journey without seeing each other. Mr. Godwin pointed out that a similar arrangement was to be found in the church of St. Jacques at Liege. At Dover Castle is a threefold spiral staircase.

April 3. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Patron of the Institute, presided at a general meeting of the members, and presented the medals awarded during the session, for essays and drawings. His Royal Highness was received by the Vice-Presidents and the Honorary Secretaries, and conducted to the Library, where the other members of the Council, being assembled, were severally presented. The Prince then presided at a Council, at which some routine business was transacted; and, subsequently, having inspected the various antiquities, casts, and models in the collection, proceeded to the large room, where his Royal Highness took the chair. Mr. Donaldson, Foreign Secretary, read letters from Italian and French correspondents, at Milan, Coblenz, and Paris. Mr. Fowler, Honorary Secretary, then read Bacon's Description of a Princely Palace, and Mr. A. Johnson was presented to the Prince as the author of the best design founded on that description, and received the Soane Medal. In like manner his Royal Highness presented to Mr. E. Chamberlain, of Leicester, the medal of the Institute, for his essay on the subject proposed, "On Synchronism and Uniformity of Style essential to beauty and propriety in Architecture;" and to Mr. J. W. Papworth the medal of merit, for an essay on the same subject.

Mr. Bailey announced the subjects for essays and drawings, for which the Coun-

cil propose to offer the medals for the ensuing year, viz., the medals of the Institute for the best essays on the following subjects:—

1. On Cruciform Churches,—their origin, their comparative advantage for the form of worship of the period when they were introduced, and for that of the present age; their general applicability as matter of composition, and their comparative economy with reference to the ecclesiastical buildings of other forms.

2. On the form and construction of the early Spire and Tower, and of the spires and towers of the later periods of pointed architecture, with sections and constructive details, particularly in respect of the junction of the spire with the tower, of the thickness of the walls, and the angles of inclination (if any) of the beds of the masonry, and the entasis, or visual correction.

The Soane Medallion, for the best design for the enlargement of Greenwich Hospital, so as to embrace the addition of a public Naval Gallery for Pictures and Statues illustrative of our naval victories, and presenting some important feature, so as to complete the composition by a central object.

A communication from Mr. C. Parker was then read, "On the modes usually adopted in forming Foundations in the city of Venice," the soil of which city is of a nature to require the greatest care, and yet where failure is seldom if ever seen. Mr. Barry then addressed the Prince in the name of the Institute, and expressed, in a few words, the grateful sense entertained by the members, of the honour conferred on the body by the gracious manner in which his Royal Highness had acceded to their wishes in presiding on the occasion: to which his Royal Highness very graciously replied, that he had felt much pleasure in taking part in the proceedings of the day.

NEW HALL AT LINCOLN'S-INN.

April 20. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Library and dining-Hall at Lincoln's-Inn took place. At five o'clock a procession left the council-chamber of the old Hall, headed by the beadles, the architect, Mr. Philip Hardwick, and his son, with Mr. Baker, the contractor for the buildings; Lord Lyndhurst, Sir J. Knight Bruce, Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer to the Inn, the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Vice-Chancellor of England, Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Wigram, and a large body of benchers. Having arrived at the appointed spot, Sir J. K. Bruce briefly addressed the company, remarking upon the

increased and increasing number of those whose rights and privileges it was both the province and the duty of the benchers to watch and guard. This increase rendered more accommodation necessary, and the benchers had resolved upon the present erection, as it was considered highly desirable to preserve intact and inviolate the old Hall and library, endeared and time-honoured with hallowed recollections. The right hon. and learned gentleman concluded by calling upon the chaplain, who pronounced a prefatory prayer. Sir J. K. Bruce then deposited a glass containing the current coins of the realm, over which he laid a brass plate, bearing the following inscription in old English characters:—

“Stet lapis arboribus nudo defixus in horto
Fundamen pulchræ tempus in omne Domûs:
Aula vetus Lites et Legum Ænigmata servet.
Ipsa nova exior nobilitanda coquo.
XII CAL. MAII. MDCCCXLIII.”

The stone having been lowered, and Sir J. Knight Bruce having used the level and trowel, and declared the setting true, congratulated the benchers on the array of talent who had honoured the ceremonial by their presence, expressing his hope that the same good feeling and good fellowship which characterised the old hall would be followed up in the new one, and that the distinguished individuals who now assisted would be their frequent and their honoured and welcome guests. The Archdeacon then pronounced an impressive extempore prayer, and the ceremony was concluded with the benediction by the Bishop of Durham. The building is placed at the south-west angle of the

garden, so that its west front, or side, will come upon the terrace overlooking Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and its south front, or that of the Hall, will be towards New-square. The style adopted is that of the latest Tudor, resembling the older parts of Hampton Court. The materials also will be similar, viz. red brick, interlaced with darker glazed bricks, and with stone quoins and dressings; an effect as to colour greatly superior to that attending a mixture of either white or yellow brick with stone. The general plan of the building will run north and south, but not in a formal unbroken line, for the Library at the north end will be placed transversely to the Hall and other parts, in the direction of east and west, with an oriel and gable in each of those fronts, and three windows towards the north. The dimensions of this apartment will be 80 feet by 40 feet, and 48 feet high; those of the dining-hall 120 feet by 45 feet, and 62 feet high; and both will have open timber roofs, with carved beams, &c. Between these two principal portions of the general plan there will be an intermediate one consisting of a corridor of communication, on the east side of which will be a council-room, and on the west a drawing-room, or benchers'-room. Thus there will be a good deal of contrast and play in the exterior, and also of variety of outline, owing to differences as to height in the roof, and to the gables being turned in different directions. That over the south end of the hall will be flanked by two turrets, between which will be a single large window of perpendicular character.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 30. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

Mr. Gibbs Rogers exhibited a Bushel Measure of brass bearing this inscription in raised characters: ELIZABETH DEI GRACIA ANGLIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, 1601. and ornamented with the badges in relief of the fleur-de-lis, rose, and portcullis, and the initials E. R. all crowned. It is in the form of a bathing tub, with two projecting handles.

Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. communicated two further letters from Sir Henry Widdrington's book: 1. Archbishop Whitgift to Lord Hunsdon, and 2. Lord Hunsdon to Sir H. Widdrington, relating to the prosecution, in 1591, of one Arthur Barclay, the author of an heretical book.

James Woodham, esq. of Corpus Christi coll. Cam. communicated from the Parker

library a set of Swan-marks belonging to the tenants of the Bishop of Ely.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an instrument of bronze of the forceps form, found in the bed of the Thames in the autumn of 1840, ornamented with several projecting heads of deities beautifully executed. It is evidently of Roman workmanship, and is supposed to have been used in religious worship.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec., communicated the Account of John Man, Dean of Gloucester, of his expenses when sent ambassador to Spain in 1566. To post down to Plymouth he engaged fourteen horses, for each of which he paid at the rate of 2*d.* a mile. The total of his expenses going and returning was 399*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

April 6. H. Hallam, esq. V. P.

The golden altar-table from the cathedral of Basle, of which we gave a full description in our Magazine for June 1842, p. 653, was exhibited to the Society by Col. Theubet, who still continues its owner. The Director offered some remarks in illustration of its workmanship and character. He stated that, with regard to its original application, it appears to have been intended as a *tabula*, or moveable decoration for the front of the altar; and cited some examples of this kind of ornament, formerly existing in our own country, for which the like costly materials and elaborate workmanship were called into requisition. These were, one presented to the church of Ramsey about the year 969, at the charge of Aylwyn, Earl of the East Saxons; one bestowed on the church of Ely, by Abbot Theodewyn, who died 1074, formed of gold enriched with gems, and decorated with the representations of sacred personages, and the value of which was so great, that, according to the *Historia Ellensis*, "*super divitiis regionis Angliæ præcipuum aestimabatur.*" A third was given to the church of Glastonbury by Abbot Brithwy, early in the eleventh century; and a fourth presented to the church of St. Alban's, by Abbot Gaufrid, who succeeded 1119. One other instance was cited by Mr. Way, — the *tabula* which existed in Winchester Cathedral until the spoliation in the time of Henry VIII. and is described in a contemporary document printed by Strype, as "the nether part of the high altar, being of plate of gold garnished with stones; the front above being of broidery work and pearls, and above that a table of images of silver and gilt, garnished with stones." Numerous similar memorials of the pious munificence of former ages existed, doubtless, in Western Europe, but the intrinsic value of the material of which they were composed has generally been the cause of their destruction.

John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. communicated "Observations upon certain inaccuracies in the published Letters of Sir Thomas More," the result of a collation of the printed editions with some of the originals still preserved in the British Museum. The principal facts established in this interesting investigation are that More did not approve of the prophetic Elizabeth Barton, whom in his MS. he terms "the *wykked woman* of Canterbury;" and that he spoke with high respect of Queen Anne Boleyn, and of the King's alliance with her. These sentiments do not appear in the printed letters. Mr. Bruce, however, having first shown the unfairness and inaccuracy of Bishop Burnet's assertions on the subject, defends their

original editor Serjeant Rastall, Sir Thomas More's nephew, from intentional suppression, and shows that it is more probable that he copied Sir Thomas More's first drafts, and not the letters themselves.

April 23, St George's Day. The annual elections took place, when the Officers were re-elected, and the following were chosen for the Council:

George Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. F.R.S. President; *John Young Abernethy, esq.*; Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer; *Edward Blore, esq. D.C.L.*; John Bruce, esq.; *Very Rev. George Butler, D.D. Dean of Peterborough*; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. K.H. D.C.L. F.R.S. Sec.; Sir Henry Ellis, Knt. K.H. B.C.L. F.R.S. Sec.; Hudson Gurney, esq. F.R.S. V.P.; Henry Hallam, esq. M.A. F.R.S. V.P.; *Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S.*; William Rich. Hamilton, esq. F.R.S. V.P.; *Rev. Joseph Hunter*; *Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.*; Philip Viscount Mahon, V.P.; *Thomas Spring Lord Montague*; *Capt. Wm. H. Smyth, R.N. F.R.S.*; Thomas Stapleton, esq.; *William J. Thoms, esq.*; Albert Way, esq. M.A. Direc.; *Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter King of Arms.*

[The names of the new Members are printed in Italics]. In consequence of the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, the usual dinner will not take place.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 23. Professor Wilson, president, in the chair. Mr. Borrell's paper "On unpublished Greek coins" was continued. Two, in silver, of Carythus in Eubœa. The most remarkable of these presents obverse, head bound with fillet; rev. ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙ. Victory in a biga, in the field a trident. This head, which appears also upon a published coin of Carythus, has been termed that of Apollo. Mr. Borrell believes it to be a portrait of some regal personage. The successors of Alexander connected with Eubœa, to whom it might belong, are Demetrius Poliorcetes, Attalus king of Pergamus, and Antiochus the Great. Of these, Demetrius seems to have the strongest claims, but from the features and from the apparent epoch of fabrication. The type on the reverse seems to allude to the gaining of some naval victory. A coin of Commodus, of brass, struck at Eretria, presents a head with three faces. That in the middle is of a female with crested crown; the other two are male bearded profiles. This singular indented coin the author admits his incapacity to explain.

Came in Mysia. A coin in brass: obv. ΚΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Head of Jupiter Serapis, with the modius; reverse, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Terminal figure of Priapus. Three imperial coins of this city are known; but this is the first autonomous specimen discovered. The author thinks it was nevertheless struck

under the Roman emperors, although without a portrait, as the name Demetrius, as prætor, occurs on a coin of Commodus struck in this city. Seven new types of the coins of Cyzicus in Mysia. The author observes, that of all the ancient Græcian cities of Asia, Cyzicus is the most famous for the number and variety of its coinage in the precious metals. One with a Victory with expanded wings, holding the acrostolium, the author believes alludes to the naval action between the Athenians under Alcibiades and the Peloponnesians under Mindarus, fought near Cyzicus.

The stater of Cyzicus and the daric appear to have formed the circulating medium of Asia Minor. The former is of gold of reduced standard, whilst the daric is of pure gold. The daric, according to some of the Greek historians, was of the same value as the Athenian χρουσους. Mr. Borrell weighed 125 darics found in the bed of the Canal of Xerxes, near Mount Athos, and found the average weight to be $129\frac{7}{10}$ grains: the average weight of some gold Athenian coins was $130\frac{9}{10}$ grains. The author then proceeded to describe new types discovered by him in coins of Adramytium, Antandus, Assus, Astyra, Ciathene, &c.

LONDON ANTIQUITIES.

Since my last communication on this subject, the various excavations still going on in the City of London continue to afford increasing evidence of the great extent of Roman occupancy in the Metropolis.

Fragments of Samian pottery, cinerary urns, coins, &c. have been found in Shoemaker Row, Carter Lane, Broad Street, Liverpool Street, and Moorgate Street.

At the corner of *King's Arms Yard*, on the east side of Moorgate Street, in digging out the foundation for building, have been found fragments of black cinerary urns, and a portion of a tessellated pavement, composed of the common red brick squares, and the small white and grey tesserae. The labourer who discovered it has, with a taste not often observable among his fraternity, carefully collected all the fragments and laid them down in front of his own humble dwelling. There appears to have been a large cess-pool here, from which have been taken a number of copper pans of various sizes much corroded, and other fragments of the same metal; also two half-glazed coarse earthenware bottles of curious form, capable of holding about five or six quarts; the mouths are about one quarter inch diameter, and the bottoms perforated with a number of small holes. These vessels, which are oc-

asionally met with, are supposed to have been used by our ancestors of the 17th and perhaps 16th century, as a species of shower bath. The mode of filling it was by immersing it in water, and when filled closing the orifice at the neck; thus, by preventing the admission of the air, the vessel could be raised without the escape of its contents. By this ingenious adaptation of the well-known principle of hydraulics our ancestors were enabled to enjoy the luxury of a shower bath of a very simple description.

In a further excavation in this locality were found three mutilated specimens of Etruscan art; one is the remains of a lamp, the other two (varying in form) are cups (holding about three quarters of a pint), with the remains of handles on either side. Several cherry stones and other seeds were found intermixed with earth and charcoal, adhering to the inside of the lamp. These vessels are composed of the usual pale red clay, with that fine black glaze so distinguishable in Etruscan pottery.

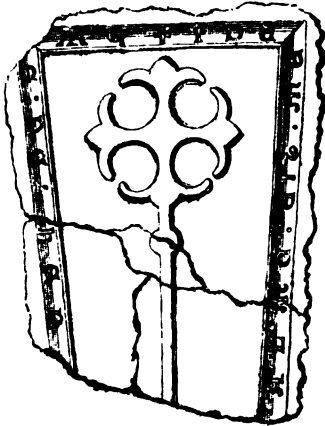
In *Liverpool Street*. Samian pottery and coins (one of Aurelian, reverse "Hilaritas," a beautifully executed female figure holding a palm branch and cornucopia); a tradesman's token, "John Sincock, of Colchester. His Halfpenny, 1670." &c.

In *Half Moon Street*, Bishopsgate. Samian pottery and small glass Lachrymatory, &c.

In *West Smithfield*, at the entrance of Cloth Fair, was found an urn of the usual dark grey colour, containing burnt bones and fragments of charcoal. The possessor, Mr. W. D. Saull, F.S.A. is of opinion that they are the remains of a child or youth, judging from the size of some portions of the skull and ribs. This, with a fragment of Samian ware (found in Cloth Fair, about twenty feet distant), are all the indications of Roman London in this district that have fallen under my notice.

As *Cloth Fair* occupies the ancient site of part of the Priory of St. Bartholomew (the north transept of which extended across it), the late excavation has disturbed the remains of many of its ancient tenants, numerous skulls and bones having been disinterred. Many glazed tiles, evidently of early workmanship, have been found; on one is represented a crowned head, probably Edward the Second; also a part of a stone coffin lid, with a beautifully carved cross and inscription, which from style and workmanship may be assigned to the same reign, or the early part of the succeeding one. By permission of Mr. W. Chaffers, jun. (who

has the stone, and communicated its discovery to the Society of Antiquaries a few weeks back) I am enabled to furnish you with a drawing of this interesting specimen of early art.



Mr. Chaffers, with great probability, conjectures that HWE is intended for HVGN, who appears from Dugdale's Monasticon to have died Prior of this establishment in 1295, but whose surname is unknown. It may very probably have been Hugh de Hendon, and the inscription may have originally run :

HWE: DE: HENDON: GIST: ICI: DIEV:
DE: SON: ALME: EIT: MERCI. †

which words will be found to exactly fill up the proportionate length of the moulding.

Several ancient abbey tokens or counters have also been found at this spot, together with a copper coin of Louis XIV. 1665, a silver groat of Eliz. 1564, &c.

At the western extremity of East Passage, near Long Lane, at a depth of upwards of 16 feet, a skull was taken up singularly discoloured, and of unusual size and shape, presenting in every respect a curious contrast to the numerous other relics of mortality, of which so many have been disinterred during the early part of the excavation. In Middle-st. about 20 or 30 feet from Aldersgate-street, a thick chalk wall presented itself, running north and south, doubtless the ancient boundary wall of the Priory. E. B. PRICE.

(Some discoveries in Blackfriars will be noticed in our next Number.)

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT BATH.

Feb. 25. Workmen employed for improving the drainage in the neighbourhood of Bath Abbey, have discovered in the Orange-grove, about eight feet below GENT. MAG. VOL. XLIX.

the surface, several interesting remains of Roman sepulture — especially a stone coffin of unusual form, but of so crumbling a material that it could not be removed entire: it was therefore covered up, with the skeleton it contained. Various fragments of pottery and ornamental glazed tiles were also found, (but these were mediæval.) Some of the fragments of vases found in the vicinity of the coffin are such as have usually been denominated British. One of the specimens is remarkable, having numerous minute chippings of quartz and garnets imbedded in it. A few models of tessellated pavement have also been discovered, formed of the blue and white lias, like the more perfect floors of the baths, discovered four years ago at Twerton. Besides human bones, have been found those of the horse, the stag, and other domestic animals. The remains are deposited for public inspection, in Mr. Empson's Museum, on the Walks.

NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society at Copenhagen, the most interesting proceedings were the presentation and explanation of several monuments recently discovered in America, corroborative of the view of its early intercourse with Europe, long before the days of Columbus. These monuments were, — 1. a stone slab, bearing an inscription composed of twenty-four Runic characters, discovered in the valley of the Ohio; 2. a pair of pincers, of massive silver, found in the Brazilian province of Bahia, exactly resembling those of the same kind, in bronze, so often met with in the tumular mounds of Scandinavian countries; 3. arrows, with heart-shaped heads in rock crystal, saws made with the teeth of sharks and fragments of flints, discovered in California, and resembling in all respects those used by the ancient Greenlanders; and 4. three very ancient Peruvian vases. The Chaplain to the frigate *Bellona*, during her last voyage of circumnavigation, announced that the Brazilian government had taken steps for exploring the ground on which so many ruins have been found, which appear to announce the former existence of a Scandinavian colony. This ground is situate in the southern portion of the province of Bahia, on the left bank of the Braco-do-Cinçora, to the south of the Sierra-do-Cinçora. The Society has also received intelligence of the discovery of the foundations of a church in Greenland, the existence of which has, hitherto, been unsuspected.

BURY ABBEY.

Mr. L. N. Cottingham, F.S.A. has published a very interesting print, 26 in.

by 17, giving a North-West View of the Abbey Gate, original boundary wall, and parish churches of St. James and St. Mary in the olden time. The print is embellished with numerous groups in ancient costume. How additionally beautiful must have been the scene with the abbey church of St. Edmund rising up in the centre, with the numerous other surrounding abbatial buildings!

A number of skeletons have been lately found in a field in the Tollgate Lane, *Bury St. Edmund's*, belonging to Mr. Thomas Fenton, of this town. They were turned up by the spade at about one foot below the surface; were at least 20 in number; and appeared to have been deposited with great care, as they were lying at full length and in a row. With them was a small urn of coarse ware and rude workmanship, but quite empty.

ANCIENT BOAT.

In January last, as two labouring men were casting about on the beach at the west end of Worthing, for something to engage their attention, at last they were recommended by way of employment, to go and dig up a plank, which was seen protruding through the sands, 120 yards from the shore at Heene. Acting upon the suggestion they proceeded to the spot and set to work. By degrees, as they removed the sand, the object of their labour was found to extend some distance downwards and to present a shape which indicated that it was not a mere plank, as they at first thought. At length they drew out an ancient boat, of considerable length, formed out of an oak tree. It has ridges across the floor to give it strength, and is square at both ends; it has no keel, and is sloped away under the ends to the bottom. Around the sides, some pieces of wood were pegged on, and in one place in the side, a small piece of sliding wood was fitted in. The soil in which it was imbedded, was one of black mud, and has imparted its own colour to the boat, which yields to the pressure of the finger. In 1834, a similar boat was dug up at North Stoke. It is said that at various times, for twenty or thirty years past, the upper end of the boat had been seen above the sands, and that it was always supposed to have been the stump of an old groyne pile. The lower end was five feet beneath the surface. It was bought by Mr. Tuff of the Spaniard inn.

ANCIENT GAULISH MONUMENTS.

In digging some foundations, near the village of Nenoux, on the Haute-Saône, there have recently been discovered some

antique tombs similar to those which have been heretofore found in various parts of that department and in Switzerland, which antiquaries have agreed in pronouncing to be Gaulish. In them were swords with the short broad blade, daggers, spears, and the iron head of a small axe, believed to be the ancient Francisque used by horsemen in battle; also some plates of giralles, one of which is of bronze, bearing the representation of some symbolical animal, others being of iron inlaid with silver. Besides these, are several urns of gray clay of various shapes, some adorned with sculpture. In them were articles made of glass and small bones. The tombs bear no mark of Christianity.

ANCIENT COINS.

In the cathedral of St. Pol de Léon in Britany, a curious deposit of mediæval coins has been lately found. Some workmen occupied in repairing the vaulting of the church discovered, on the top of one of the capitals of the shafts whence the vaulting ribs spring, a vase in earthenware, containing thirty coins of the 14th century. This vase seems to have formed the last member of the shafts where they run to a centre on the top of the capital; and its contents were no doubt designed to commemorate the epoch of the roof being built. This is known to have been built by Bishop Guillaume de Rochefort, who was consecrated bishop of Léon in A.D. 1349. The greater portion of the coins are of the Dukes of Britany, John III. (ob. 1341), and John IV. his nephew, who, however, did not come into full possession of the duchy till 1364. There is a coin of John Count de Montfort (ob. 1345), father of John IV.; and another of his father-in-law Louis, Count of Flanders and Nevers, who was killed in the battle of Cressy. There is a coin of Edward III. of England, one of David of Scotland, one of Phillippe de Valois, and several of Charles V. of France.

A society has recently been formed at Wörgl, in the Tyrol, for excavating a spot where the old Roman town of Masciacum is supposed so have stood.—The Continental papers mention the discovery of a great quantity of old Roman silver coins in the Island of Gotland; that many Roman antiquities have been dug up near Utrecht; and that two small marble columns have lately been discovered in the ruins of Tusculum, with an inscription in old Latin, relating to a donation, at the consecration of a temple, from one of the family to which the celebrated Camillus belonged.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 24.*

Sir *J. Graham*, in moving the second reading of the **FACTORY EDUCATION BILL**, proposed that the labour clauses should go through Committee on an early day, but that the education clauses should be postponed till after Easter. The principle was to be extended to children engaged in lace works, &c. and to children in the workhouses of large towns. Mr. *Hawes*, Mr. *Hindley*, Mr. *Harvey*, and Mr. *Ewart*, protested against committing the entire control of national education to the clergy of the Church of England. The Earl of *Surrey* and Mr. *G. Knight* approved of the measure. Sir *J. Graham* said that it was intended to enforce the attendance of the children belonging to the Establishment at Church, not that of the children belonging to Dissenters. This measure could no longer be delayed with safety—the disturbances of last autumn had been chiefly brought about by young persons under 22 years of age.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 27.*

In reply to the Marquess of *Lansdowne*, the Earl of *Aberdeen* said that information had been received of the **OCCUPATION OF TAHITI** by the **FRENCH**, and he was not of opinion that the commercial or political interests of England would be at all interfered with by the measure, but on the contrary was inclined to anticipate advantageous results from it. The French Government were not to take absolute possession of the islands, but they were to be placed under the protection of that power; and the French guaranteed that protection should be extended to all places of religious worship, and the missionaries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 28.*

Mr. *Duncombe* moved for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the petitions of several **CHARTISTS** to that House. The Hon. Gent. then gave a narrative of the late disturbances, and inferred that many of the Chartists had been unjustly imprisoned.—Gen. *Johnson* seconded the motion. The *Attorney-General* said that the proposed committee would have no means for arriving at the truth of the facts alleged, and defended the course which had been pursued by the advisers of the Crown. Considering the magnitude of

the crime and of the danger, it was a little too much that the prisoners, who might fitly have been indicted for high treason, should now, because they had been indicted but for misdemeanour, and treated with mercy, turn round and say that the whole accusation against them had come to nothing. A lengthened debate followed, after which the House divided; for the motion, 32; against it, 196.

April 4. Lord *Ashley* condemned the continuance of the trade in **OPIMUM** with **China**, and proposed that steps be taken to abolish the evil. Mr. *Brotherton* seconded the motion.—Sir *R. Peel* pointed out the necessity of extreme caution in the adoption of the proposed resolutions. Admitting the humanity which characterised the proposal, he thought that the noble lord ought to have inquired whether or not negotiations were pending with the Chinese government on the subject. Sir Henry *Pottinger* had made a respectful communication, the object being to induce the Chinese government to deal with the subject in the same way as European governments are compelled to do, to place the trade on a free and legalised basis, not approving of it, but removing the temptations to the evils of smuggling. It would be the wisest course to leave the subject in the hands of the executive government. Lord *Ashley* withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 7.*

On the motion of Lord *Brougham*, the House assented to his motion approving the manner in which the recent **TREATY OF WASHINGTON** had been negotiated, and expressing entire satisfaction with respect to the terms on which it had been arranged.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 10.*

On the motion for the second reading of the **ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BILL**, Sir *R. Inglis* opposed it. Sir *J. Graham* spoke in its favour. It was then adjourned by a majority of 136 to 51.

April 11. Mr. *W. Cowper* moved for a Select Committee to consider the expediency of allotting to the labourers of the respective districts a portion of all **WASTE LANDS** hereafter to be enclosed by Act of Parliament. The motion was agreed to. The House adjourned until the 24th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

One of the professed objects for which the expedition to Afghanistan was undertaken, was to open the Indus for the transit of British merchandise, and render it one of the great highways of Asia. This object has not been lost sight of, though Afghanistan has been abandoned; and the Bombay Government has lately directed its attention to getting from the Ameers of Sind such a treaty as would secure the safe navigation of that great river. In December, Maj. Outram was despatched to Hyderabad to conclude the best terms in his power with the native chiefs. A demand was made on the Ameers of Hyderabad to give up for the use of the navigation certain strips of land lying along the river. They, feeling that they could not immediately refuse, temporised until at length their troops were collected, when on the 14th of February they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city. Major Outram, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th the residence of the British Political Agent was attacked; it was gallantly defended by 100 men for several hours; but at length, their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired with a small loss to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 2,700 men, at a distance of about 20 miles from the capital of the Ameers. The latter hastened at the head of 22,000 men to attack the British force. On the 17th a battle took place, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Ameers were totally routed, although the British force was not one-seventh that of the Ameers. The loss of the British troops was considerable. The Ameers on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors. The capture of this important position is of immense value.

At Afghanistan anarchy continues to prevail. Akbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul. Sufter Jung has been compelled to quit Candahar, and to seek safety in flight.

The Courts-martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul have terminated in the acquittal of all.

SOUTH AMERICA.

General Oribe, the commander of the victorious army of Buenos Ayres, has crossed the river Uruguay, and was within

three days march of Monte Video. The British merchants were preparing to leave the city and embark. This advance of Oribe is in defiance of the demand of the English and French Ambassadors.

THE PACIFIC.

The inhabitants of Tahiti and the Society Islands have been converted to Christian belief, habits, and civilization, by English missionaries; while the Sandwich Islands have been indebted for the same boon to American missionaries. On the arrival of some Roman Catholic missionaries from France, the chiefs of the latter islands would not permit them to remain. This was in 1837; and Admiral Dupetit Thouars himself admitted the right of the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands to send away missionaries, or any other persons, who disturbed the public peace.

It happened that the Queen of Tahiti, followed precisely the same conduct as the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. She sent out of her country two French missionaries, who came to preach and to introduce religious dissension. Admiral Dupetit Thouars came on purpose to Tahiti, in 1837, and exacted 2,000 piastres indemnity from the Queen for having so done. The precise aim of these missionaries is clearly stated by Admiral Dumont D'Urville. "They thought," he said, "the moment arrived to make the natives adopt the principles of the Catholic church, in lieu of the doctrines of Protestantism." This policy has for the present prevailed.

HAYTI.

This noble island, which has been the scene of so many extraordinary changes of government, has been lately disturbed by another political revolution, which, unlike those that have preceded it, has been accomplished without bloodshed. The ex-President, Jean Pierre Boyer, with thirty-two of his adherents, having sought shelter in one of her Majesty's ships, arrived at Jamaica, March 19, on board the Scylla. He had been driven to this step by the resistance offered to the means he had adopted to get rid of the opposition to his government in the national legislature. At the head of this opposition was the Senator Dumelle, the representative of the province of Aux Cayes, who on five different occasions had been forcibly expelled from the Senate Chamber at the point of the bayonet, and on

each occasion had been triumphantly re-elected by his original constituents. Under the apprehension of proceedings of a still more despotical and unconstitutional character, M. Dumeille addressed himself to the regiment of artillery stationed at Aux Cayes, by the whole of whom he was readily joined; and the feelings of the people were so strongly engaged in his favour by what had previously taken place, that in the course of a very few days he found himself at the head of a force of 6,000 men. With the view of demonstrating to his fellow citizens that he was not actuated by motives of personal ambition, he proposed to M. Beau-

gillard, the Governor of Aux Cayes, who has been very generally regarded for the last ten or twelve years as the probable successor of Boyer in the Presidency, to declare the office vacant, and to proclaim M. Beauillard provisionally President. At the same time there is some reason to apprehend, as those portions of the population who speak the Spanish language have had but little intercourse with their fellow-citizens at the other end of the island, whose manners and habits are framed on the French model, some attempt may now be made to re-establish the political separation which formerly existed between them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 13. By direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, several houses in the line of the new street to lead from Oxford-street to Holborn, and which is to be called "Oxford-street East," were sold by auction, in order to be immediately pulled down. The new street will be in a straight line, about 1300 feet long and 50 feet wide.

The Bishop of London has acknowledged the receipt of 5000*l.* from an anonymous donor, "to be expended in building a church in London, as an offering to Almighty God for His Glory and the good of His Church."

April 13. One of those mournful accidents occurred which have from time to time taken place at every gunpowder manufactory. The gunpowder mills at *Waltham Abbey* are twelve miles distant from London, and are the property of Government. Four of the buildings, about 80 feet in length, and 28 or 30 feet in depth, have been destroyed on this occasion. The business was going on in the usual way, when about five minutes after three o'clock, from some cause unknown, an explosion took place in the more northerly corning-house. A few seconds afterwards the press-house and wash-house also blew up. In a minute or two from that time the next corning-house, distant from the former about 200 yards, shared the same fate, and this in a few seconds was followed by a fourth explosion, and a second press-house and wash-house were in an instant destroyed. In the works which were first blown up, seven persons were employed, not one of whom survives. Five of them were carried over the river to a very considerable distance, and fell lifeless fragments in the marshes. One corpse was recovered from the ruins,

and one dead body was found out of the building on the side of the river. The last explosion here, occurred in 1811.

April 21. This day, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, uncle to Her Most Gracious Majesty, departed this life, at Kensington Palace, to the great grief of Her Majesty and of all the Royal Family.—(*London Gazette.*)

April 25. This morning, at 4 o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. In the room with Her Majesty were His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants (Sir James Clarke and Dr. Ferguson), and the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.

The Comet. An extraordinary luminous appearance in the western horizon has excited great interest and discussion among astronomers. It was visible in so ambiguous a position, the tail alone being discernible just above the horizon, that many have been inclined to suppose it connected with the zodiacal light, which was also very brilliant at the same time. The body of the comet, however, was distinctly seen by Mr. Cooper at Nice, on the 14th March; and Mr. Herschel, in an interesting letter to the *Times* newspaper, has related that on the evening of the 17th he distinctly saw its nucleus, from Collingwood near Hawkhurst, in Kent; and on the next night observed, in the very central line of the train, no longer a nucleus, but a dim oval nebula—appearances only to be explained on the supposition that the comet was receding with great velocity.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 27. 1st Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Major C. O. Bowles to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. the Hon. F. G. Spencer to be Major.

March 28. Ludovick Colquhoun, esq. Advocate, to be Secretary to the Gen. Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, *vice* Andrew Murray, jun. esq. resigned.

March 31. 53d Foot, Major H. S. Phillips to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. Bond to be Major.—William Peel, of Talaris, esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Carmarthen.—Robert Fitzroy, esq. Capt. R.N., to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the colony of New Zealand.—Knighthood by letters patent, Capt. Thomas Maitland, R.N., C.B.

April 5. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong Kong.—(Ordnance Medical Department, to be senior Surgeons: T. M. Fogo, M.D.; J. Stewart; J. W. Halohan, M.D.; J. Verling, M.D.; and A. Ogilvie, M.D., to be Surgeons.

April 6. William Wordsworth, esq. to be Poet Laureate to Her Majesty.

April 7. 8th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Browne to be Colonel.—5th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Nicholls, K.C.H. to be Colonel.—35th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot to be Colonel.—Brevet Capt. G. B. Sutherland, 10th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—John Leadbitter, of Bird-hill, Whickham, co. Durham, and late of Newcastle, merchant, to take the name of Smith after Leadbitter; and the arms of Smith quarterly; and Edward Taylor, of Crook, co. Durham, to take the name of Smith after Taylor, and the arms of Smith quarterly; both in compliance with the will of Dame Jane Peat, of Bishop Wearmouth, widow of the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Knight.

April 10. Royal Art. Capt. and brevet Major T. Grantham and E. Haultain to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Alfred Austin, esq. Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Poor-laws.

April 11. Adolphus Turner, esq. to be *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul General in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.—Niven Kerr, esq. to be Consul in Cyprus.—Thomas Pennington, esq. to be Consul in Corsica.

April 12. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major J. Gordon, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 13. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. W. F. Elrington to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—33d Foot, Major G. Whannell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. R. Blake to be Major.—72d Foot, Lieut.-Col. Lord A. Lennox, half-pay unatt. to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Colonel C. G. J. Arbuthnot, who exchanges.—Brevet Capt. C. M. McCarthy, of the 69th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Col. J. Priaux to be Her Majesty's Aide-de-Camp for the service of her Militia in Guernsey, *vice* John Guille, esq. who has been appointed Bailiff of Guernsey.

April 17. Alfred Power, esq. an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, has been directed to carry into execution the Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland.

April 18. 44th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. P. Stuart, from the 60th Foot, to be Colonel.—60th Foot, Lieut. Gen. Sir W. C. Eustace to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion.—Thomas Mortimer, of Manchester, Attorney-at-Law,

in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, William Siddall, of Hallfield-gate, Shireland, co. Derby, Gent., to take the name of Siddall, instead of Mortimer.

April 19. The Rev. Vincent John Stanton to be Chaplain to the colony of Hong Kong.

April 20. Archibald John Earl of Rosebery, K.T. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Linlithgow.—Knighthood by letters patent, Capt. Robert Oliver, R.N. Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

April 21. 28th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. S. J. Cotton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. W. P. Parker to be Major.—68th Foot, Major Lord W. Paulet to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Colonel Hugh D. Baillie, M.P. of Redcastle, Ross-shire, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of that county, in the room of Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie, Bart. deceased.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander Samuel Ramsay, of the coast guard service, to the rank of Captain.

Lieut. Pitman, late of the *Druid*, and Lieut. G. C. Briggs of the *Vanguard*, to the rank of Commander.

Appointments.—Captains: Robert Smart, K.H. to the *Impregnable*; Thomas Forrest, C.B. to the *Howe*. *vice* Smart.—Commanders, N. J. C. Dunn (additional) to the *Victory*, for pocket service at Weymouth; H. R. Sturt to the *Rose*.—Commanders: J. Vashon Baker, from *Howe* to the *Impregnable*; W. C. Phillpott, from the *Impregnable* to the *Howe*; James Fitz-James to the *Clio*.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Athlone.—John Collett, esq.

Durham City.—Viscount Dunnington.

Nottingham.—Thomas Gasbörne, jun. esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier, to be Archdeacon of Malta.

Rev. R. Harvey, to be Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. W. Barker, Stainburne P.C. York.

Rev. J. Bennet, Caversham P.C. Oxfordshire.

Rev. W. J. Bennett, St. Paul's new church,

Wilton Crescent, Knightsbridge.

Rev. Joseph Bland, Warcop C. Westmorland.

Rev. T. Bleaymire, St. John's P.C. Carrington,

Notts.

Rev. J. Brooks, Tythby P.C. Notts.

Rev. C. Brooksbank, Blakeney C. Gloucester.

Rev. R. Collins, Kirk Burton P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Davies, Trevehan V. Monmouthshire.

Rev. J. E. Elliot, Walton R. Northbld.

Rev. J. R. Errington, Berechurch P.C. Essex.

Rev. Geo. Fishlay, Walsall V. Staffordshire.

Rev. A. Garstin, Mansfieldtown R. Armagh.

Rev. B. Hodgson, to be Clerk in Orders at St.

George's Hanover Square.

Rev. J. Hughes, Llanrhyddlad R. Anglesea.

Rev. J. Jackson, Dodderhill V. Worc.

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Winwick R. Northamp-

tonshire.

Rev. W. Cowper Johnson, Yaxham R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Knight, St. Bride Major V. Glamorg.

Rev. Bartley Lee, Warboys R. Hunts.

Rev. J. Leach, All Saints, Bolton-le-Moors

P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. W. Wyndham Malet, Yardley V. Herts.

Rev. G. F. Master, Baunton P.C. Glouc.

Rev. A. M'Call, St. James's R. Duke's Place, London.
 Rev. R. Meek, St. Michael's Sutton Bonnington, R. Notts.
 Rev. H. C. Morrell, Swilland V. Suffolk.
 Rev. G. E. Murray, Southfleet R. Kent.
 Rev. E. Norman, Brozna L. diocese of Lime-
 rick and Ardrefort.
 Rev. R. H. Pearson, Edston V. Yorksh.
 Rev. J. Phelps, Newington V. Wilts.
 Rev. E. Pizey, St. Peter's, Saffron Hill, P.C. London.
 Rev. G. H. Price, St. James's Heywood P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. E. Repton, Shoreham V. Kent.
 Rev. J. Lawson Sisson, Coleford P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. C. R. Somers Cocks, Neen Savage V. Salop.
 Rev. T. Stevens, Bradford R. Berks.
 Rev. S. F. Surtees, Richmond R. Yorksh.
 Rev. G. M. Tandy, Lanercost C. Cumberland.
 Rev. F. Wade, Golden Hill P.C. Staffordsh.
 Rev. W. H. Walker, Hickling R. Notts.
 Rev. W. J. Whately, Oversby V. with Kirby and Osgarby, Lincolnsh.
 Rev. W. Whalley, Toddington V. Gloucester.
 Rev. J. A. Whitehead, Orton C. Westmoreld.
 Rev. F. H. White, to the first mediety of Patis-
 shall V. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. W. Lloyd Williams, Llanberis R. Carn.
 Rev. H. B. Williams, Llanrug R. Carnarvon.
 Rev. T. G. Wilmer, West Coker R. Somsh.
 Rev. A. H. Winnington Ingram, Clifton-upon-
 Teme V. Worcestersh.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. Bethune, to the Earl of Abergavenny.
 Rev. J. Hurloch, to the Sussex County-Hosp.
 Rev. Ryce W. L. Jones, to the Newcastle Infir-
 mary.
 Rev. G. Sandby, jun. to the Earl of Abergav-
 enny.
 Rev. G. P. Simpson, to Lord Colchester.
 Rev. Warner William Westenra Wellington
 Walsh, to Lord Rossmore.
 Rev. C. E. Wylde, to the Orphan Asylum,
 Westminster Road.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. W. Lucas Heavside, to be Mathema-
 tical Examiner to the University of London.
 Rev. R. Hancock, to the Head Mastership of
 the Diocesan School, Bristol.

BIRTHS.

March 16. At Berwick-house, Wilts, the
 wife of Lieut.-Col. Marcus Slade, a son—
 17. In Stanhope-st. the Countess Cowper, a
 dau.—At Bexley, Kent, the wife of Major
 Cruikshank, a dau.—19. At Leeson-house,
 near Wareham, the wife of John Bingley Gar-
 land, esq. a dau.—21. At Vienna, the Princes-
 s Nicholas Esterhazy, a son and heir.—
 23. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of John
 Dixon Dyke, esq. a son.—At Lee-place,
 Godstone, Mrs. Charles Hampden Turner, a
 son—a posthumous child.—24. In Eaton-
 pl. Belgrave-sq. the Viscountess Emlyn, a
 dau.—27. At Warborne-house, Lymington,
 the wife of John Rivett Carnac, esq. a dau.—
 28. At Stanton-house, Wilts, the wife of the
 Rev. J. A. Trechard, a son and heir.—31.
 At Roehampton, the wife of D. B. Chapman,
 esq. a son.—At Enniskillen, the Hon. Mrs.
 Augusta Spencer, a dau.—At the Lodge,
 Shropshire, the wife of John Cæsar Hawkins,
 esq. a dau.

Lately. In Portland-pl. Lady Mary Hood,
 a son.—At Florence, the Duchess de Cala-

bretto, a son.—In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Mary
 Farquhar, a son.—At Heath Hill, Yorksh.
 the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, a son.—In Grosvenor-
 st. Lady Millicent Jones, a dau.—At Clay-
 don-house, Bucks, Lady Verney, a dau.—At
 Fawley-court, near Henley-on-Thames, Mrs.
 Wm. Freeman, a son.—At Aqualate, Lady
 Boughey, a son.—At Berry-hill, Taplow, the
 Lady Mabella Knox, a dau.—At Darlington,
 the wife of J. Pease, jun. esq. a son.—At In-
 wood Lodge, Somerset, Lady Roberts, a dau.
 —At Fulbeck-hall, the wife of Lieut.-Col.
 Fane, a son.—The wife of Edward Wanklyn,
 esq. of Fulmer-place, Bucks, a son.

April 1. At Ashley Park, Surrey, Lady
 Fletcher, a dau.—At the Holt, Working-
 ham, the wife of John Spencer Wynn Wern-
 ninck, esq. a dau.—In Hyde Park Gardens,
 the wife of Samuel Platt, esq. a dau.—2. At
 Highbury, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Heisch,
 a dau.—In Hanover-ter. Regent's Park, Mrs.
 Thomas Longman, a dau.—4. At Albury,
 near Guildford, the wife of Francis V. Wood-
 house, esq. a son.—At Portland-place, the
 wife of Wiggett Chute, esq. M.P. a dau.—
 5. In Connaught-place, Viscountess Bernard,
 a dau.—At Mortlake, Surrey, Mrs. William
 Gladstone, a dau.—In Park-pl, St. James's,
 the wife of the Rev. Edward Bankes, a dau.
 At Elverland, near Faversham, Kent, the wife
 of Alfred Cobb, esq. a son.—6. At Escot,
 the lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. a son.
 —8. At Leamington, the wife of William
 Plowden, esq. of Plowden Hall, Salop, a dau.
 —9. At Brighton, Lady Augusta Seymour,
 a son.—11. At Ibstone House, the wife of
 Philip Wroughton, esq. a dau.—12. At Kid-
 derminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a dau.
 —In Lowades-st. the Hon. Mrs. Augustus
 Liddell, a dau.—15. At Ryde, the wife of the
 Rev. C. T. Curteis, a dau.—18. In Down-st.
 the Hon. Mrs. Neave, a son.—19. The wife
 of Charles Longman, esq. Nash Mill, Herts,
 a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Hobart Town, George Thorne,
 esq. of Sidney, eldest son of Thomas Thorne,
 esq. merchant of Bristol, to Elizabeth-Anne,
 eldest dau. of John Bisdee, esq. J.P. of Hut-
 ton-park, Van Dieman's Land.

Jan. 12. At Bombay, William Henry Har-
 rison, esq. C. S. to Isabella-Harriet, eldest
 dau. of Lieut.-Col. Leighton, Bombay Army.

Feb. 14. At Blendworth Lodge, Hants. the
 Earl of Northesk, to Georgiana-Maria, eldest
 dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Elliot.

March 5. At Malta, Lieut. Sharpe, of H.M.S.
 Howe, eldest son of the late Benj. Sharpe,
 esq. Banker, of London, to Marianne-Fanny,
 eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Montagu, of Swat-
 ham, Norfolk.

8. At Ponteland, Northumberland, the Rev.
 John Elphinstone Elliott, B.A. to Georgiana,
 youngest dau. of the late R. Bates, esq. of
 Millbourne Hall, Northumberland.

9. At Dublin, Henry Connell, esq. of Mal-
 low, Cork, to Charlotte, relict of William
 M'Donnell, esq. of Fairview and Mandaville
 Hall, Armagh, and of Blackwater Vale, Mull-
 ighmore, Monaghan.

10. At Ventnor, I. W. Alfred Swinfin, only son
 of the late Alfred Swinfin Ravenscroft, esq.
 surgeon, R.N. to Louisa-Wilhelmina, young-
 est dau. of Charles Hempel, esq. formerly of
 Truro, Cornwall.

14. At Wimbington, Kent, William War-
 ing, esq. of Farningham-hill, eldest son of
 Thomas Waring, esq. of Chelsfield, to Mary-
 Wall, eldest dau. of John Tasker, esq. of
 Dartford.—At Llangadock, Carmarthensh.
 John, son of the late Robert Peel, esq. of

Accrington-house, and Hyndeburn, Lanc. to Charlotte-Louisa-Frances, second dau. of J. W. Lloyd, esq. of Danyralt, Liangadock.

15. At Godmersham, Kent, Edward Charles Byley, esq. of High Elms, near Watford, Herts, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Henry Baldock, esq. of Bitling House, Godmersham.—At St. Pancras, new church, Ralph, only son of the late Henry Ashton, esq. of Liverpool, and of Dominica, to Emma-Frances, second dau. of Frederick Walker, esq. of Doughty-st.

16. At Liverpool, William-Orme, eldest son of William Forester, esq. of Wordsley House, Staffordsh. to Isabella, youngest dau. of Henry Grasebrook, esq. of Sandon-terr. Liverpool.—At St. John's Paddington, Alexander Magnay, esq. 69th Regt. son of the late C. Magnay, esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth, to Mary-Anne, Charlotte, second dau. of Henry De Bruyn, esq. of Hyde Park-sq.—At Clifton, the Rev. Frederick Bell, Curate of Clifton, youngest son of the late Thomas Bell, M.D. of Dublin, to Mary Pennington, youngest dau. of the late Edward Bullock, esq. of Jamaica.—At Sudbury Priory, the Rev. Robert Buchanan, D.D. Glasgow, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lawrence Stoddart, esq. of Cambridge.—At South Stoneham, Hants, George Forbes, esq. son of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. to Johanna Agnes, dau. of John Hopton Forbes, esq. of Westwood, Southampton.

17. Jonathan Hampton, Mson, esq. of Dorset-pl. to Alicia-Elizabeth, younger dau. of Robert Parker, esq. R. N. of Grove House, Ealing.

21. At Richmond, Surrey, Wm. T. White, esq. youngest son of Capt. J. L. White, and grandson of the late Major-Gen. John White, of Bengal, to Elizabeth, dau. of James Robertson, esq. of Lattingford Lodge, Kent.—At St. Peter's, Mile-end, the Rev. Vincent Stanton, B.A. to Lucy-Ann, second dau. of the late Joshua Head, esq. of Ipswich.

22. At Christchurch, Charles Raper, esq. to Sarah-Maria-Clotilda, relict of C. Carrick Buchanan, esq. of Longloan, Lanarksh.—At Paris, Pompeo Quarto Count de Belgiojoso, a second son of the Duke de Belgiojoso of Naples, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Fytche, esq. of Thorpe-hall, co. Lincoln.

23. At High Wycomb, George, second son of Charles Venables, esq. of Woburn, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late W. Davis, esq. of Londwater.—At Little Paxton, Hunts, the Rev. Henry Sweeting, M.A. to Margaret, third dau. of the late Lawrence Reynolds, esq. of Paxton Hall.

24. At Kimpton, Herts, George, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of Bombay, to Caroline-Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Charles Chauncy, of Kimpton.

26. At St. George's-the-Martyr, Westminster, John Rodick Nicholls, esq. of Oxford, to Caroline-Anne, eldest dau. of William Day, esq. of Gate-st.

27. At Dublin, the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, of Flintfield, co. Cork, Bart. to Anne, elder dau. of the Rev. John Vernon, of Awbawn, co. Cavan, and grand-dau. of the late Dr. Kearney, Bishop of Ossory.—The Hon. John Charles Dundas, M.P. youngest son of the late Earl of Zetland, to Margaret, dau. of James Talbot, esq. of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford.

28. At Battersea, Capt. Francis Trimmer, 50th Bengal N. Inf. to Laura-Isabella, third dau. of Henry Thompson, esq. formerly of Chiswick.—At Lennoxloch, East Lothian, William Rasbleigh, esq. M.P. for Cornwall, to the Hon. Catharine Stuart, sister of Lord Blandyre.—The Rev. G. G. Guyon, to Harriett, youngest dau. of Thomas Price, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

29. At Bath, L. J. Grant, esq. second son of the late Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. to Anna-Frances, dau. of the late John Neave, esq. and niece to Sir Thomas Neave, bart. of Deagnum Park, Essex.—At St. Gabriel Fenchurch, Samuel F. Bilton, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Rosa, second dau. of Richard Thomas, esq. of Fen Court.—At Milford, near Lymington, Hants, Joseph Scott Phillips, esq. Bengal Art. eldest son of Thomas Phillips, esq. B.A. to Anne Maria, dau. of the late William Reynolds, esq. of Milford, and widow of Capt. T. E. Hamilton, Bombay Cav.—Wm. Sherwin, esq. of Rotherwood, Leic. to Frances-Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Pratt, Vicar of Pocklington.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Martin William-Browne, eldest son of Sir W. Browne Folke, bart. of Hillington Hall, Norfolk, to Henrietta Bridget, second dau. of Gen. Sir Charles Wale, R.C.B. of Little Shelford, co. Camb. At Colchester, William Betts, esq. second son of John Thomas Betts, esq. of Bromfield-house, Clapham Common, to Julia Wildman, youngest dau. of William Sparing, esq. solicitor, Colchester.

30. At St. Mary Redcliff, Henry Brougham Hillcoat, esq. eldest son of the Rev. H. B. W. Hillcoat, D.D. Bath, to Cecilia Juliana, dau. of the late Lorenzo O'Toole, esq. of co. Wicklow.—At Exeter, John George Hacket, esq. 91st regt. eldest son of F. B. Hacket, esq. of Moor Hall, Warw. to Susan Hussey, youngest dau. of the late H. D. Roebuck, esq. of Dawlish, and formerly of Ingress Park, Kent.

April 4. At Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Bransby Wm. Powys, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq. to Katharine-Blicke, dau. of the Rev. William Archer, Vicar of Newcastle.—At St. James's, Westminster, Thomas Hull Terrell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Margaret-Louisa-Jane, youngest dau. of William-J-Bckett, esq. of Golden-sq.—At Faversham, Kent, Edward Cowcher, esq. of Bath, to Susannah, only dau. of John Franks Chittenden, esq. of Faversham.—At Eling, near Southampton, Gilbert Ansley, esq. of Houghton-hill, Hunts, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Horatio Martelli, esq.—At St. James's, George Valentine Rathbone, esq. of Mornington Cottage, Regent's Park, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of W. Cobbett, esq. of Bruton-st.—Richard D. Hoblyn, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's Park, to Fanny, younger surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Armstrong, Rector of South Hykeham, Linc.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Charles Sirr, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, younger son of the late Major Sirr, of Dublin Castle, to Mary, dau. of the late William Mason, esq. of Shepherd's Bush.

5. At Clifton, the Rev. Henry C. Hart, M.A. grandson of the late Sir W. N. Hart, K.T.S., to Jane, dau. of the late James Ford, esq. of Clifton.—At Hertford, William Matthew Armstrong, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of William Medland, esq. of Hertford.—6. At Cheltenham, John Beaufin Irvin, esq. of Jamaica, only son of the late J. B. Irving, esq. to Diana Charlotte, third dau. of the late Jonathan Williamson, esq. of Lakelands co. Dublin.—At Runcorn, S. E. Chadwick, esq. of Darsbrough Hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Philip Whiteway, esq.—At Helston, Thomas Hutchinson, esq. of Howden, Stockton-upon-Tees, to Elizabeth Emma, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Trevenen, esq.—At Minster, Isle of Sheppy, William James Hamilton, esq. 99th Regt. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Hamilton, C.B. to Harriett, fourth dau. of Capt. Peter Fisher, R.N. Superintendent of her Majesty's Dockyard, Sheerness.—At Bath, the Rev. Henry Digby Serrell, M.A. Rector of Podmore Mylton, Somerset, to Laura-Anne, dau. of John Armstrong, esq. of Bath.

OBITUARY.

RT. REV. BISHOP SANDES.

Nov. 15. In Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, aged 63, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Stephen Creagh Sandes, LL.D. Bishop of the united diocese of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

Doctor Sandes was for many years a Fellow of the Dublin University, where he was universally esteemed for the mildness of his manners, his profound learning, and numerous sterling but unobtrusive merits, as a gentleman and a divine.

In 1836 he was consecrated Bishop of Cashel and Emly, on the demise of the late Dr. Lawrence, and was in 1839 invested with episcopal jurisdiction over the other sees, immediately after the death of Dr. Burke, the preceding diocesan. Dr. Sandes' appointment was one of the very few which gave general satisfaction to all parties; for, although an avowed Whig, and to the last degree a Liberal in politics, he was yet, from his manifold good qualities and the unassumed simplicity of his character, a great favourite in every quarter where he was known.

Having been long in an extremely delicate state of health, he had only returned from England four days before his death, and from that period continued speechless. His inability to articulate was caused by paralysis. He was, however, perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution, and to the last recognised his friends. His death was in every sense that of a sincere believer in the merits of his Saviour's atonement. His remains have been deposited in the vaults of the University.

GENERAL LORD HILL, G.C.B.

Dec. 10. At Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury, aged 70, the Right Hon. Rowland Hill, Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, and of Hardwicke, co. Salop, (1842); Baron Hill of Almaraz, and of Hawkstone, co. Salop (1814); Baron Hill of Almaraz, and of Hardwicke, (1816), G.C.B. and Knight of the orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, Wilhelm of Holland, and the Crescent of Turkey; a Privy Councillor, General in the army, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Governor of Plymouth, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and of the Royal Military Asylum; and D.C.L.

This much respected veteran was born on the 11th of August 1772, the second son of Sir John Hill of Hawkstone, Bart.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIX.

M.P. for Shrewsbury, by Mary, daughter and coheir of John Chambre, esq. of Petton, in the same county, by which lady he had 16 children, 12 of whom survived their mother. Lord Hill entered the army in the 16th year of his age. His first commission was an ensigny in the 38th regiment, and having obtained leave of absence, with the view of improving his military knowledge, he was placed at an academy at Strasburg, where he remained one year, and then accompanied his elder brother, and his uncle the late Sir Richard Hill, in a tour through Germany, France, and Holland.

Lord Hill commenced his military duty at Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of the best society, and received from many of the nobility and first families particular notice. His removal from Scotland took place in consequence of an offer he received of a lieutenancy, in Captain (afterwards Lieut.-Gen. Sir John) Broughton's independent company, on his raising the usual quota of men; this he soon accomplished, and then removed as Lieutenant to the 27th. His friends being anxious for his early promotion, obtained permission for him to raise an independent company, which gave him the rank of Captain in the army, in the year 1792. In the interval of his being attached to any particular corps, he accompanied his friend Mr. Francis Drake, who went out as minister on a diplomatic mission to Germany; whence Captain Hill, through the recommendation of his friend, proceeded to Toulon, and was employed as aide-de-camp to the three successive generals commanding there—Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. Captain Hill had not at that time attained his 21st year, but had the honour of receiving from each of his commanders decisive proofs of their approbation. He was slightly wounded in his right hand at the time General O'Hara was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped with his life, it being undetermined for some minutes between himself and a brother aide-de-camp, Captain Snow, who should ascend a tree, for the purpose of making observations respecting the enemy; the latter went up, and received a mortal wound, whilst Captain Hill, standing immediately beneath, was preserved unurt. He was deputed by Sir David Dundas to be the bearer of the dispatches to England relating to the evacuation of Toulon by the British. His next appointment was to a company in the

53rd, with which regiment he was on duty in Scotland and Ireland. His conduct at Toulon recommended him to the notice and friendship of Lord Lynedoch, who made him the offer of purchasing a majority in the 90th: this step was gladly acceded to by himself and friends, and was soon followed by promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the same regiment. He went through arduous duty with the 90th at Gibraltar and other places, and had his full share in the memorable Egyptian campaign. In the action of the 13th March, 1801, Major-Gen. Cradock's brigade formed the front with the 90th regiment, commanded by Lord Hill, then Lieut.-Colonel, as its advanced guard. On this occasion Colonel Hill received a wound on the right temple, from a musket ball, the force of which was partially averted by a strong brass binding in the front of his helmet: the blow was, however, severe, and he was removed from the field of battle in a state of insensibility. When his situation was made known to Lord Keith, he immediately sent for him on board the *Foudroyant*. The kindness and accommodation the invalid received from his noble friend no doubt greatly accelerated his recovery, and enabled him to rejoin his regiment and continue on duty the whole of the campaign. The Capidan Pacha frequently saw Colonel Hill whilst he was on board the *Foudroyant*, and with many good wishes and expressions for his welfare, presented him with a valuable gold box, sword, and shawl. Very soon after the return of the troops from Egypt, the 90th was ordered to proceed through Scotland to Ireland, and Colonel Hill continued unremittingly to perform his regimental duty, till he was appointed Brigadier-General on the Irish Staff. His principal stations in that country were Cork, Galway, and Fermoy; the inhabitants of which places manifested their approbation of his conduct by public addresses inserted in the Dublin papers. On leaving Cork he was presented with the freedom of that city. Early in the summer of 1809 he embarked with his brigade at Cove to join the army in the Peninsula.

During the whole of Sir John Moore's advance and retreat, General Hill continued indefatigable in his exertions; and he was established with a corps of reserve, protecting the embarkation of the army at Corunna. His humanity and attention to the suffering troops on their landing at Plymouth earned him the admiration of the humane and benevolent inhabitants of that place; and he was presented by the mayor and corporation

with an address, expressive of their cordial approbation of his conduct; and as a proof that his proceedings were not obliterated from their recollection, the body corporate convened a meeting in 1811, and unanimously voted him the freedom of the borough in terms of glowing praise. On General Hill's arrival in England, in the beginning of the year 1809, he found himself appointed Colonel of the 3rd Garrison Battalion, and about the same period he became possessed of Hardwicke Grange, an estate left him by his uncle, the late Sir Richard Hill, Bart.

The General had not been many days in London before he was directed to hold himself in readiness for further service; and as soon as his instructions were completed he proceeded through England (passing five days only in Shropshire) to take command of the troops ordered from Ireland for the second expedition to the Peninsula.

In the year 1811 Lieut.-General Hill was compelled to come to England on account of a severe illness, brought on by exertion and fatigue. He soon returned, and at the battle of Talavera was slightly wounded on the head. After which, the activity which enabled him to surprise a considerable corps of the enemy under General Girard, at Arroyo de Molino, gave proof of his high attainments in military tactics. On this latter enterprise he captured the Prince d'Artemberg, who was sent prisoner to Oswestry, and afterwards to Bridgenorth, both in Shropshire. He received the thanks of both houses of Parliament in consequence of the victory at Talavera, and was appointed Colonel of the 95th. The battle of Arroyo de Molino was noticed by the Prince Regent in his Speech at the opening of Parliament (1812) as a "successful and brilliant enterprise," and "highly creditable" to Lieut.-Gen. Hill. His Royal Highness further conferred on the Lieut.-General the honour of Knight of the Bath, and appointed him Governor of Blackness Castle.

On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1812, the Hon. William Hill (late Lord Berwick) signified his intention of resigning the representation of the borough of Shrewsbury, and the family of General Hill was solicited to offer him as a candidate, and his election for that borough was obtained.

In 1813 and 1814 the inhabitants of Shropshire erected at Shrewsbury a magnificent column as a testimony of esteem to his Lordship, a view of which is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1817. In May 1814 General Hill was created Baron of Almaraz and of

Hawkstone, and an annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum was voted by Parliament to his Lordship and his heirs male, with remainder to his nephew.

Peace having been signed at Paris in May 1814, his Lordship returned to the bosom of his venerable father and his friends at Hawkstone in the following month. On his road thither he was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm, and his arrival at Shrewsbury was celebrated with all the honours and enthusiasm of a triumphal entrance. A short time after the freedom of the borough was presented to his Lordship in a gold box, and the freedom of the Drapers' Company. About the same time a sword was presented to his Lordship by the Corporation of London; another by the inhabitants of Birmingham; and he was also entertained with public dinners and public rejoicings by the corporation and citizens at Chester; by the inhabitants of Whitchurch, Drayton, Ellesmere, &c.

His Lordship now proposed to pass the remainder of his days upon his estate and among his friends; but he was immediately appointed to take command of an expedition against the Americans. Happily, however, the negotiations with that power terminated with the signature of peace; and on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, on the 4th of March, 1815, and his re-ascendancy in France, Lord Hill was offered a command in the Netherlands, and was present at the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo. His Lordship, on that occasion, had a horse shot under him, and his two brothers were wounded.

The following victories are enumerated on Lord Hill's monumental column, erected near the town of Shrewsbury: *—Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Arroyo del Molino, Almaraz, Vittoria, Pyrcnees, Nivelle, Nive, Hilette, Orthez, Aire, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. There was not one of these memorable achievements, to the glorious consummation of which his daring intrepidity, or imperturbable coolness, promptitude, and presence of mind, did not materially contribute. Perhaps the one in which he most distinguished himself, and the success of which is almost exclusively attributable to him, was the desperate fight of Almaraz, in 1812, March 16th, from which he took his second title. Wellington, having resolved upon his plan of operation, directed Sir

Rowland Hill to destroy the bridge of Almaraz, defended on both sides of the river by very formidable works and a sufficient garrison. The bold conduct and happy issue of this unexpected stroke gave a security and hopefulness to the offensive movements contemplated by Lord Wellington, which they otherwise wanted, and without which he could not have availed himself of any success to penetrate far into Spain.

At Waterloo for some time the corps of Lord Hill took no prominent part in the engagement. The post of his Lordship during the severe combats at Hougoumont, La Haye Sainte, and on the centre of the position, was on the slope of the heights of Merke Braine, to the right of the Nivelles road, covering the right wing of the general line. From this position he anxiously observed every movement of the enemy; and, as Napoleon gradually concentrated his left in the impetuous attacks upon Hougoumont, his Lordship carefully opposed him until the whole of his command was formed in squares on the heights which overlooked that important position between the roads of Nivelles and Gemappe. From this moment to the triumphant close of the battle, he directed their operations in person. In the great crisis of this conflict, when Napoleon made his last effort, and the Imperial Guard advanced to the attack, the services of Lord Hill, and especially of that brigade of his Lordship's corps commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Adam, were conspicuous; and by the judgment and ardour with which he supported the British Guards, he largely contributed to the final and glorious result.

After the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, his Lordship was appointed second in command of the army of occupation in that country, where he remained till the evacuation of the country by the allied armies.

In the year 1828 his Lordship was appointed the General Commanding in Chief of the army, which post he continued to fill under several ministries. The following honourable testimony by a political opponent was given in the House of Commons on the 22nd of May, 1835. Sir Rufane Donkin said—"He felt bound as a soldier to bear his testimony to the honest and impartial manner in which Lord Hill had distributed the patronage of the army. He believed that never for one moment since that noble Lord had taken office had he given way to private feeling or political bias in his distribution of the army patronage at his disposal."

Though it is believed that Lord Hill, as a commander, never suffered a defeat,

* A View and description of this Column will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1817, p. 393.

yet no heedless sacrifice of life ever purchased for him the field of victory. The laurels he bravely won were solely attributable to his generalship and extraordinary skill in directing the energies of the troops under his command:—"With Hill," it was usually observed by the soldiery, "both life and victory may be ours." The Soldier's Friend was his acknowledged title.

On resigning the office of General Commanding in Chief, his Lordship was raised to the dignity of a Viscount, Sept. 3, 1842, with remainder to his nephew, Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., to whom also the barony conferred in 1816 had been limited, and who has now succeeded to both titles, the earlier barony of 1814 becoming extinct. The present lord was one of the members for the northern division of Shropshire at the time of his accession to the peerage.

The will of the late Viscount has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The effects have been sworn under 30,000*l.* His lordship bequeaths to eleven of his nephews as follows:—To the Rev. John Hill, 1300*l.*; Richard Frederick Hill, 1300*l.*; Philip Hill, 1300*l.*; Clement Delves Hill, 1300*l.*; George Staveley Hill, 1300*l.*; Alfred Edward Hill, 1300*l.*; Percy Hill, 1300*l.*; Francis Hill, 1300*l.*; Arthur Hill, 1300*l.*; Horace Hill, 1300*l.* (and an annuity of 100*l.* per annum for life); and Charles Hill, 1300*l.* To his sisters Mary Hill and Emma Hill, an annuity of 50*l.* To his butler he gives (should he be in his service at the time of his lordship's death) 100*l.* To his valet (upon the same condition) 50*l.* To his friend Archibald Flair, esq. M. D., 100*l.*, as a trifling token of his esteem. The following legacies are also bequeathed:—5 guineas per annum to the person who has charge of the column at Shrewsbury; 10 guineas per annum for the purpose of lighting the top of the column at night; and 10 guineas per annum to the person who has charge of such light. The executors named in the will are his Lordship's nephews, John Hill and George Staveley Hill, and his friend Richard Egerton, esq. The last-named gentleman is left a legacy of 2000*l.*

GEN. THE HON. SIR C. COLVILLE, G. C. B.

March 27. At Roslyn House, Hampstead, aged 72, the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. and G. C. H. General in the army, and Colonel of the 5th, or Northumberland Regiment of Fusiliers, only brother and heir presumptive to Vice-Adm. Lord Colville.

He was born Aug. 7, 1770, the younger

son of John ninth Lord Colville, by Miss Webber.

He entered the service in Dec. 1781, as an Ensign in the 28th Foot, and passed through the successive ranks to that of Lieut.-Colonel, which he obtained in 1796, in the 13th Foot. With this regiment he served in the Irish rebellion in 1798, in the Ferrol expedition in 1800, and in Egypt during the following year, in which country he continued till March, 1802, when he joined his regiment at Gibraltar. In Oct. 1810, he took the command, with the rank of Major-General, of the first brigade of the third division of the army under Lord Wellington, in the lines of Torres Vedras, and was present with it in every action that took place from the commencement of the French retreat to the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. At the third siege of Badajoz he was shot by a musket through the left thigh, and lost a finger of the right hand, which wounds occasioned him to return to England for cure. He served in Portugal at the end of the same year, and took the command of the 3rd division in their winter quarters. He was present at Vittoria, where he was again slightly wounded in the hand, and was employed in command of the 5th division from February, 1814. He was at Waterloo, in command of the 4th division, although he did not share in the actual glories of the field. His last commission of General bore date Jan. 10, 1837.

Sir Charles Colville married, Feb. 16, 1818, Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Mure, esq. and had issue six children, 1. Charles-John, Ensign in the 85th Foot; 2. the Right Hon. Anne-Amelia Viscountess Newry, married in 1839 to Viscount Newry, the only son of the Earl of Kilmorey; 3. Catharine-Dorothea; 4. William-James; 5, another daughter; and 6. a child, born and died 1832.

SIR C. B. CODRINGTON, BART.

Feb. 4. At Dodington, co. Glouce. aged nearly 80, Sir Christopher Bethel Codrington, the fourth Bart. of that place (1721); elder brother to Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B.

Sir Christopher was the eldest son of Edward Codrington, esq. (fourth son of the first Baronet,) by Rebecca L'Estourgeon. He assumed the name of Bethel in 1797, in perpetuation of the name of his paternal grandmother Elizabeth, daughter of William Bethel, esq. of Swindon, the wife of Sir William the first Baronet. In the same year he was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Tewkes.

bury, after a contest which terminated as follows :

Christopher Codrington, esq. . . 134
 Peter Moore, esq. 52
 George Tollett, esq. 11

He was rechosen in 1802 and 1806, and again in 1807, but the last time not without a struggle, the result of which was,

Christopher Codrington, esq. . . 229
 C. H. Tracy, esq. 220
 John Martin, esq. 124

At the dissolution in 1812 he retired from Parliament.

On the death of his cousin Sir William Codrington, in 1816, he assumed the title of Baronet, on the ground of the presumed illegitimacy of William Raymond, son of the deceased, but who also asserted his claim to the title, and we believe is still living.

Sir Christopher held a high position in the county in which he resided. Though educated in the Whig school of politics, he renounced, from a conviction of their evil tendency, the latitudinarian principles which were so rife at the early part of the present century; and, anxious to uphold the "time-honoured" institutions of his country, he ranged himself under the banners of the immortal Pitt. His admiration, however, of this great statesman—deep and fervent as it was—did not lead him to a servile acquiescence in all his measures: his own conscientious opinion he would not surrender to any man, and more than once did he vote in opposition to the leader of his party. But the more valuable part of his character was that which he displayed in the retirement of his country residence—the fond indulgent parent of a numerous family, the cheerful and affable companion, the considerate landlord, the poor man's friend.

He married, Aug. 15, 1796, the Hon. Carolina Georgiana Harriet Foley, daughter of Thomas second Lord Foley, by Lady Harriet Stanhope, fourth daughter of William second Earl of Harrington, and of Lady Caroline Fitz-Roy, eldest daughter of Charles second Duke of Grafton, K. G. By this lady, who died only five weeks before him, on the 1st Jan. (see p. 220,) he had issue three sons and eleven daughters: 1. Harriet, who died unmarried in 1831; 2. Anna-Maria-Caroline, married in 1826 to the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, fourth son of Peter-Isaac first Lord Rendlesham; 3. Georgiana-Elizabeth, married in 1827 to Henry Peyton, esq. only son of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.; 4. Mary; 5. Anna-Maria, who died in 1802; 6. another Anna-Maria, who died in 1823; 7. Sir Christopher William Codrington, who has suc-

ceeded to the title; 8. Cecilia; 9. Charles-Bethel; 10. Elizabeth; 11. Charlotte-Octavia, married in 1833 to Henry Lannoy Hunter, of Beach hill, co. Berks, esq.; 12. Isabella, who died an infant; 13. Edward; and 14. Emma.

The mortal remains of this esteemed baronet were interred on Saturday, Feb. 11, in the family vault in Dodington church, Gloucestershire. The Duke of Beaufort and the Marquess of Worcester came over to Dodington Castle to attend the funeral, Sir W. C. Codrington, M. P. Mr. Henry Peyton, son-in-law of the deceased baronet, and other immediate family connections, being also present.

Sir Bethel Codrington's collection of pictures, nearly two hundred in number, has been sold at Christie's rooms on the 12th and 13th of May.

The present Baronet is M. P. for East Gloucestershire. He was born in 1805, and married Dec. 29, 1836, Lady Georgiana Somerset, second daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, by his first marriage.

SIR G. G. WILLIAMS, BART.

March 28. In London, aged 83, Sir George Griffies Williams, of Llwyn y Wormwood, co. Carmarthen, Bart.

Sir George was the eldest son of the Rev. John Griffies, Rector of Chipstead in Surrey, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thackeray, D. D. Head Master of Harrow school. He took the name of Williams in addition to his own, and the arms of Williams in the first quarter, by royal sign manual dated May 21, 1785; in memory of David Williams of St. Peter's, co. Carmarthen, esq. who married his aunt, Anna Griffies. He was created a Baronet by patent dated May 22, 1815.

He married twice. His first wife was Jane, only child and sole heiress of the Rev. Dr. John Lewis, of Tredeved, co. Pembroke, brother to Sir Watkin Lewis, Knt. Alderman of London. By this lady he had no surviving issue. His second wife was Anna-Margaret, daughter of Herbert Evans, of Highmead, co. Cardigan, esq. by whom he had issue five sons and five daughters. The former were, 1. John-George Herbert Griffies-Williams, esq. who died in 1835, having married in 1816 Mary-Anne, only daughter of Joseph Shawe of Bath, esq. and had issue a son George-Herbert, also deceased; 2. The Rev. Sir Erasmus Henry Griffies-Williams, who has succeeded to the title; 3. Frederick-Lewis; 4. Watkin-Elias; and 5. The Rev. David Herbert Thackeray Griffies-Williams, Vicar of Nevern, Pembrokeshire, who married, in 1830, Anne-Frances-Gertrude, eldest daughter

of the late William Davies of Penlan, esq. and grand-daughter of Lord Robert Seymour. The daughters: 1. Anne, married first in 1820 to Lewis Grant, esq. of the E. I. Co's. service, who died in 1823, and secondly to S. Kent, esq; 2. Anna-Margaretta, married in 1833 to H. Harcourt Lyons, of Tenby, esq.; 3. Jane-Isabella; 4. Elizabeth-Maria-Decima, married in 1831 to William Holwell Short, esq. and 5. Mary-Anne-Caroline-Catharine.

The present Baronet is Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, and married in 1819 Caroline, only daughter of Henry Griffiths, late of Beaumont Lodge, Windsor, esq. by whom he has issue.

GENERAL GORE BROWNE.

Jan. 12. At Weymouth, aged 79, General Gore Browne, Colonel of the 44th regiment.

He was the third son of a private gentleman of good descent in Ireland, and originally intended for holy orders; but, having a strong predilection for the army, he was sent to Lochee's, the then fashionable military academy, from which, in 1780, he obtained a commission in the 35th. On the breaking out of the French war he raised a company in the 83d, in which he afterwards purchased a majority. With this regiment he served throughout the Maroon war, being second in command to General Walpole. On his return the Duke of York gave him a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a black regiment at Dominica, in 1796, from which he was recalled by an appointment to the 40th. In command of the latter regiment he accompanied the Duke of York to Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September and the 2d of October, 1799. During this campaign Colonel Browne received a six-pound ball through his hat, and had several hair-breadth escapes, such as a shell coming down the chimney, and passing between Gen. Spencer and himself, without injuring either. After this, he was ordered with his regiment to Egypt, and, on his return thence, accompanied Gen. Auchmuty's force to South America.

On its landing in Jan. 1807, the General advanced on Buenos Ayres, leaving a sufficient force under Colonel Browne for the attack of Montevideo. This fortress was vigorously defended, but a breach having been effected, Colonel Browne stormed at the head of his regiment, and by sunrise all was in possession of the British, except the citadel, which soon surrendered. Such was Colonel Browne's care for the conquered, and so good the discipline of his men, that by six o'clock

in the morning the shops were all opened, and business quietly transacted, as if nothing had happened. General Auchmuty appointed Col. Browne Governor of the city, and when it was afterwards, at the command of General Whitelock, given up to the Spanish, so much had his generous conduct won their respect, that the Spanish Governor and Council accompanied him to the boat with their heads uncovered.

On his return from America he joined the force for Walcheren, and shortly after landing received a ball through his cheek, which broke his teeth and jaw, but without disfiguring him. After this he had the command of the western district as Major-General, and was appointed Governor of Plymouth. The latter post he resigned on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1819. In 1820 he was made Colonel of the 44th. He became a General in 1837. The disasters of his regiment under Colonel Shelton at Cabool deeply affected him. General Browne, in addition to personal advantages, was an elegant scholar and an accomplished gentleman.

He married Miss Bannister, daughter of the President of the Island of St. Vincent.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. B. SAVAGE, K. C. B.

March 8. At Woolwich Common, Major-Gen. Sir John Boscawen Savage, K. C. B., K. C. H.

This veteran officer was descended from an ancient family seated at Ardquin, co. Down. He entered the army Dec. 5, 1762, in the 91st regiment of foot, and exchanged to the 48th regiment of foot, 1773. He was employed in the West Indies (Island of Tobago) during the rebellion of the negroes there. He afterwards returned to England, and sold out of the army in 1776. In Jan. 1777, he obtained a Second Lieutenant's Commission in the Marines, was promoted to First Lieutenant shortly afterwards; Captain 24th April 1795; Major 15th Aug. 1805; Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1st Jan. 1815; in the corps of Marines 24th March, 1812; Colonel and Commandant of the Chatham division, 20th June, 1825. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General 17th March, 1831; promoted to the rank of Major-General, and removed from the serving corps to the unattached list, 10th Jan. 1837.

He embarked on board H.M.S. Princess Amelia, 1778, and was transferred to the Bedford 74, in 1779, and sailed in the fleet under the command of Sir George Rodney, to the relief of Gibraltar; on the passage to which fortress

a convoy, consisting of one line of battle ship and frigates, was captured. The same fleet also fell in with the Spanish fleet, on the 16th Jan. 1780, under the command of Don Juan De Langara, brought them to action, captured six sail of the line, drove two line-of-battle ships on shore, and then proceeded and relieved Gibraltar. On her return to England the Bedford captured a French line-of-battle ship and frigate.

In 1782 Capt. Savage sailed to the West Indies on board H.M.S. Dolphin, and returned to England the following year. During the peace he was employed on board several ships, and at his divisional head quarters. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war with France he embarked on board the Niger, and in that frigate narrowly escaped shipwreck on the coast of Holland in a dreadful hurricane.

In 1795 he embarked on board the Orion, 74, joined the squadron under the command of Sir John Jervis, 1797, and was on the 14th Feb. of that year engaged with the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent (where four sail of the line were captured), and employed blockading Cadiz until June 1798, when he was placed under the orders of Sir Horatio Nelson up the Mediterranean. On the 1st Aug. 1798 Nelson engaged the French fleet off the mouth of the Nile, when eleven sail of the line and two frigates were taken and destroyed. In this brilliant victory Sir John was severely wounded, but refused to allow his name to be included in the list of wounded. After the prizes had been secured at Lisbon he returned to England in Nov. 1798. In 1801 he embarked on board the Ganges, 74, which joined the Baltic fleet, and was second to Lord Nelson in the action off Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801, where six sail of the line and all the other vessels opposed were captured. He joined Lord St. Vincent's fleet off Brest, sailed for Jamaica, and remained there until November 1803, when he returned to England.

Sir John was made a K.C.B. and K.C.H. for his services, and was in the receipt of a good-service pension of 300*l.* per annum. He also received reward from the Patriotic Fund during the war.

REAR-ADM. BUTTERFIELD.

Oct. 3. At Portsmouth, aged 78, William Butterfield, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red.

He entered the Navy the 20th Feb. 1781; was appointed Lieutenant the 11th April, 1794; Commander, the 26th April, 1798; Captain, the 29th April, 1802; and Rear-Admiral of the Red, the 17th

August, 1840. He was Midshipman of the Buffalo in the Dogger Bank action in 1781; and of the Nonsuch in Rodney's action; was Lieutenant of the Majestic in Howe's; and was senior of the Mars in her hard-fought action with and capture of L'Hercule, when her captain (Hood) was mortally wounded. While commanding the Hazard, he captured, after an action of nearly two hours, the French ship of war Neptune, of 10 guns, 53 crew, and 270 soldiers; and he served as agent of transports at the capture of the Cape in 1805.

CAPT. PIERCY BRETT, R.N.

Feb. 16. At Clifton, in his 56th year, Percy Brett, esq. Commander R.N.

He was born at Westbere, near Canterbury, Feb. 20, 1787, the eldest son of Capt. Percy Brett, R.N. by a daughter of Capt. David Phipps, R.N. and grandson of Capt. William Brett, R.N. brother to Adm. Sir Percy Brett, who, as a Lieutenant, circumnavigated the globe with Anson. He was admitted at the Royal Academy, Portsmouth, in 1797; and first embarked in 1801 on board the Royal Sovereign, the flag ship of Sir Henry Harvey, second in command of the Channel fleet. During the Peace of Amiens he served on board the Bittern sloop, on the Mediterranean station, and in May 1805 he was appointed by Sir Richard Bickerton to act as Lieutenant in the gun-boat service at Gibraltar. On the reduction of that establishment in Oct. following, he joined the Donegal 74, and assisted at the capture of the Spanish first-rate El Rayo.

In the ensuing month he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tigre 80; in Aug. 1806 removed to the Madras 54; in July to the Repulse 74; and subsequently to the Queen 98, all on the Mediterranean station, from which he returned home in Sept. 1808. His subsequent appointments were to the Implacable 74, in Jan. 1810 to the Formidable 98, and in May 1811 to the Egmont 74, in which he served until advanced to the rank of Commander, Feb. 1, 1812.

He married in Nov. 1821, Harriet, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Brookes, of Henwick House, co. Berks, esq. This lady died only six days before him.

MAJOR UNIACKE, R.M.

At Chin-Kiang-soo, in China, Major Uniacke, of the Royal Marines.

Major Uniacke was a gallant and distinguished officer. He was in the general action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 21, 1805. The Spanish

ship of the line, *El Firme*, having struck, he boarded and took possession of her with forty marines, having charge of several hundred prisoners. He was present at the siege of Cadiz, and the expedition to Malaga, and was in the *Sea Horse* when she captured a French frigate. He was at the capture of Alexandria, and in all the affairs on the Potomac, as well as at Baltimore and New Orleans, where he was severely wounded in the knee-joint, at the capture of the flotilla with Capt. Lockyer, in the barge of the *Sea Horse*, when every individual on board was killed or wounded. He was rewarded by a sword from the Patriotic Fund. He had been repeatedly engaged in the Chinese expedition, and led his men to the walls with undaunted courage. He formerly resided at Stonehouse near Devonport, and has left an amiable and accomplished widow, and a young and talented daughter.

He was for some years a resident at Chelmsford, with a recruiting party of the Royal Marines. His death occurred on the day of the battle at Chin-Kiang-foo, from *coup de soleil*, to which Col. Driver, of the 6th Madras Infantry, and about twenty men of the 98th, also fell victims.

S. H. PELLEW, Esq.

Feb. 18. At Torquay, in his 90th year, Samuel Humphry Pellew, esq., for nearly 50 years Collector of the Customs at Falmouth.

Mr. Pellew was the eldest brother of Adm. Viscount Exmouth, and Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, and in the early career of these great officers they received from him the care and protection of a parent. Connected with leading members of successive Administrations, he was enabled to offer to the Government on various occasions very important suggestions. He was the author of the system of Quarantine, the Convoy duty was adopted on his advice, and he was very materially concerned in effecting the introduction of the Warehousing System, so material to the trade and revenue of the country. Personally, no man was more to be admired and loved. His life was a course of goodness, integrity, and honour, and his memory will long be cherished. He was in the receipt of a retiring pension of 500*l.* a-year, which he never appropriated to his own use, but munificently bestowed it on some charitable institution in London.

ROBERT CHALONER, Esq.

Oct. 7. At Leamington, aged 65, Ro-

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bert Chaloner, esq. of Gudaborough, Yorkshire.

Mr. Chaloner was the representative of an ancient and well known family. He married in 1805 the Hon. Frances-Laura Dundas, third daughter of Thomas first Lord Dundas, and became the agent of his brother-in-law, Earl Fitzwilliam, in the county of Wicklow, where he was greatly beloved for his exertions in the promotion of improvements.

In 18. he was returned to Parliament for Richmond, and on the accession of his brother-in-law the present Earl of Zetland to the peerage as Lord Dundas in June 1820, he was elected for the city of York, which he represented until the dissolution in 1826.

SIR JOHN ROBISON, K. H.

March 7. At his house in Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, after a short illness, aged 65, Sir John Robison, K. H.

His father was the late Professor Robison—a man still remembered with veneration by many persons now alive, and one of whose talents and virtues Scotland may justly be proud. Sir John Robison was for some years, until 1815, in the military and civil service of his Highness the Nizam. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1817, appointed Secretary to the Physical class in 1823, and General Secretary to the Society in 1827, which office he filled with indefatigable zeal and attention. For many years he has resided almost constantly in Edinburgh, where his energy in carrying out projects which he considered to be of public utility, his zeal in making known merit amongst ingenious artificers and others—in introducing improvements in the mechanical arts from abroad, and in carrying out his own elegant contrivances, obtained for him a well-deserved reputation. From the foundation of the Society of Arts for Scotland he was one of its most active members, and finally its President. He was nominated a Knight of the Guelphic order in 1836, and knighted by King William the Fourth in 1838. It must be added, that, at his house, foreigners of any merit or distinction were constantly received in the most friendly manner, and introduced to persons of congenial tastes. His name is known, and his loss will be felt, far beyond Scotland or England. There are few countries in Europe which have not, at one time or other, been represented at his hospitable board.

Sir John Robison married first, in 1816, the youngest daughter of R. Graham, esq. of Whitehall; and secondly,

in 1826. Miss Benson, of Hassness, Cumberland.

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JAMES IVORY, LL.D.

Sept. 21. At Hampstead, aged 77, James Ivory, LL.D., F.R.S., a member of the Institute of France.

The following memoir of this able mathematician is derived from the last Annual Address of the President of the Royal Society.

Mr. James Ivory was the son of Mr. James Ivory, watchmaker, in Dundee, and was born in that town in 1765. He received his elementary education at the public schools of Dundee, and in 1779 was sent to the University of St. Andrews, where, in the period of four years, he went through a course of languages, science, and philosophy, entitling him to the degree of Master of Arts, which was afterwards conferred on him. While at this University he was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics, to the study of which branch of science he had, even at this early period of his life, particularly applied himself, under the able instruction of the Rev. John West, at that time assistant to the professor in the University. Being intended for the Church of Scotland, he now commenced his studies in theology, and in the prosecution of them remained two years at St. Andrew's, after the completion of his course of philosophy. He then removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he received his third year's theological instruction, necessary, by the regulations of the Scottish church, to qualify him for admission as a clergyman. His studies in divinity were not, however, prosecuted further; for immediately on leaving the University of Edinburgh, he was, in 1786, appointed assistant teacher in an academy then instituted in his native town of Dundee, for the purpose of instruction in mathematics and natural philosophy.

Having remained in this situation three years, he entered upon a totally different career, becoming a partner in, and the manager of, a flax-spinning company, which had its mills at Douglastown in Forfarshire, and which assumed the name of James Ivory and Company. Though now engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, Mr. Ivory still devoted every moment of leisure to his favourite object, the prosecution of mathematical investigations. Living in a secluded part of the country, he was debarred from the advantages of access to libraries and the society of men of science, which a more favoured locality might have afforded him; but this obstacle to the enlargement of

his knowledge was overcome by the force of his genius and his powers of application. With a sound knowledge of the geometry of the ancient and of the modern mathematics of his own country, he had already possessed himself of the methods and discoveries of the continental mathematicians, at that time almost wholly unknown in Britain; and he early led the way in that path which he afterwards followed with unrivalled success. His earliest memoir, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the 7th Nov. 1796, and published in its Transactions, shows, not only that at this time he was well acquainted with the works and possessed the methods of the most celebrated of the continental writers, but that he could advance independently in the track which they had discovered and so successfully pursued. * * At this period Mr. Ivory was in correspondence with Professor Playfair, Mr. Leslie (afterwards Sir John Leslie), Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Brougham (now Lord Brougham), and with these eminent persons his intercourse was ever after continued until interrupted by the death of one of the parties. To the well-founded recommendation of Lord Brougham he was indebted for the grant of a pension of 300*l.* per annum, in 1831, by King William IV.

Released from the anxieties of mercantile speculations by the dissolution of the Company of which he had been the manager, he, in 1804, applied for, and immediately obtained, one of the Mathematical Professorships in the Royal Military College at Marlow (afterwards removed to Sandhurst). During the time that he was connected with this institution, he acquired the esteem and regard of the authorities of the college, of his colleagues, and of his pupils. In the discharge of his public duty he appears to have been altogether exemplary; and he was universally considered to be one of the best and most successful instructors that had ever been connected with the college. He now became better known in the scientific world, and, while he discharged the important duties of his professorship to the advantage of the college and the advancement of its character, he communicated to the public many important memoirs on various scientific subjects. About the year 1816 his health began to give way under the confinement consequent upon close application to his professorial duties, and devoted attachment to scientific inquiry; and he was compelled by bad health to resign his professorship. The estimation in which he was held by the authorities of the col-

lege cannot be more conclusively shown than by the fact that, when disabled by ill health from performing his arduous duties, the governor and the commissioners of the college recommended and procured the retiring pension to be given to him, some years before he had completed the period of service which the regulations of the War Office at that time required. He now took up his residence in London, and in this metropolis or its environs he spent the remainder of his days, living always in great retirement. Disengaged from professional duties, though still suffering in health, he now devoted his whole time and all the energies of his powerful mind to the investigation and elucidation of various mathematical problems of the highest order; and the result of his inquiries was given to the world in numerous elaborate memoirs, many of which adorn the volumes of the Philosophical Transactions. In 1814 Mr. Ivory received the Copley Medal from the Royal Society. In 1826 one of the Royal Medals was awarded to him; and again in 1839 he received one of the Royal Medals.

Although his health had been early impaired by his close application to scientific investigation, he never allowed himself to be unoccupied, but was constantly engaged in his researches to the period of his last illness. In the end of 1841 his health became seriously impaired, and after an illness of several months, but retaining his faculties to the last, he died on the 21st of September. He was never married.

SUTTON SHARPE, ESQ.

Feb. 22. At his Chambers, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the 45th year of his age, Sutton Sharpe, esq. F.S.A. one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

He was the eldest of the five sons of Sutton Sharpe, esq. formerly of Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and subsequently of Nottingham Place, by a sister of Mr. Rogers the Poet. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, 21st June 1822, and adopted the Equity side of the Courts. He had for many years an extensive chamber practice, and was considered one of the most experienced Chancery draughtsmen. The honour of a silk gown was conferred upon him in Michaelmas term, 1841.

Mr. Sharpe some time ago had a paralytic attack, but it was believed by his friends that he was in a fair way of recovery. His death will be much lamented in Paris, as well as in London; for there were many men in the French capital, distinguished in science, literature, or

politics, with whom he was on relations of intimacy. At the bar he was held in the very highest estimation for his many excellent qualities, and no man was a more general favourite in society. In politics, Mr. Sutton Sharpe was a decided Liberal; but such was the amenity of his manners, that even in the times when politics ran highest in this country, as during the period of the Reform Bill, we do not believe his stout assertion of his principles ever lost him a friend.

REV. JOHN BREWSTER, M.A.

Nov. 28. Aged 89, the Rev. John Brewster, M.A. Rector of Egglecliffe, co. Durham, and a magistrate for the county; the Historian of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Mr. Brewster was the son of the Rev. Richard Brewster, M.A. Vicar of Heighington, co. Durham, and Lecturer of the chapels of St. Thomas and St. Anne, Newcastle, who died in 1772, and to whose memory he erected a monument in Greatham church, the inscription on which may be seen in Surtees's History of the County Palatine, vol. iii. p. 139.

He was a member of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. July 11, 1778. He was appointed Curate of Stockton-upon-Tees, Nov. 16, 1776, and Lecturer Jan. 5, 1777; he retained the former appointment until June 1791, when he resigned it on having been presented to the vicarage of Greatham by John William Egerton, esq. (afterwards Earl of Bridgewater), Master of Greatham Hospital. In 1799 he was collated by Bishop Barrington to the vicarage of Stockton, which he resigned in 1805 for the rectory of Redmarshall, to which he was preferred by the same prelate, still retaining the lectureship at Stockton. In 1809 the Bishop advanced him from Redmarshall to the rectory of Boldon, and in 1814 from Boldon to Egglecliffe, which he retained until his death. In 1818 he was permitted to resign the vicarage of Greatham to his son, the Rev. John Brewster, M.A. of University college, Oxford.

Mr. Brewster published his "Parochial History and Antiquities of Stockton-upon-Tees," in 1796, 4s. He was also the author of the following publications:

Sermons for Prisons, with Prayers for the use of Prisoners in Solitary Confinement. 1790, 8vo.

On the Prevention of Crimes, and the Advantages of Solitary Imprisonment. 1792, 8vo.

Meditations of a Recluse, chiefly on Religious Subjects. 1800, 12mo.

A Thanksgiving Sermon for the Peace. 1802.

A Secular Essay, containing a View of Events connected with the Ecclesiastical History of England during the Eighteenth Century. 1802, 8vo.

The Restoration of Family Worship recommended, in Discourses selected, with alterations, from Dr. Doddridge. 1804, 8vo.

Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, delivered at Stockton, during Lent 1803-6. 1806, two vols. 8vo.

Of the Religious Improvement of Prisons, an Assize Sermon. 1808.

Meditations for the Aged, adapted to the progress of Human Life. 8vo. 1810, 4th edit. 12mo.

Meditations for Penitents. 1813, 8vo.

Reflections adapted to the Holy Seasons of the Christian and Ecclesiastical Year. 12mo.

Reflections upon the Ordination Service. 12mo.

Contemplations on the last Discourses of our Blessed Saviour with his Disciples, as recorded in the Gospel of St. John. 1822, 8vo.

A Sketch of the History of Churches in England, applied to the purposes of the Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels. To which is added, a Sermon on the Honour of God in places of Public Worship. 1818.

An Abridgment of Cave's Primitive Christianity. 18mo.

The merits of Mr. Brewster have been already recorded in the permanent pages of the History of Durham, by Mr. Surtees, where he is characterised as having been "long and justly respected for the exemplary discharge of his parochial duties."

Mr. Brewster married Frances, youngest daughter of Leonard Robinson, esq. of Stockton, merchant, by Priscilla, second daughter of Peter Consett, esq. of Braith, co. York. Mrs. Brewster died in 1818.

G. W. COUNSEL, Esq.

Jan. 19. At Gloucester, aged 85, George Worrall Counsel, esq. solicitor.

This excellent and much respected gentleman was one of the oldest inhabitants of that city, a well-known antiquary, and author of a "History and Description of the City of Gloucester," 1829, 12mo.

Mr. Counsel was one of the most intimate friends of the late Mr. James Wood, the banker, who left him 10,000*l.* in the codicil to his will. Probably no one knew "Jemmy Wood" so long or so well; and it is believed that the deceased

made some (we know not what) progress in a history of the life of the *millionaire*, for which he was offered a considerable sum. Mr. Counsel has also left a large and valuable collection of MSS. illustrative of the local history and antiquities of Gloucester.

WILLIAM HARDWICK, Esq.

Feb. 18. At Barmonth, co. Merioneth, in his 72nd year, William Hardwick, esq. formerly of Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

This gentleman, with a singleness of purpose almost unequalled, devoted the whole time, when unoccupied in his profession, for the last 40 years and upwards, to the compilation of voluminous collections for the history of Shropshire, his native county, together with a genealogy of all its leading families. He had not, however, appeared before the public, except in periodicals, and occasionally in the Gentleman's Magazine. His unaffected simplicity of manners and desire to gain and impart knowledge, secured to him, wherever he went, the respect of all whose respect was worth possessing, and during his historical researches amongst the registers in the different parishes of his native and other counties, he received the most attentive kindness from the clergy and others. A sound lawyer, endowed with a mind very superior to most of his profession, he was in receipt of a considerable professional income, which, after satisfying the calls of his family, was generously applied to prosecuting his pursuits, and in objects of benevolence, being one of the leading contributors to the numerous charities and public institutions of the town and neighbourhood. No time, trouble, or expense was ever spared by him in his undertakings, even to the injury of his own private fortune, till circumstances induced him to leave Bridgnorth, and seek a retreat from the noisy din of politics more congenial to his health, habits, and taste. He has left a widow and numerous family. It is hoped the aristocracy of Shropshire will not allow the produce of his unremitting labours to be lost to the world. He was the survivor of two sons, the only children of William Hardwick, esq., late of Burcote, co. Salop, by Mary, daughter and at length heiress of Joseph Purton, esq. His elder brother, John Bell Hardwick, esq. died at the family residence, Burcote, on the first day of March, 1842, in his 77th year.

T. C. HOFLAND, Esq.

Jan. 3. At Leamington, aged 65, Thomas Christopher Hofland, esq. landscape painter. The following memoir, written

by his widow, is extracted from "The Art-Union."

Thomas Christopher Hofland was born on Christmas-day, 1777, at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire. His father was a skilful and extensive manufacturer of cotton-mill machinery. He removed to Lambeth about the year 1780, where he became a partner in a very important business, which unfortunately failed, when his son (who continued an only child) was in his 19th year.

After this time, the subject of this memoir devoted himself to landscape-painting as a profession; but he never had the advantage of any instruction, save what he received in three months from Rathbone, then an artist of considerable celebrity; but, in consequence of these lessons, he produced two pictures, which were favourably hung at the Royal Academy. He did not exhibit for ten years afterwards, as he soon found that, by teaching alone, he could ensure the means of existence; for there was at that time no British Gallery for the disposal of pictures, and it is well known that the great exhibition was no place of sale.

At this period every man was a volunteer, and young Hofland was in the King's Own Company, at Kew; being fugleman, his singular agility and soldier-like carriage attracted the attention of the Sovereign, who, on learning his profession, desired the Rev. Dr. Willis to bring him and his drawings to the Palace, and he had the honour to receive his Majesty's commands to prepare a series of drawings of new plants and flowers then newly received for the Royal gardens. The King rewarded him by an appointment to be his Majesty's draughtsman on board a vessel about to set sail on a voyage of discovery, but his mother's extreme distress prevented him from profiting by it, and he was superseded by W. Westall, esq. A.R.A. The King also designed him a commission in the army, which was lost to him by a mistake in the name, and fell to the lot of the late Colonel Haverfield, a brave officer and good man.

Having an opportunity of entering on a superior line of teaching at Derby, he availed himself of it, and resided several years in the country, where he married; but after visiting London, for the purpose of copying in the British Gallery, the desire of entirely devoting himself to painting became irresistible. The flame was so fanned in the following year, that he resolved on removal; and, after settling all his affairs, he arrived in town at the close of 1841.

His copies made in the gallery had sold well; his pictures, which were views of

the lakes, which he had closely studied two preceding summers, did not sell immediately, but they were much spoken of, and occasioned him to receive many commissions from Miss Richardson Currey, at whose seat in Yorkshire he spent most of the ensuing summer, and for whom he painted, amongst others, two views of night scenes, in which fire of extraordinary truth and brilliancy was introduced, and which were much praised when hung at the Royal Academy the year following. In this season of exhibition he was very fortunate; and, eager to seize every medium of improvement, he spent between three and four months in the Highlands of Scotland. One picture, the fruit of that exertion, remains with me: it is a view of Stirling Castle, and is much improved in colour since then, being indeed beautifully clear and mellow in tone. I can have no doubt many others are equally benefited by time.

In 1814 he had the honour to receive from the Governors of the British Gallery the award of one hundred guineas for the best landscape, "A Storm off the Coast of Scarborough," purchased by the Marquess of Stafford. His lake views, painted about this time, were considered very excellent, and the copies he continued to make at the British Gallery of Claude, Wilson, Poussin, and Gainsborough, were purchased with avidity, being considered (particularly the Claudes) as perfect fac-similes of the originals.

In 1816 he removed to Twickenham, being always passionately attached to country air and sunshine; and being engaged by the late Duke of Marlborough to paint a series of pictures intended to illustrate a description of his seat of White Knights, a residence in London seemed no longer strictly necessary. During several successive years he was principally engaged in this business,—to his great loss in every sense of the word; for his health, always delicate, became decidedly bad, in consequence of his having (confiding in the Duke's assurances) given his own bills to different engravers, all of whom he was compelled to pay. In fact, no man could be more cruelly circumstanced than he was for many—yes! many years; nor can this portion of his history be dwelt on further than to say, that the integrity of the poor painter was as decisively proved as that of his noble patron was deficient.

Driven by this circumstance back to London, he both painted much, and extensively engaged in teaching. His most remarkable pictures were a "Lake View on Windermere," bought by the Earl of Durham; a composition "Jerusalem at the

time of the Crucifixion," commissioned by Lord de Tabley, and repeated for the Earl of Carysfort, the original remaining with himself; several much admired moon-lights, and numerous views in the lakes of Scotland, Cumberland, Wales, and Ireland. It was somewhat singular that having been so successful in his pictures where fire was a prominent object, he did not renew them, but the difficulty of obtaining studies in the country prevented him.

In his 63rd year he set out for Italy, which he had long desired to visit with all the ardent solicitude so natural to an artist, being enabled to do so by the commissions given to him by the Earl of Egremont. He made at Naples, Castellamare, Pompeii, Rome, Tivoli, and Florence, between 70 and 80 beautiful sketches, but became at the latter city so exceedingly ill that he set out suddenly, in a hope, which appeared almost vain, of reaching home again. Happily as he passed through France the fever left him, but its ravages were terrible; more than twenty years seemed added to his age during five months' absence; nevertheless, his spirits were elated, and he hastened to lay the fruit of his labours before his noble patron, of whose judgment he had the highest opinion, and whose approbation was most important.

But from this time he was sensible that, in addition to his usual affliction of distressing pain in the stomach, he had also the infirmities which belong to age, though his energies remained unimpaired, and therefore tempted him to exertions beyond his strength. His passion for angling, known from the book he wrote on that subject, still existed in its wonted force; and it is consolatory to remember that during the last two summers (in which he resided at Richmond, a place to which he was fondly attached) he still enjoyed it. But, alas! in October last he suddenly became incapable of any fatigue, and he lost not only appetite, (which was in him always delicate,) but even the power of swallowing anything save liquids. After ten or twelve weeks of suffering, he resolved on going to Leamington, to take the advice of Dr. Jephson, where he died, as above stated, of cancer in the stomach.

Mr. Hofland, in conjunction with Mr. Young, originated the "General Benevolent Society of Artists," though he always belonged to the *first* excellent institution. He afterwards, together with Mr. Linton, projected, and with the assistance of Messrs. Glover, Holmes, &c. carried into effect, the building of the Gallery in Suffolk-street, by which many of

his brother artists were much benefited. He had the great and somewhat singular satisfaction of saving three lives from drowning. One was the wife of a drummer at Kew, a suicide who chose a place in the river that rendered rescue extremely difficult. When taken out she seemed dead; but the persevering humanity of the present King of Hanover restored her. For this the society gave her two medals. Another was a child saved at Brentford. The third, a youth, taken out of the Trent, near Nottingham.

One of Mr. Hofland's oldest and most accomplished friends has thus expressed his opinion of Mr. Hofland's professional reputation:—

"With whatever peculiarities of manner the critics may charge some of his more recent works, when in the decline of health, there was an elevation both of style and thought which pervaded his larger compositions not unworthy of Poussin. His "Richmond Hill" is a bold and effective landscape, and will be esteemed as long as the material endures; his "Jerusalem" had a solemn and unaffected grandeur about it. Hofland was a man of reading, and did not confine all his hours to the drudgery of the easel; he had a high idea of his art, and sought to convey an impression of its mental power in all his compositions. He had very little value for little prettinesses, but aimed at a well-studied and poetically-conceived whole. His conversations upon art were always highly intelligent, and he was ever an eloquent advocate of its claims on the respect of the educated and the refined; while no one could discourse more fairly and unprejudicedly respecting the deserts of his contemporaries. He was an enthusiastic lover of the angle, and a first-rate practitioner, and he invariably united his art with it in all his piscatory expeditions."

MR. JOHN RHODES.

Dec. At Leeds, aged 33, Mr. John Rhodes.

This promising young artist was the son of a painter of established repute in Yorkshire. From his earliest youth Mr. Rhodes showed strong indications of that taste and application in the Arts, by which he afterwards distinguished himself. He was a close and accurate observer, and an admirable imitator of natural objects, even in his childhood. These indications of talent were not, however, encouraged by his father, who had experienced the up-hill work of an artist's career, and the disappointments arising from inadequate remuneration. He therefore endeavoured to direct his attention

to some more lucrative and certain means of obtaining a living; but when the time of decision came, no persuasion could prevail upon the boy to be anything but a painter. He was then allowed free scope with his pencil and crayon (for as yet he had not been allowed the use of colours), and assisted his father in making lessons for the use of his pupils in teaching.

With his pencil, chalk, or sepia, he would luxuriate during the long winter's evenings; and sketches of wonderful power and beauty floated from his fingers. But it was his oil paintings which established his fame, and brought out his full powers of colouring and design. The subjects he usually selected were from humble life—groups of cattle, with occasional figures of rustics in their ordinary garb, and he painted with great beauty and fidelity all the natural and artificial accessories of rural scenery. Many of his pictures appeared both in the provincial and London exhibitions, and were always favourably received. His principal patrons in his native neighbourhood were, Mrs. Jas. Brown, of Harebills, Mr. Staniforth Beckett, late of Barnsley, and Mr. Neale, of Newstead Hall, near Wakefield.

Some years ago Mr. Rhodes moved to London; his fame as an artist was rapidly rising, and he was himself buoyant with aspiring hope of future eminence and emolument, when, like Girtin, Liversedge, and Bonington, he was attacked with inflammation in the eyes, and general bad health, the consequence of his close study and application in his art. He returned to Leeds in the hopes that his native air would revive him. A partial improvement took place, and several beautiful pictures, painted in the neighbourhood during his sojourn, though under the most afflicting circumstances, bear ample testimony to his intense devotion to his art. Like Girtin, he worked on in spite of his affliction, even to the day of his death, when an attack of epilepsy overpowered his feeble constitution, and finished his short career.—(*Art Union.*)

MR. KENNETH T. KEMP.

Lately. At Edinburgh, aged 36, Mr. Kenneth T. Kemp, Lecturer on Practical Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

This amiable and highly-gifted gentleman died of a disease of the heart, under the effects of which painful affliction he had laboured for several years of his brief existence.

His temperament, at all times ardent, was early directed to the study of chemistry, in the practical departments of which

he proved himself an original and daring investigator, particularly in experiments on the theory of combustion, and the liquefaction of the gases. Many will remember the brilliant display of those interesting preparations exhibited by him before the British Association at its meeting in Edinburgh in 1836. He was the first chemist who in this country succeeded in solidifying carbonic acid gas. Electricity and magnetism, in all their forms and combinations, constituted a favourite portion of his studies; and to him galvanic electricity is indebted for the introduction of amalgamated zinc plates into galvanic batteries, an improvement by which the agency of that powerful fluid can be modified and sustained almost at pleasure, a discovery so important as to call forth the testimony of a recent writer of eminence on the subject in the following words:—"Let us never forget to whom we owe this discovery, which of itself enables galvanic batteries to be used in the arts. Ages to come will, perhaps, have to thank the inventor, whom we are too apt to forget; yet still the obligation from the public to Mr. Kemp is the same."

He was also the discoverer of several new chemical compounds, the details of which were published in scientific periodicals. Energetic in the pursuit of his favourite studies, and acute to an unusual degree in his perception of their principles, he gave an impetus to chemical research in his native country. Possessing a most kind and amiable disposition, strict integrity, and talents of a very high order, he endeared himself to all who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

MR. JOHN BELLAMY.

Nov. 14. In Wells-street, Gray's-inn-road, aged 87, Mr. John Bellamy, author of the *New Translation of the Bible, &c.*

Besides several papers in Valpy's *Classical Journal*, Mr. Bellamy was the author of the following works:

"*The Opium, or the Theology of the Serpent, and the Unity of God.*" 1811, 8vo.

"*Description of all the different Professions of Religion from the beginning of the Antediluvian Churches to the present day; comprehending the accomplishment of the prophecies of the Person of Christ; the origin and cause of Idolatrous Worship; reasons assigned for the different forms of Idols,*" &c. 1812, 8vo. 2nd edit. 1814.

"*An Answer to the Bishop of St. David's (Burgess) Reasons why a New Translation of the Bible should not be published.*" 1816.

His translation of the Scriptures from the Hebrew, to which he devoted the greater part of his life, was printed as far as the Song of Solomon, and is left complete in manuscript.

PROFESSOR LEHMANN.

Sept. 12. At Sombirsk, in Asia, the distinguished Russian naturalist, Lehmann.

His death will be felt as a serious loss by the University of Dorpat. He was born at that city in 1814. In 1837, having completed his studies, he accompanied the scientific expedition of M. von Baer to Nova Zembla. On his return he was commissioned to undertake a series of scientific investigations connected with the province of Orenburg. In 1839 he joined the Russian expedition against Khiva, and his health is believed to have been seriously impaired by the hardships to which he and his companions were exposed in consequence of the unexpected severity of the climate. He next accompanied the embassy to Bokhara, and on his journey thither he was again subjected to many hardships. From Bokhara he undertook several scientific excursions to Samercand, and to the Alpine regions of the Carnatic, where he collected a vast store of information respecting the botany and geology of that part of Asia. On his return home he was attacked at Simbirsk by a severe nervous fever, and died there on the 12th of September last. It is thought that his papers relating to Central Asia have been left in a condition to admit of their being published with very little delay.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 3. At Oakhill, Staffordshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Charles Benjamin Charwood*.

At his residence in York, the Rev. *Lamplugh Hird*, M.A. a Prebendary of York, Vicar of Paull, and a magistrate for the West Riding of York. He was the younger son of Henry Wickham, of Cottingley, co. York, (some time Lt.-Col. 1st foot guards,) by Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. William Lamplugh, Vicar of Dewsbury, Yorkshire; and brother to the Rt. Hon. William Wickham, formerly a Lord of the Treasury. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1793: and took the name of Hird, Feb. 2, 1795, on his marriage with Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Hird, of Rowdon. He was collated to the vicarage of Paull in 1793, by Archbishop Markham; and to the prebend of Botavant in the cathedral church of York, in 1808. By his wife

already mentioned, who died in 1812, he had issue five sons and five daughters.

1. Richard-Lamplugh, died 1798; 2. Harriet; 3. Annabella; 4. William, in R.N. died 1816; 5. Henry-Wickham; 6. Christiana, married to George Brooke Nelson, of Leeds, and has issue; 7. Lamplugh, who married in 1834; Frances, daughter of Col. William Hale, of York; 8. Sarah-Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, of Bradford, and has issue; 9. Mary-Anne, who died an infant; and 10. Charles-Wickham, deceased. The two surviving sons have, since their father's death, resumed the name of Wickham (see p. 309). Mr. Hird married, secondly, Hannah-Frances, dau. of the Rev. Lascelles-Sturdy Lascelles, of Hunton, near Bedale, who died on the 14th Oct. last, leaving one daughter, born in 1818.

Jan. 1. Aged 83, the Rev. *George Cardale*, M.A. Rector of Millbrook, and Vicar of Flitwick, Bedfordshire. He was only son of the Rev. George Cardale, D.D., Rector of Wanlip and Vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire, who was second son of Joseph Cardale, M.A. formerly Vicar of Hincley, in the same county, and of Bulkington, Warwickshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1785; as third Junior Optime, M.A. 1788; was presented to Millbrook by Lord Holland, in 1790, and to Flitwick by the Duke of Bedford, in 1800. The deceased married Judith Carter, one of the sisters of John Edward Carter, esq. late of Leicester. She died before him; and they have left issue a son and daughter now living.

Feb. 5. In the Isle of Guernsey, the Rev. *Nicholas Peter Dobres*, Rector of Wigginton, Oxfordshire, and of Furtboe, Northamptonshire. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1783; and was presented to both his livings by that society, in 1789.

Feb. 19. At Brackenbottom, Yorkshire, in his 45th year, the Rev. *Thomas Borrowdale*, for 21 years Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Horton, in Ribblesdale.

Feb. 23. At Caen in Normandy, aged 76, the Rev. *T. Deterville*, a well-known and respected inhabitant of Norwich, for upwards of forty years, having retired but a few months ago to end his days in his native country.

Aged 79, the Rev. *Egerton Stafford*, for fifty-six years Rector of Thenford, and forty-one years Vicar of Chacombe, Northamptonshire. He was formerly of Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1788; was presented to Thenford in 1787, by Lord

Chancellor Thurlow, and to Chacombe, in 1802, by F. W. Martin, esq.

Feb. 23. At Thaxted, Essex, aged 72, the Rev. *Stephen John Aldrich*, Rector of Chickney in that county, to which he was presented in 1799, by H. Cranmer, esq.

Feb. 24. At Duddon Grove, Lancashire, the Rev. *William Millers*, Rector of Aberdaron, Carmarthenshire. He was formerly a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, as Senior Wrangler, M.A. 1792, B.D. 1800; and was collated to Aberdaron in 1836, by Bishop Bethell.

Feb. 26. Aged 85, the Rev. *James Thomas*, Vicar of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, to which living he was presented by the Corporation of that town in 1805.

Feb. 27. The Rev. *John Hodgson*, M.A. Rector of Steinton, Shropshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818; and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1823.

Feb. 28. Aged 65, the Rev. Dr. *Schwabe*, of Stamford Hill, for forty-three years Minister of the German Lutheran church, Little Alie street, Goodman's-fields. He was the instructor of her Majesty Queen Victoria in the German language.

March 1. At Bittern, near Southampton, aged 33, the Rev. *John Emilius Shadwell*, second son of the Vice-Chancellor of England, and Rector of All Saints, Southampton. He was educated at Eton, and at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his early acquisition in Hebrew learning, and was elected Tyrwhitt's Hebrew scholar. He graduated B.A. 1831, M.A. 1832. He entered on his clerical life as Curate of Gatehead, and applied himself at once to the duties of his office with a zeal and earnestness which gave so fair a promise of usefulness, that he carried with him from that sphere, on his presentation to his benefice in Southampton, (to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor, in 1835,) the deeply attested regret of the poor in an especial manner. As soon as he had entered on the field of duty from which he has been so unexpectedly and so early summoned away, he gave himself wholly to his charge, and to the promotion of whatever he deemed to be a work of faith and labour of love. Mr. Shadwell married, in 1836, Emma-Donna, second dau. of Isaac Cookson, esq. of Meldon Park, Northumberland.

March 2. In Warren-street West, Regent's Park, the Rev. *Denny Ashburnham*, Rector of Catsfield, and Vicar of Ditchling, Sussex. He was formerly of

Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1804. He was presented to Catsfield in 1823 by the Earl of Ashburnham, and to Ditchling in 1820, by the Chancellor of Chichester cathedral.

At Great Billing, Northamptonshire, in his 82d year, the Rev. *John Wright*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1787, B. and D.D. 1820, and was presented to Great Billing by that society in 1801.

At Scammonden, near Huddersfield, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Falcon*, formerly of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796.

In his 83d year, the Rev. *Edward Henry Hoare*, Vicar of Thrussington, Leicestershire, to which he was presented in 1833 by G. Bacchus, esq.

At West Coker, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *George Jekyll*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1802, on his own petition.

At Dorstone, Herefordshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Prosser*, Vicar of that parish, and a magistrate for the county. He was instituted at Dorstone, which was in his own patronage, in 1794.

At Kettering, Northamptonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Benjamin Hutchinson*, Vicar of Kirk Burton, Yorkshire, to which he was presented in 1821, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Aged 44, the Rev. *Joseph Lowther*, for twenty-one years Perpetual Curate of Embleton, and for nine years Perpetual Curate of Wythrop, Cumberland.

March 4. In his 27th year, the Rev. *George Ord Hughes*, B.A. late of Worcester college, Oxford; eldest son of the late Rev. George Hughes, of Marden Ash near Ongar, Essex.

March 5. At Yourbridge, near Askrigg, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Anthony Wharton*, M.A. for forty-eight years Master of the Grammar School at that place.

March 6. At Dorchester, aged 39, the Rev. *William C. B. Clifton*, formerly Curate of Tilton on the Hill, Leicestershire.

At Plymouth, in his 63d year, the Rev. *Septimus Courtney*, Vicar of King Charles the Martyr, in that town. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. He had been for twenty-three years resident in Plymouth, and was presented to the vicarage of Charles in 1832, by the Corporation.

March 9. At Shere, Surrey, the Rev. *Thomas Duncombe*, for many years Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794; and was instituted to Shere, in 1805.

At Bristol, aged 57, the Rev. *Samuel Charles Fripp*. He was formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1810.

March 12. The Rev. *Robert Murphy*, M. A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, and Examiner in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at University College, London. He took his degree of B. A. in 1829; and was the author of "Elementary Principles of the Theories of Electricity, Heat, and Molecular Actions."

At Northowram, aged 66, the Rev. *John Ogden*, late Curate of Mexborough and Ravensfield, near Doncaster. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B. A. 1801.

March 15. At Ottery, Devon, aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Coleridge*, formerly Vicar of Buckereil in that county; last surviving brother of Coleridge the Poet. He was presented to Buckereil by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, in 1829.

March 16. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 27, the Rev. *Philip William Tallents*, second son of the late William Edward Tallents, esq. Town-clerk of Newark, Notts.

March 18. In Great Ormond street, aged 28, the Rev. *Richard George Young*, only surviving child of the late Capt. Thomas Young, R. N.

March 21. At Shirley, Derbyshire, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Gibbs*, formerly the Second Master of the Free Grammar school at Ashbourn.

In Holywell street, Westminster, aged 51, the Rev. *Edward Bowman Vardon*, LL. B. for nearly 19 years Chaplain to the Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, LL. B. 1817.

March 22. In Weymouth street, London, aged 50, the Rev. *Robert Anderson*, Perpetual Curate of Trinity chapel, Brighton; brother to the Rev. James S. M. Anderson, Perpetual Curate of St. George's in that town. He was presented to Trinity church in 1826, by the Vicar of Brighton. He published "A Practical Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," 12mo.; "Discourses on the Communion Office of the Church of England," 12mo.; "Discourses on the Beatitudes," 12mo.; "A Pastoral Address on Regeneration," 18mo.; "The Book of Common Prayer a Manual of Christian Fellowship," 12mo.; and "The Christian planted together with Christ," 18mo. He was Chaplain to the late Lord Hill, and to Lord Teignmouth; and was deservedly very much admired by a large congregation at Trinity Chapel. His brother has just published, under the

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title of "Christian Submission," a sermon preached by him on the Sunday after Mr. Robert Anderson's death.

At Stretton, Derbyshire, the Rev. *John Cave Browne*, Rector of that parish: uncle to Sir John Robert Browne Cave, Bart. He was the second son of John Cave Browne, esq. (who assumed the latter name by Act of Parliament, in 1752), by his second wife Catharine, daughter of Thomas Astley, of Westminster, esq. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B. A. 1790, M. A. 1793; and was presented to the rectory of Stretton by his brother Sir. Wm. Browne Cave, in 1792. He married Margaret, daughter of R. Haymes, esq. and has left issue.

At Kensington Gore, aged 26, the Rev. *George Massey Scoresby*.

At Wells, Somerset, aged 75, the Rev. *William Provis Wickham*, of Charlton House. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Wickham, Rector of Horsington, who died in 1783, by Margaret, dau. of William Provis, of Shepton Mallet. He was a member of Balliol college, Oxford, and took the degree of M. A. in 1794. He married Annabella, dau. of Stevens Totten, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, and had issue the Rev. William Provis Trelawney Wickham, Rector of Shepton Mallet; Thomas Provis Wickham, gent. and two daughters, of whom the eldest, Annabella, is married to James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury, Sheriff of Somerset in 1836.

March 23. At Northampton, the Rev. *Frederick Ricketts*, Rector of Eckington, Derbyshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1812; and was presented to Eckington in 1819 by the King. He was Domestic Chaplain to the late Earl of Liverpool, and published in 1831 "Considerations on the Condition of the Soul in the intermediate state between Death and the Resurrection, with reference to the Arguments advanced in a work entitled 'A View of the Scripture Revelations concerning a Future State, by a Country Pastor.'"

March 26. At Honiton, aged 72, the Rev. *Richard Lewis*, M. A. for many years Master of the Grammar school in that town, Curate of Monkton, and Chaplain to the Honiton Union. He was formerly Curate at Honiton, and for thirty-five years Lecturer at the Chapel of Allballows; and a piece of plate was presented to him by the inhabitants of Honiton in 1835.

March 27. At Kendal, Westmoreland, aged 77, the Rev. *John Sampson*, for upwards of 38 years Master of the Grammar school in that town, and for-

merly incumbent of New Hutton. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.D. 1803.

At the Close, Salisbury, the Rev. *Hugh Stephens*, Vicar of Alderbury, and formerly Chaplain of St. Nicholas' Hospital near that city. He was presented to Alderbury by the Earl of Radnor, in 1811.

March 28. Aged 93, the Rev. *Charles Wallington*, for fifty-two years Rector of Hawkeswell, Essex. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1776, and was presented to Hawkeswell in 1791 by R. Bristow, esq.

March 29. At Bickleigh, Devonshire, aged 47, the Rev. *Daniel Alexander*, M.A. Vicar of Bickleigh and Sheepstor, to which united benefice he was presented in 1841 by Sir R. Lopez, Bart.

March 31. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 79, the Rev. *George Richards*, M.A. Chaplain of the Gaol, and for more than fifty years Master of the endowed school in that town; son of the late Rev. Dr. Richards, Prebendary of Winchester. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1784.

Lately. The Rev. *Charles Campbell*, L.L.D. for many years Vicar of Newry, co. Down.

The Rev. *James Campbell*, L.L.D. Rector of Morne, near Newry, formerly scholar of Trinity college, Dublin.

The Rev. *J. W. Edyar*, M.A. Vicar of Ballyspillane, in the diocese of Cloyne.

At Corsenhide, Northumberland, the Rev. *William Kett*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1821.

Aged 41, the Rev. *Edward Pulling*, M.A. Vicar of Cuckney, Notts. He was of Queen's college, Oxford; and was presented to his living in 1828, by Earl Manvers.

Aged 47, the Rev. *Hugh Rowlands*, Rector of Llanrag, Carnarvonshire, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Bangor, in 1836.

April 1. At the Pryor's Bank, Fulham, the Rev. *Ainslie Henry Whitmore*, M.A. Rector of Leasingham, Lincolnshire. He was one of the sons of Sir George Whitmore. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830; and was instituted to Leasingham, in 1838.

The Rev. *Benjamin Young*, Vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk, late Curate of St. Margaret's Ipswich.

April 3. At the Grange, Bedale, aged 78, the Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Monson*, Rector of that parish; great-uncle of Lord Monson. He was the sixth son of John second Lord Monson, by Theodosia, daughter of John Maddison, esq. He was a nobleman of Trinity college, Cambridge, and received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1785. He was instituted to

the rectory of Bedale in 1797 (income in 1831, £1936). Mr. Monson married, first, in 1790, Anne-Shiple, daughter of Joseph Greene, esq. who died in 1818, having had issue the Rev. John Joseph Monson, a Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, who married in 1813 Elizabeth-Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. Christopher Wyvill, of Bedale. The father married secondly, in 1824, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue, Thomas-John, and Henrietta-Anne-Theodosia.

April 4. At Darley Abbey parsonage, Derbyshire, aged 32, the Rev. *William Warde Fowler*, M.A. of Pembroke coll. Cambridge, eldest son of the late William T. Fowler, esq. of Derby.

April 7. At Halifax, aged 48, the Rev. *George Fenton*, B.A. Vicar of Royston, Yorkshire, to which he was collated in 1836 by the Archbishop of York.

The Rev. *Edward Bascom*, B.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and late Curate of Colbourne, Isle of Wight. Mr. Bascom was one of the sufferers by the shipwreck of the West India steamer Solway, and was on his voyage, after an absence of seven years, to join his family in his native island, Barbadoes, having recently been appointed to an important cure by the present Bishop of that see.

April 9. At Coseley, Staffordshire, aged 46, the Rev. *Charles Maxwell Provan*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of that district, formerly of Magdalene Hall, Oxford.

Aged 25, the Rev. *John Charles Walker*, B.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, Chaplain of St. John's, Kilwarlin, Hillsborough, Ireland.

April 10. In his 32nd year, the Rev. *William Bailey*, Vicar of Ülting, Essex, and late Chaplain to the Forces in the Ionian Isles. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge.

April 13. In Park-street, aged 50, the Rev. *George Beckett*, Rector of Epworth and Vicar of Gainsborough, both in Lincolnshire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln; brother to Sir John Beckett, Bart. He was the eighth son of Sir John Beckett, the first Bart., by Mary, dau. of the Rt. Rev. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1815; was collated to Gainsborough in 1822 by Dr. Pelham, then Bishop of Lincoln; and presented to Epworth in 1823 by the King.

April 16. At Hawnes, Bedfordshire, aged 68, the Rev. *William Pulley*, Vicar of that parish and of Clapham in the same county. He was of Trinity Col.

lege, Cambridge, B. A. 1798, M. A. 1801, was presented to Clapham in 1803 by Lord Carteret, and to Hawnes in 1815 by Sir G. Osborn, Bart.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 6. At Hammersmith, aged 64, Mr. William Pater, formerly of Cricklade.

Feb. 16. Aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Smith, esq. late of Norton-st. Portland-pl. one of the oldest members of the Society of Apothecaries.

Feb. 22. In Newington-pl. aged 78, Edward Cranke Bullock, esq. late of the Treasury.

March 13. At Kennington-green, Lambeth, aged 83, Thomas Yardley, esq.

March 14. In St. John's, Westminster, aged 76, Ann, relict of H. Coleman, esq. formerly of Burton Overy, Leicestersh. and youngest dau. of Jas. Davie, esq. formerly an alderman of Stamford.

March 16. At Hackney, aged 90, Mr. Richard Blachford, formerly of Lombard-st. He was the oldest Liveryman of the Goldsmiths' Company.

William Owens Mell, esq. of Canonbury-sq. son of the late Thomas Edward Mell, esq. of Malta.

In Chester-terr. Regent's-park, Mary, relict of Robert Lancaster, esq.

At Hackney, Mary, eldest dau. of the late James Hennell, esq.

At Kennington, John Cutler, esq. second son of the late Rev. John Cutler, of Sherborne.

In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 68, Robert Rowe, esq.

Aged 72, William Inwood, esq. late of Euston-sq.

March 17. In Upper Bedford-pl. William M'Culloch, esq.

In Kingsland-pl. aged 66, William Hilton Price, esq.

In Upper Seymour-st. aged 84, Mrs. Barbara Streetfeild.

In Tavistock-sq. at the house of his eldest son W. W. Hull, esq. John Hull, esq. M.D.

Aged 31, Charles Warren Jeanneret, esq. of the Journal Office, House of Commons.

At Clapham-rise, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Magnus Thomas, esq.

March 18. Marian, only dau. of the late Isaac Keyser, esq.

March 19. At Kensington, George Collier, esq.

March 20. In Harley-st. aged 42, George Sarmon Lilburn, esq. M.D. eldest son of Capt. Lilburn, of Dover.

Aged 42, John Pownall, jun. esq. late of the Six Clerks' Office.

In Ulster-terr. Regent's-pk. aged 87, A. F. Grant, esq.

March 21. Aged 66, Lieut. Benjamin Walker, of her Majesty's Service.

March 22. At Kensington, aged 80, Mrs. Rhoda Burgess, last surviving sister of the late Bishop of Salisbury.

March 23. In Chester-terr. Regent's-park, aged 74, Mary, relict of John Perry, esq. of Moor Hall, Essex.

In Blackheath Park, aged 74, William Ashmeade, esq.

March 24. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 43, Lady Louisa Maria Judith de Horsey, sister to the Earl of Stradbroke. She was the third dau. of John the first Earl, and the second by his second marriage with Charlotte Maria, daughter of Abraham Whittaker, esq. She was married 23d Feb. 1824, to Mr. Spencer de Horsey, M.P. and has left a family.

Aged 60, Mr. I. P. Paine, of High-st. Bloomsbury. He was the inventor of the illuminated dial, and of many improvements in the escapement and construction of church and turret clocks.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 80, Mrs. Martha Milward.

At South Hackney, aged 67, Nicholas Warin, esq. late of Old Broad-st.

March 25. In Grosvenor-pl. aged 82, Lady Coxe Hippisley, of Stone Easton House, Somerset. She was Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Horne, of Mells, esq. and was married first to Henry Hippisley Coxe, of Stone Easton, esq. and secondly became the second wife of Sir John Coxe Hippeley, of Warfield Grove, Berks. Bart. who died in 1825.

Aged 64, Joseph Brockhurst Sumner Brockhurst, esq. formerly of King's Arms-yard and Finsbury-sq.

March 26. Margaretta, wife of Otto Frederick Bichner, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister.

In Piccadilly, George Lockett, youngest son of the late John Warren, esq.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 85, Mrs. Janet Oliphant.

At his house, James-st. Buckingham-gate, aged 76, William Whaley, esq. of Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow, brother of the Dowager Countess of Clare.

March 27. At Greenwich, aged 76, Maria, relict of Dr. Hobbes, M.D. of Swansea.

March 28. In Walcot-pl. Lambeth, aged 62, William Henry Moss, esq.

At his father's house, Mitcham-green, aged 23, John Lawrence, esq.

In Hyde Park-sq. Henrietta, dau. of John Ellerker Boulcott, esq.

March 29. Aged 21, Mr. P. Campbell Congreave, a pupil of King's College, and son of the eminent surgeon of that name. He was thrown from his horse while returning from Richmond to London, and killed on the spot.

March 30. Aged 67, Benjamin Coates, esq. of North End, St. John's, Fulham.

At Kennington, aged 51, Lieut. Thomas Duell, R.N.

Aged 83, Mrs. F. D. Gardiner, of Berners-st.

March 31. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Arabella Matilda, fourth dau. of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.

Lately. Aged 21, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Keene, esq. of Braydon-house, Minety, co. Gloucester.

April 2. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 74, Rowley Lascelles, esq.

Aged 37, H. E. Fawcett, esq. New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

In Bolton-st. Piccadilly, aged 47, Edward Hodges, esq.

At Camden Town, aged 53, William Henderson, esq. late Lieut. of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Aged 80, Andrew Lovering Sarel, esq. of Surrey-st. Strand, and Grove House, Enfield.

April 6. At Blackwall, aged 20, Benjamin Ferrand Busfield, esq. of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge, youngest son of the late Carver F. Busfield, esq. and of Mrs. Ferrand, of St. Ives, Yorksh. brother to the M.P. for Knareborough, and nephew to the M.P. for Bradford. He left town at 4 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of going upon a cruise in her Majesty's steam-ship Vulcan, a revenue vessel, fitted out at Blackwall. In stepping from the wharf to the barge underneath, in the act of hailing the steamer moored directly opposite, he fell into the water and was drowned. The body, it is singular to remark, has not been found. A short time since a brother of the deceased was drowned in Canada.

At Holloway, Elias Darby, esq. late Receiving Inspector of Taxes for South Wales and Monmouthshire.

April 8. In Albemarle-st. G. Sackville Browne Casement, esq. son and only child of the Hon. Major-Gen. Sir William Casement, K.C.B. Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal.

Aged 69, Jane, wife of Timothy Essex, Mus. Doc. York Buildings, New Road.

April 9. At Brompton, Susan, wife of Richard Verity, esq. of Dean, Beds.

At Clapham Common, aged 77, Maria, widow of Robert Thoruton, esq.

In Newman st. aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of George Booth, Esq.

April 11. At Furnival's-inn, aged 78, Thomas Lloyd, esq.

At Balsam-hill, aged 55, George Bankes, esq.

April 12. In Westbourn-terr. aged 75, Nicholas Salisbury, esq. late of Liverpool.

In Upper Montagu-st. Portman-sq. Rebecca, relict of Anthony Blake, esq. of St. Oran's, Galway.

At East Dulwich, aged 67, Jacob Hagen, esq.

In Harley-st. aged 23, Theodore Monro, esq.

Aged 44, Mary Anne, wife of William Stephens, esq. of Bedford-row.

In Upper Gloucester-st. Dorset-sq. aged 70, William Mountague, esq. Clerk of the Works of the Corporation of London. He was the pupil of the late John Dance, esq. whom he succeeded in that office.

April 15. Aged 95, John Ennis. He was considered one of the finest men in Europe, and had amassed a little independence by sitting as a model for nearly all the principal sculptors and painters of the present day, foreign as well as English. He enjoyed excellent health, and wore his beard nearly to his waist for Scriptural subjects, in which his portrait may be seen at the Royal Academy, and other institutions. He was for the first time in his life attacked with illness while crossing Soho-sq. and died shortly after reaching his abode, refusing to avail himself of medical assistance.

Aged 50, Samuel Stannah, esq. of the Distillery, Princes-st. Lambeth.

BEDS.—*March 6.* At St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, aged 50, William Spencer, esq.

March 28. At Brickhill House, aged 47, Miss Goleborn.

April 2. At Luton, aged 88, John Chase, esq.

BERKS.—*March 24.* At Reading, Lieut.-Col. James Milford Sutherland, formerly in command of the 91st Regt. He was appointed Lieut 1796, Lieut. 42d foot 1800, Capt. 91st 1804, Major 1813.

March 28. At Windsor, Margaret, wife of William Legh, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 12.* Aged 31, William Thomas Kimpton, esq. M.A. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, Barrister-at-law.

March 17. At Swaffham Bulbeck, aged 63, Henry Giblin, esq.

Lately. At Mount Ballan, Caldicott, aged 24, Fanny, wife of the Rev. E. T. Williams, Vicar of Caldicott, and niece to Col. Lewis St. Pierre.

Aged 77, Richard Eaton, esq. of Stretchworth-park.

April 2. At Cheveley Park, Newmarket, Louisa, wife of John Fairlie, esq.

She was a dau. of the Viscountess Canterbury, by her first marriage.

CORNWALL.—*March 19.* At Truro, aged 70, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Carlyon, late Rector of Truro, and Vicar of Probus.

DERBY.—*Jan. 22.* At Ashbourne, Lieut. James Henry Hamilton, of the Ceylon rifle regt. knight commander of the military order of San Ferdinand, eldest son of Francis Hamilton, esq.

Feb. 13. At Sapperton, aged 71, Sarah, widow of Harry Yates, esq.

DEVON.—*March 15.* At Ilfracombe, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Richard Wyatt, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.

March 16. At Hoe Garden House, Plymouth, aged 56, Edward Scott, esq.

March 22. Aged 14, Rossetta Ellen, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Pott, Vicar of Churchstow and Kingsbridge, of congestion of the brain, being the second child who has fallen a sacrifice in the short space of three months to excessive grief, sustained by the loss of their beloved parent.

At Honiton, aged 84, Christopher Flood, esq. solicitor and banker. On the day of his funeral the business of the town was entirely suspended.

March 24. At Bradninch, aged 78, Elizabeth Margaret, relict of Rear-Adm. Thomas Pearse.

March 31. At Norley House, Plymouth, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Fillis, esq. wine merchant.

Aged 81. At his residence, Hermitage, Upper Exwick, Samuel Banfill, esq.

Lately. At Plymouth, aged 60, Col. J. Montague Beirans, R.M.

April 1. At the residence of her brother-in-law Major Groundwater, at Paignton, aged 28, Mary Grace, wife of Thomas Edwards, esq. of Riverford, near Totnes.

April 2. At Tiverton Castle, aged 41, H. S. Hodges, esq. late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards.

April 3. At Woodside, Plymouth, aged 73, Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Cress, esq. Agent Victualler of that port.

April 4. At Salcombe, near Sidmouth, Sarah, relict of George Cornish, esq.

At Gittisham, Mrs. Elizabeth Putt, eldest surviving sister of the late Reymundo Putt, Esq. of Coombe.

April 5. At Plymouth, aged 88, Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq.

April 6. At Ven, near Moretonhampstead, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Harvey, widow.

At Sidmouth, Bridget Ellen, wife of James St. Clair Doyle, esq., late Capt. 53d regt.

April 7. At Dartmouth, aged 73, Betsy,

wife of James Burrough, esq. youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Richard Lewis, M.A., formerly Rector of Buckereil and Dunkeswell.

April 10. At Torquay, the Hon. Emily Sarah Trench, sister to Lord Ashtown.

April 12. At Hayes Barton, Honiton's Clist, aged 56, John Newbery, esq.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 31.* At Sherburne hall, aged 70, John Pemberton, esq. barrister-at-law, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the county. He was the eldest son of the late Richard Pemberton, esq. of Barnes; and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple May 11, 1804.

Essex.—*March 12.* At Box Moor cottage, Hemel Hempsted, Mrs. Hobson, widow of Mr. Wm. Hobson, formerly of Cottesbrook, and sister of the late learned and venerable Professor Carey, of Calcutta.

March 19. At Harwich, aged 86, Mary, wife of Charles Clark, esq.

April 7. Aged 31, Lucy Mary, wife of James Tabor, esq. of Earl's Hall, Prittlewell.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 13.* At Gloucester, Major Boates, youngest son of the late Henry-Ellis Boates, esq. of Rosehill, Denbighshire.

March 20. At Crate-hill, near Bristol, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of Niel M'Geachy, esq. of Windsor, Nova Scotia.

March 23. At Clifton, Antonio Homfray, esq. M.D. son of the late Sir Jerè Homfray, of Llandaff House, Glamorganshire.

March 26. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, relict of James Thomas Morgan, esq. of Dollellan, Carmarthenshire.

March 29. At Brimscombe, aged 58, William Lewis, esq.

March 31. At Bristol, Isaac Paley, esq. lately from St. John's, New Brunswick.

Lately. At Dowdeswell House, aged 40, Edward Rogers Coxwell Rogers, esq. a deputy-lieut. and magistrate for Gloucestersh. and eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Coxwell, Rector of Dowdeswell, and of Ablington House.

At the cottage, Kingscote, Louisa, relict of David Pennant, esq. of Downing, Flintshire. She was the second daughter of Sir Henry Peyton, the first Bart. of Doddington, co. Cambridge, by Frances, sister to John first Earl of Stradbroke; was married in 1774, and left a widow in 1841, (see a notice of Mr. Pennant in our vol. XVI. p. 547.)

At Cam, near Dursley, aged 61, J. T. Cam, esq.

April 8. At Bourton-on-the-Water, aged 74, Mrs. Dupuis, relict of the Rev.

George Dupuis, Rector of Wendlebury, Oxon.

At Iron Acton, Henrietta, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Salter, Rector of Strathfield-saye, and Prebendary of Winchester.

HAMPSH.—*March* 13. At Fareham, Mary, relict of James Alison, esq. Lieut. Royal Navy.

March 28. At Bembridge, I. W. Janet Strong, widow of Roderick Robertson, esq. Newfoundland.

Lately.—At Southampton, aged 57, Capt. J. Gauntlett, late of the 90th foot.

At Newport, I. W. aged 82, Mrs. Charlotte Clarke, mother of Abraham Clarke, esq.

At Lymington, Sarah, widow of Thomas Mitchell, esq.

At Southampton, aged 31, J. Vignolles, esq.

April 5. At Portsea, Henry Thomson, esq. R.A. late Keeper of the Royal Academy.

April 9. At Broad-bush, near Petersfield, aged 55, John Lemon Lellyett, esq.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, M. T. Hodding, esq. Fryern Court, John Houseman, esq. of Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square.

April 10. At Romsey, near Southampton, aged 34, George Fitzgerald Cole, Esq.

At Beaulieu, Maria Anne, second dau. of Thomas Cheyney, esq.

April 11. At the Elms, near Lymington, aged 66, Col. John Shedden, of Eastanton and Efford, Hants.

HERTS.—*Feb.* 16. Aged 74, James Smith, esq. of Ashlyns Hall.

March 15. At Royston, aged 59, Joseph Pattison Wedd, esq.

March 18. At Bishop's Stortford, aged 51, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of John Baynes, esq.

April 7. Aged 74, Martha, wife of Nathaniel Robarts, esq. of Barnet.

April 6. Aged 41, Henry David Henslow, esq. St. Alban's.

April 9. At Stadham-grove, aged 68, Maria Lucy, widow of William Parkinson, esq.

KENT.—*March* 19. At Hythe, aged 58, William Tritton, esq.

March 21. At May-place, aged 23, Elizabeth Harriet, wife of John Allnutt, jun. esq.

March 27. At Farningham, aged 36, John Lett, jun. esq. of Lambeth.

Aged 80, Sir Samuel Chambers, Kut. of Bredgar House, deputy-Lieut. and one of the oldest magistrates for Kent. He was knighted when Sheriff of that county in 1799-1800. He married in 1786 Barbara, daughter of the Hon. Philip Roper, 5th son of Henry 10th Lord Teyn-

ham; and survived his lady little more than a year.

March 28. Mrs. Jane Wheeler, of Otterden-place.

At Estry, aged 71, Mr. Wm. Bowman, leaving a widow totally blind, having been so for 39 years; leaving also nine children, 61 grand-children, and 15 great-grand-children, making a total of 85.

Lately. In Bromley College, aged 14, Arthur, fifth son of D. Ibbetson, Esq., Deputy Commissary-Gen. of Gibraltar.

April 5. At the house of Thomas Luck, esq. at West Malling, aged 75, Thomas White, esq. formerly of London.

April 10. At Eltham, Jane, widow of Thomas Edmeades, Esq.

LANCASTER.—*Lately.* Aged 60, in Manchester, at the house of her son-in-law Mr. George Collier, Elizabeth, relict of John Loveday, esq. Holcombe, Gloucestershire.

LEICESTER.—*March* 25. Aged 56, John Briggs Robinson, esq. of Rothley Grange.

LINCOLN.—*March* 30. At Louth, aged 76, Stephen Gray, esq. for many years a merchant in that town.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb.* 11. At Hayes, aged 76, Jane, wife of Henry Hedges, esq.

March 13. At Willeaden House, Shepherd's Bush, aged 66, Margaret, widow of Sir John Edmond Browne, Bart. Mayo, Ireland, and mother of Sir John Edmond De Beauvoir, Bart. She was Margaret, second dau. of Matthew Lorinan, esq. of Ardee, co. Louth, and was left a widow in 1835.

At Twickenham House, Twickenham, Alexander Leach, esq.

March 17. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 67, the Hon. Robert Talbot, barrister-at-law, brother to Lord Talbot de Malahide. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, April 29, 1803, and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He married, in 1828, Arabella, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart. and widow of the Hon. Edward Bouverie.

March 30. At Whetstone, aged 66, William Rose, esq.

At Hanwell Park, aged 68, Charles Turner, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex; and formerly an eminent goldsmith in New Bond-street.

April 8. At the Manor House, Ealing, aged 77, Arthur Mills Raymond, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* Aged 62, John Donne Collins, esq. of Duffryn, formerly of Ingestone, Herefordshire.

At Usk, aged 53, Thos. Addams Williams, esq.

April 12. At Usk, aged 63, Sarah, second dau. of the late T. Evans, esq. of Werndee House, Llantrissant.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Norwich, Mrs. Jane Brooke. The following legacies under her will have been lately paid by her executors:—To the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, 100*l.*; to the Blind Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Norfolk and Norwich Eye Infirmary, 100*l.*; to the Norwich Dispensary, 100*l.*; to the Norwich Magdalen, 100*l.*; to the Norwich Benevolent Association, 100*l.*; to the Norwich Sick Poor Society, 100*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 50*l.*; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 50*l.*; to the Society for Clergymen's Widows, 50*l.*

March 18. At Geldeston, aged 80, Benjamin Utting Dowson, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 12.* At Hinton rectory, aged 80, Charlotte, widow of the Hon. H. W. Ryland, member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada.

April 1. At Towcester, Thomas Ogle Bache, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts.

April 10. At Northampton, aged 59, Thomas West, esq. late of Cophall Court, London. He was the son of Mrs. West, the authoress, of Little Bowden, co. Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 4.* At Ladythorne House, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 54, Robert Wilkie, esq.

April 7. At Alnwick, aged 71, Robert Thorp, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

OXFORD.—*March 18.* At Oxford, aged 20, John Phipps Sutton, esq. Commoner of Exeter College.

March 20. At Oxford, aged 72, Mark Morrell, esq.

March 21. At Headington, near Oxford, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Latimer, esq.

April 7. Aged 22, Maria Amelia, second dau. of the late William Law, esq. of Kidlington.

SALOP.—*Feb. 24.* At Shrewsbury, Charles J. Stewart, esq. formerly of Jesus Coll. Cambridge.

March 30. Aged 74, John Giles, esq. Hope Court, near Ludlow.

Lately. At Ludlow, aged 68, Thomas Prichard, esq. late of the 36th Foot.

At Ludlow, aged 101, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late R. Jorden, esq. of Abbey Tintern, Monmouthshire.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 6.* At Bath, Georgiana, third dau. of the late R. B. Wylde Browne, esq. of Caughley, Salop.

March 14. At Huntspill, aged 85, James Poole, esq. of Belvedere, Cannington, many years an inhabitant of Bridgewater.

March 24. Aged 85, Sir Wm. Ha-

milton, of Keppel-cottage, near Taunton.

March 29. Aged 47, Edward Bassett Eve, esq. M.D., Senior Physician of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.

March 30. At Bath, aged 79, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Eddy, late Rector of Whaddon, Wilts.

Lately. In Bath, Miss Liddell, dau. of the late Sir H. Liddell, Bart. and sister of the present Lord Ravensworth.

April 1. At Bath, aged 86, St. Albyn Gravenor, esq. for many years the inhabitant of Taunton Castle.

April 4. At the Rectory, Ditcheat, aged 60, Harriott, wife of the Rev. Wm. Leir, Rector of that parish.

STAFFORD.—*March 13.* At Walsall, aged 70, Peter Potter, esq. formerly resident at Kentish Town, and for the last 23 years the confidential agent of the late and present Earls of Bradford.

March 17. At Hatherton, Frances, relict of Moreton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton, and mother of Lord Hatherton. She was the sister of Sir Edward Littleton, fourth and last Baronet of Pilaton Hall, on whose death, in 1812, her son, Lord Hatherton, assumed the name of Littleton.

March 29. Anne, relict of the Rev. James Hargreaves, Rector of Handsworth.

March 31. Aged 28, Georgina Janet, wife of Mr. John Potter, of Walsall, Solicitor, and dau. of the late Cliff Ashmore, esq. of Henrietta-st., Covent-garden.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 12.* Elizabeth, wife of William Newton, esq. of Elvedon Hall.

March 14. At Birkfield Lodge, Ipswich, Sophia, wife of Robert Burrell, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Lindsey Burrell.

March 19. Aged 50, R. G. Ranson, esq. of Ipswich, well known as one of the largest paper manufacturers in England.

March 20. At Gifford's Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, aged 74, Sarah, relict of John Hoy, esq.

March 26. At Aldborough, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of John Paternoster, esq. of Norfolk-st., and dau. of the late Richard Twining, esq.

At Ashbocking, aged 26, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Bloomfield, of Hawleigh.

SURREY.—*Feb. 9.* At the house of William Holcombe, esq. at New-cross, aged 14, Edmond Holcombe, youngest son of Charles Holcombe Dare, esq. of North Currey, Somerset.

March 15. Aged 94, at Croydon, Susanna Vaux, member of the Society of Friends.

March 19. At the residence of his nephew, the Rev. Edward Kerrick, Henry Hewitson, esq. of Cullercoats, North-

umberland, uncle to Wm. C. Hewitson, esq. recently of Bath.

March 22. At Heath Lodge, Croydon, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Utterton.

March 24. At Richmond, Susan, only child of the late Dr. Buchanan, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart. of Dunipace.

March 27. At Kingston rectory, aged 92, Mrs. Sarah Butler, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Butler, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of St. Paul's Shadwell. She was the nearest surviving relative of Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of the "Analogy."

March 29. At Croydon, aged 71, Benjamin Stubbing, esq. of Cullum-st., City.

March 31. At Ditton House, Sophia, wife of Edward Bligh, esq. and dau. of the late Charles Eversfield, esq. of Dennepark, near Horsham, Sussex.

April 6. At the Grove, Lower Tooting, aged 34, Robert, second son of Charles Barclay, esq. of Bury-hill.

Sussex.—*March 14.* At Brighton, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. Forbes Champagné.

March 15. At Steyning, Mrs. Charles Marshall.

March 20. At Brighton, Cecilia, third dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Saunders, Rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Ann's, Blackfriars.

March 24. At the house of her daughter Lady Elizabeth Dickins, at Brighton, aged 80, the Most Hon. Mary Dowager Marchioness of Northampton. She was the eldest dau. of the late Joshua Smith, esq. of Earlstoke Park, Wilts, and married, on the 18th Aug. 1787, Charles, first and late Marquess of Northampton, by whom she had four children, two of whom died in their infancy, the present Marquess of Northampton, and Lady Frances Elizabeth Dickins. Her remains were conveyed to Castle Ashby for interment.

March 27. At South Lancing, at an advanced age, John Geast, esq. formerly Storekeeper at Woolwich Arsenal.

March 28. At Brighton, aged 39, Robert Gray, esq. of Brompton-row.

March 29. At Brighton, aged 74, Sarah, relict of Robert Crosby, esq. of Leokhamstead, Berksh.

March 30. At Brighton, aged 60, William Haggard, esq. of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk.

At Bristol House, Brighton, aged 78, Henry Barrett, esq.

April 3. At Hambrook House, aged 73, William Postlethwaite, esq.

April 4. At Brighton, aged 55, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Edward William Grinfield.

April 5. At Weatham, aged 78, John Whiteman, esq. many years an active magistrate within the liberty of Pevensey.

April 7. At Hastings, Anne, youngest dau. of Dr. John Clark, K.H. and Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

WARWICK.—*March 5.* At Leamington, aged 51, George Potter, esq. of Guildford.

March 9. At Harbury, aged 60, Anna Watson, third dau. of the late William Soady, esq.

March 19. At Leamington, Charlotte Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. John Maddock.

At Birbury Hall, Jane Rebecca, wife of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of Robert Vyner, of Easthorpe, co. Warw. esq. and was married in 1825.

March 21. At Pinley, near Coventry, Henry Carter, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

At Leamington, aged 35, Mary-Finch, wife of Edward Dawson, esq. of Whatton House, Leicestersh. and eldest dau. of the late John Finch Simpson, esq. of Launde Abbey, same co.

March 23. At Stratford-upon-Avon, Dinah, relict of Austin Warrilow, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.

March 29. Aged 56, Charlotte Ann, relict of Capt. Field, of Leamington.

March 31. At Leamington, aged 27, Robert Haldane Gordon, esq.

Aged 63, Joseph Ward, esq. one of the Aldermen of Warwick.

April 6. At the Priory, Warwick, aged 79, Samuel Ryland, esq.

April 9. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, of Clova.

WILTS.—*Feb. 18.* At Rumsey house, near Calne, Oliver John Browne, second surviving son of B. T. Angell, esq. of Rumsey House, Wilts, and Stockwell Park, Surrey.

Feb. 24. At his residence in the Close, Salisbury, Edward Davies, esq. Deputy Registrar of the Diocese of Sarum, and one of the Aldermen of the Corporation of Salisbury.

March 7. At Brixton Deverell, William Scott, esq.

March 22. At Tisbury, aged 44, Eleanor, wife of John Rogers, esq.

March 24. Aged 78, Alexander Wm. Reynolds Geddes, esq. of Alderbury Cottage, near Salisbury.

March 31. At Winterslow, aged 91, Wm. Yeats. He has left behind him three brothers, aged respectively 89, 82, and 80.

April 5. At Amesbury, aged 21, Henry, fifth son of Francis Stephen Long, esq.

April 6. At East Knoyle, aged 55, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Herbert.

April 11. At Pickwick, aged 58, John Chapman Keddle, esq. eldest son of John Keddle, esq. of Hatchlands, Dorset.

April 12. Aged 79, Robert Haynes, esq. of Bella Vista House, Westbury.

WORCESTER.—*Feb. 24.* At Oldbury Lodge, near Worcester, aged 46, George Allgood Loraine, Esq. late Capt. in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Feb. 28. Aged 86, Sarah, widow of Stephen Barber, esq. of Great Alne, and only dau. of the late Philip Rufford, esq. of Worcester.

March 21. At Worcester, aged 53, Thomas, eldest surviving son of the late Wm. Unthank, esq.

March 27. At the rectory, Evenlode, aged 28, Mary Christina, wife of the Rev. Charles James, and only dau. of Alexander Mitchell, esq. of Bath.

April 7. Aged 41, by being thrown from his horse, William Hunt, jun., esq., of the firm of Hunt and Sons, solicitors, Stourbridge, and Under-Sheriff of Westcestersh.

YORK.—*Feb. 3.* At Beverley, aged 59, Jane, wife of Thomas Hull, esq. M.D. of the same place.

Feb. 17. At Swinefleet, near Goole, aged 83, John Laverack, esq.

Feb. 21. At Tickton Grange, aged 49, Richard Wormald, esq. late of York, solicitor.

Feb. 24. At Barbot Hall, Rotherham, Thomas Jackson, esq.

March 6. At Fulford House, near York, the residence of Dr. Briggs, Catholic Bishop of Yorkshire, the Rev. Charles Radcliffe, chaplain to Dr. Briggs, and eldest son of Mrs. Radcliffe, St. Saviourgate, York.

March 12. Aged 65, at York, George Wood, esq. of Manchester, and of the Pavilion, Scarborough.

At Scarborough, aged 61, Wyvill Todd, esq.

March 19. At Netherton, near Huddersfield, aged 28, Mr. Edwin Wrigley, of Addiscomb College.

March 29. At Hull, John Thackray, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and five times warden thereof.

WALES.—*Jan. 31.* At his residence, the Mote, Pembrokehire, aged 67, William Henry Scourfield, esq. formerly M.P. for Haverford West, for which borough he resigned his seat in 1826. He has left no child, and his large property will pass to D. S. Davies, esq. of Pentre, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, and John Henry Phillips, esq. of Williamsdon, Pembrokehire.

Feb. 4. At Wrexham, Catharine, wife of John James, esq. solicitor, and eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Hilditch, esq. of Oswestry.

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Lately. Aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of R. Price, esq. of Dolvellin, Breconshire.

At Carmarthen, aged 79, William Jones, esq. solicitor, and for many years previous to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, Town Clerk for the borough of Carmarthen.

GUERNSEY.—*Feb. 2.* Thomas-Meacher, youngest son of the late Peregrine Nash, esq. of Bedford.

Feb. 16. At his residence, Petit Marché, G. W. Booth, esq. late of Bristol.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 8.* At Earlaton, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, aged 17, Sir John Gordon, Bart. He succeeded his father in 1835, and is succeeded by his next brother William.

Jan. 18. At Houston Manse, aged 91, the Rev. John Monteith, D.D. in the 63d year of his ministry, having been for some time the father of the Church of Scotland.

Jan. 24. At the residence of her uncle, Duncan Grant, esq. of Bught, Invernesshire, Marjory Grant Macqueen, only dau. of the late Capt. Donald Macqueen, 2nd Madras Cavalry, and sole surviving grandchild of the late Donald Macqueen, esq. of Corrybrough, Inverness-shire.

Feb. 9. At the Pavilion, near Melrose, aged 86, Henry Ker Cranstown, esq.

Feb. 13. At Larbert House, Falkirk, Sir Gilbert Stirling, Bart. the second Baronet (1792). He succeeded his father Sir James (formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh) in 1805, and having died unmarried, is succeeded by his brother, George.

Feb. 25. At Edinburgh, Robert Thompson, esq. merchant. He was elected first Bailie on the formation of the Town Council of Edinburgh under the Reform Bill, and in that and many other civic offices which he held, as Master of the Merchant Company, Dean of Guild, &c. took an active share in public affairs.

Lately. At Gowanbank, Argyllsh. Miss Lucy Campbell. She has left to various public charities in Scotland the munificent sum of 21,500*l.* and has made the parish of Campbeltown her reversionary legatee, which will in consequence receive a sum of about 30,000*l.*

March 7. Aged 83, John Hutchison, esq. of Cairngall, Aberdeensh.

March 9. At his seat, Comrie Castle, Perthshire, Robert Clarke, esq. Deputy Lieut. and Justice of Peace for the co.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Cork, Richard Baillie Cotter, esq. son of the late Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart. of Rock-fort.

At Cork, Fanny, wife of the Rev. Thomas P. Finney, and dau. of the late Archbishop of Dublin.

In Dublin, A. H. Pollock, esq. Clerk
4 B

of the Crown for 12 counties. The situations average 500*l.* a-year each, and will now be divided.

At Skerries, Emily, wife of the Rev. Henry Johnston, and second dau. of Dr. Crawford, of Bath.

Dec. 5. At Dublin, the Countess of Howth. She was dau. of the late Earl, and sister of the present Marquis of Clanricarde; and was married to Lord Howth in Jan. 1826. One of her younger children was attacked with measles, and she caught the disease, of which she died. She has left four children.

Jan. 12. At Cork, aged 43, Lieut. Edward Biffin, R.N. brother to the Messrs. Biffin, of Chichester.

Feb. 14. At Poyntzpass, aged 37, Dr. Macgill.

At Mitchelstown, aged 74, Philip Lynch, esq. for many years an apothecary of that town.

At Dublin, Mr. Maxwell Blacker, late Chairman of Kilmainham, and who but recently resigned the office from ill health. A pension reverts to the Crown by his demise.

At Kingstown, Thomas Johnson, esq. comedian. He was known in the theatrical circles as "Yorkshire Johnson," an appellation attached to him by his admirers in allusion to the unrivalled ability which he displayed in his representation of Yorkshiremen.

March 6. At Dublin, aged 72, James M'Cartney, esq. M.D. late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Trinity College.

EAST INDIES.—Jan. 1842. Killed, in the retreat from Cabool, Lieut. John Antram Kirby, 54th Nat. Inf., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Kirby, Royal Art.

Jan. 10. During the retreat from Cabool, in the Tungee Tareeke Pass, Capt. Rawdon Muir Miles, 5th Bengal N. Inf.

Killed, on the retreat from Cabool, having been wounded in the Koord Cabool Pass, on the 8th, aged 33, Capt. Thomas Richard Leighton, 44th Regt., son of the late Thomas Leighton, esq., of Richmond, Yorksh., and grandson of the late Richard Leighton, esq., of Northaller-ton.

Jan. 13. Killed, at Gundamuck, where the last struggle took place with only twenty men and three or four officers alive, Lieut. Edw. Sandford Cumberland, son of the late Rear-Adm. Cumberland, grandson of the late Charles Pym Burt, esq., of St. Croix and Albemarle-st., great nephew of the late Lieut.-Gen. William Mathew Burt, Gov.-Gen. of the West India Islands. This gallant young officer, on leaving Tugdullock, tore one of the colours from its staff, and wrapped it round his body, but not being able to

button his coat over them, was compelled to give them over to Sergeant Cary, who was killed that night. Lieut. Soutre also tore down the other colour, and succeeded in concealing it, which saved his life,—the enemy, supposing him to be some great person, seeing the bright colour, took him prisoner in the hope of ransom.

May 31. At Singapore, Capt. J. F. Leslie, 13th regt. N.I.

June 17. In camp at Jellalabad, Lieut. and brevet Capt. Windsor, 53d regt. N.I.

June 19. At Ghuznee, Afghanistan, Lieut. Thomas Davis, 37th Bengal Nat. Inf. son of William Davis, esq. Derbyshire.

June 27. At Jubbulpore, Capt. W. Murray, 22 regt. N.I., officiating principal assistant commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda.

July 7. At Mhow, Major-Gen. R. Hampton.

July 8. At Madras, Surgeon G. Hopkins, M.D. medical establishment.

July 9. At Landour, by a fall from his horse down a Khud, Lieut. and brevet Capt. A. Macdonald, 40th N.I.

July 14. At Jellalabad, Capt. John Mathias, 33rd Bengal Inf. son of the late Jas. Vincent Mathias, Esq., of Stanhoe-hall, Norfolk.

July 26. Killed in action at Murarr, Afghanistan, Lieut. D. M'Ilveen, 31st regt.

Aug. 13. At the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, aged 24, George A. Clowes, esq. surgeon, son of Thomas A. Clowes, esq., of Caister, Norfolk.

Aug. 15. At Loodianah, aged 53, Major Charles Andrews, commanding the 2d Light Inf. Batt. eldest son of the late Major John Andrews, of Andover, Hants.

Aug. 16. At Ferozepore, aged 26, Henry Millet Travers, Lieut. 8th Bengal N. Inf., third son of Benj. Travers, esq., of Bruton-st.

Aug. 21. Dr. Frederick Albert Loiasworth, Inspector Gen. of Hospitals in India.

Aug. 27. At Aurungabad, aged 42, Capt. George John Fraser, 1st Bengal Nat. Cav., and Assistant to the Resident, Nagpore, fifth and youngest son of the late Edward S. Fraser, esq. of Reelick, Inverness-shire.

Aug. 30. Killed in action, near Ghuznee, Capt. George Ommanney Reeves, 3d Bombay Light Cav.

Killed, on the same occasion, Horace Bury, son of the late James Bury, esq. of St. Leonard's Naxing, Essex.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, aged 36, Capt. Charles Augustus Hudson, of the Hon. East India Company's Navy.

At Fort William, Calcutta, aged 38,

H. H. Spry, esq., M.D., F.R.S. &c., Assistant Garr. Surg. and Sec. to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

Sept. 10. At Singapore, aged 19, John Forbes Shepherd, Bengal Civil Serv., eldest son of John Shepherd, esq., of Holly Lodge, Walton-on-Thames.

Oct. 13. At Bombay, aged 36, Capt. R. D. Stuart, of the 14th Bombay Native Inf.

Oct. 20. At Bombay, Mary, wife of Capt. Edward Hume Hart, 19th N. Inf.

Oct. 21. At Vingoria, en route with his regt. from Bombay to Belgaum, Capt. Owen Phibbs, 86th regt.

At Ahmedabad, Bombay, aged 21, Augustus Robert, youngest son of H. P. Boyce, esq., and the late Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce, Ensign 11th Bombay N. Inf.

At Bombay, Robert Collins, eldest son of Robert J. Chambers, esq., of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Oct. 30. At Bombay, William Lawrence Mackeson, Lieut. and Adj. 19th Bengal Nat. Inf., seventh son of the late W. Mackeson, esq. of Hythe, Kent.

Nov. 1. At Kurnaul, aged 25, Lieut. Frederic Somers Macmullen, 1st Bengal European Light Inf., third son of S. Macmullen, M.D., of Dover.

Nov. 3. At Calcutta, aged 25, Charles Henry Cracroft, esq.

Nov. 6. Near Cawnpore, Jane, wife of Capt. the Hon. Robert Vernon Powys, 12th Bengal Nat. Inf. and third dau. of the late William Beckett, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex. She was married in 1825, and has left issue four sons.

At Rajcote Kattiawar, Catharine, wife of B. A. R. Nicholson, esq.

Nov. 12. At Sukkur, on the Indus, Capt. John Hoppe, 16th Bengal N. I. Grenadiers, third son of Charles Hoppe, esq. of Withycombe, Devon.

Nov. 17. In camp, while returning from Cabool, Capt. Alexander Webster, 43d Bengal N. Inf., eldest son of James Webster, esq. of Cheltenham.

Nov. 18. At Rowul Pindee, aged 25, Lieut. Richard Edward Frere, 13th Light Inf. He had been present in every action in which this gallant corps had been engaged throughout the war in Affghanistan—amongst which are the storming of Ghuznee, in 1839, on the fort of which he planted the royal colours; the battle of Bameean in 1840; the march through the Khord Cabool and Tezeen Passes in Oct. 1841; the glorious defence of Jellalabad and the dispersion of the Affghans in April 1842. He was repeatedly wounded in action and mentioned with distinction in the Gazettes.

Nov. 23. In camp, at Hooblee, near Dharwar, Eliza Louisa, wife of Capt. Kenworthy, Madras Nat. Inf. and only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Isacke, of the same service.

Nov. 26. At Kurrachee, Scinde, aged 21, Ensign Christopher Charles Hodgson, 1st Bengal N. Inf. son of Major-Gen. Hodgson, Bombay Art.

Dec. 2. At Bombay, Captain Lorn M'Intyre, Bombay European Regt., son of Major Archibald M'Intyre, of Edinburgh.

Dec. 10. While returning from Cabool, Lieut. Robert Burnett Tritton, H. M. 31st Regt., second son of Capt. Tritton, 3rd Light Dragoons.

Dec. 16. At Calcutta, Major Saville Broom, H.M. 10th Reg. He was appointed Ensign 1815, Lieut. 1820, Capt. 1825, and Major 1836.

Dec. 20. At Agra, William Francis Thompson, esq. Civil Service.

Dec. 22. At Lucknow, aged 29, Lieut. Edward Welland, of the Bombay Art. fifth son of the late R. Welland, esq. of Lymstone.

At Colombo, Ceylon, Jane Hickes, wife of Major George Thomas Parke.

Dec. 26. At Fort William, Calcutta, Major Thos. L. L. Galloway, H.M. 10th reg. appointed 2d Lieut. 1816, Lieut. 1825, Capt. 1826, and Major 1835.

Lately. At the Pass of Tazeen, aged 21, while gallantly leading his company of H.M. 49th Regt., Capt. Adolphus Frederick Dawson.

At Calcutta, aged 58, Major-Gen. G.R. Penny, E.I.C., son of the late Robert Penny, esq. of Weymouth.

At Bombay, aged 23, Mr. Henry Legges Osborn, officer of the ship "Rajasthan," and second son of Capt. John Osborn, R.N., of Alborough, Suffolk.

Dr. James M'Adam, late President of the Medical Board, Bombay. He has bequeathed in trust to the minister and heritors of the parish of Dundonald, of which he was a native, the sum of 1,000l., to be invested in the public funds, and the proceeds to be annually distributed in blankets and coals amongst the poor during winter.

Jan. 7. At Peradenia, Ceylon, aged 29, Harry Thomas Normansell, superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden.

Jan. 11. At Gowahatt, province of Assam, aged 28, Richard Valpy Shuter, esq. Assistant Surgeon, Hon. Co's. Service, and grandson of the late Dr. Valpy, of Reading.

Jan. 13. At Sundamuck, Affghanistan, Capt. Thomas Collins, 44th Regt.

Jan. 28. At Ghazecpoor, aged 21,

George Augustus Frederick Lott, Ensign 29th Regt., youngest son of the late H. B. Lott, esq. of Tracey House.

Feb. 2. At Mangalore, aged 28, Lieut. Charles Lamb, 28th Madras, N. Inf., third son of the late James Matthews Lamb, esq. of Rye.

Feb. 16. At Erinpoora, Bengal, aged 35, Capt. D. T. Pollock, 74th N. Inf., and Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, eldest son of David Pollock, esq. Queen's Counsel.

Feb. 17. On the field of battle at Meenace, in Sinde, after having greatly distinguished himself, Major W. H. Jackson, 12th Bombay N. Inf., fourth son of the late Rev. Gilbert Jackson, D.D., Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts; Major H. C. Teasdale, 25th N. Inf.; Brevet Capt. R. N. Meade, Lieut. 12th N. Inf.; Lieut. E. Wood, 12th N. Inf.; Capt. Cookson, Adj. 9th Bengal Light Cav. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Cookson, R. A.; and Capt. W. W. Tew, H.M. 22d regt.

WEST INDIES.—*Aug. 13.* At Bermuda, aged 31, Capt. Francis Michael Fraser, 20th Regt. He was appointed Ensign 1827, Lieut. 1829, Captain 1837.

Sept. 21. At St. Lucia, in the Commissariat department, in his 23rd year, Henry, 4th son of George Penrice, esq. M.D. of Great Yarmouth.

Dec. 1. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 14, Thomas George, fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Bateman.

Dec. 2. At Belle Plaine, St. Lucia, aged 27, Peter Cotter, esq.

Dec. 7. At Tabery, Dominica, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Rufus Bertrand, esq. eldest dau. of the late Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldry, Hampshire.

Lately. At Bushy Park, Nassarina, Trinidad, aged 34, Mary, wife of St. Louis Philip, esq.

Jan. 8. At St. Croix, Anne, dau. of the late George Town, esq. of Aberdeen.

Jan. 29. In Trinidad, Mary, wife of the Hon. Dr. Philip; she has left a young family of seven children.

Feb. 6. In Jamaica, aged 43, David Jamieson, esq. of London.

ABROAD.—*July.* Of Chusan, China, Horatio Nelson Parkinson, Chief Officer of the Thames East Indiaman, and son of the late John Parkinson, esq. of Lewisham.

July 19. At Mauritius, aged 63, Samuel Womersley Pecker, esq. one of her Majesty's Commissioners.

Aug. 13. At Bonn, on the Rhine, aged 37, John Hardy, jun. esq. late her Majesty's Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

Aug. 14. Accidentally drowned in New Zealand, aged 27, William Curling Young, esq. eldest son of George Frederick Young, esq. of Limehouse.

Aug. 15. In New Zealand, Mary, wife of the Rev. C. W. Saxton, M.A.

Aug. 18. Robert Gully, son of John Gully, esq. of Ackworth Park, Pontefract. He was wrecked off the Island of Formosa, coast of China, in March 1842, and taken prisoner. After the most barbarous treatment for five months he was cruelly massacred by order of the authorities.

Aug. 21. At Venice, George Henry Gibbs, esq. of Bedford sq. London.

Aug. 23. At Paris, Sarah Frances, youngest dau. of Mrs. Bray.

At Chusan, China, aged 19, Francis, son of George Nicholson, esq. of Abingdon-st. Westminster.

Aug. 25. At Monte Nero, near Leghorn, Ann Crosbie, relict of the Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson.

Aug. 26. At Blandford, Upper Canada, Major Barwick, late of the 79th Highlanders.

Aug. 27. At the Baths of Lucca, aged 31, Edward, second son of Col. Newbery, of Hereford-st. and late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bonn, aged 63, Thomas Daniel, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service, and of Bryanston-pl.

Aug. 28. At Boulogne, aged 70, Robert Harry Sparks, esq. formerly of St. John-street.

Lately. At Verona, on his return to England, Marmaduke George, son of Thomas Cramer Roberts, esq.

At Hamburg, M. Isaac Harwig D'Essen, one of the heads of the German Israelite Congregation. Having no children, he bequeathed his fortune, amounting to 800,000 marcs banco (80,000*l.*) to charitable institutions in Hamburg, Altona, and Copenhagen.

In the village of Felsee Foerock, in Transylvania, a farmer named Terebesi, in the 135th year of his age. He always enjoyed good health, and worked in the fields until just before his death.

At New York, Mr. Fisher, father of the celebrated Clara Fisher.

At Albano, near Rome, Constance, eldest dau. of the late Sir R. Grant.

At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Wellington Wallis, late of Bishop's Coll. Calcutta, having buried their son, aged nine months, on the passage.

Sept. 6. In the Gulf of Mexico, Lieut. Thomas Henry Page, Senior Lieut. of H.M.S. Victor, brother of George Nugent Page, esq. M.D. of the Royal Art. who

perished with the Doncaster, on his passage home from the Mauritius, a few years since, and only surviving brother of the Rev. James R. Page, of the College for Civil Engineers.

Sept. 9. On the M'Leay River, New South Wales, Henry Robert Oakes, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Sept. 14. At Auckland, New Zealand, Capt. W. Hobson, the first Gov. of the settlement. His funeral was attended by a vast concourse of the natives, who performed the funeral dirge, as if for one of their own chiefs.

Oct. —. In Bolivia, aged 31, Francis Harold Duncombe, only son of the late P. R. Lewis, esq. of H.M. Office of Ordnance, Tower.

Oct. 3. At his seat, Entelly, in Van Diemen's Land, T. Reibey. He was very active and liberal in aiding the erection of Churches in that Colony.

At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 20, William Vernon Evans, late of Eton Coll. He was in attendance on the Bishop of New Zealand in his first visitation tour.

Oct. 18. At Hong Kong, aged 37, Arthur Frederick Beavan, Capt. and Adj. of the 39th Madras Native Inf.

Oct. 25. At Macao, China, Capt. Robt. Francis Martin, only son of the late Capt. Robert Martin, of Bristol.

Nov. 12. At Paris, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Parr, esq. of Liverpool.

Nov. 30. On board the Duke of Bedford, in Hong Kong Harbour, China, Major Charles Gregory, of H. M. 49th regiment.

Dec. 13. At St. José de Cuenta, in New Granada, aged 44, William Marsh Greenup, esq.

Dec. 23. On the voyage from Calcutta to London, aged 46, Capt. Anthony Steel, of the ship Mary Gray, fifth son of Joseph Steel, esq. of Cokermonth.

Jan. ... At Cyprus, aged 40, Dr. James Lilburn, her Majesty's Consul for that island, second son of Capt. Lilburn, of Dover.

Jan. 1. At Bonn, aged 42, Prince Francis Salm Salm, Col. of the Grenadiers of the King of Sardinia.

Jan. 2. At sea, on his way from China, Henry Hale Bowdich, esq. only brother of the late T. Edward Bowdich, esq.

Jan. 10. At Packolet, near Kilkeel, aged 88, Alexander Chesney, esq. one of the last of the American Loyalists, and for fifty years a magistrate of Downshire.

Jan. 14. On board the Conqueror, on the coast of France, Capt James Nasmyth Marshall, of the E. I. Company's service, only surviving son of Col. Marshall, of Bath; also his wife, Elizabeth, third dau.

of the late William Butt, esq. of Corney-herfs.

At the Cape, aged 36, Samuel Spalding, esq. M.A. of the firm of Spalding and Hodge, Drury Lane.

Jan. 16. The Duchess Dowager of Schleswig Holstein Augustenburg, mother of the Queen of Denmark.

Jan. 22. At St. John, New Brunswick, Elizabeth R., wife of R. C. Macdonald, esq. Paymaster 30th Regt. of Castle Barram, Prince Edward Island. She was a dau. of Glengarry, and niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Macdonell, and was connected with some of the first families in the Highlands of Scotland.

Jan. 24. At Brussels, aged 17, Julia Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. William Drury.

Jan. 25. At Florence, having survived its mother four weeks, the infant son of the Hon. Henry Savile.

At Maxwell, in Upper Canada, Dinah Adams, relict of the Rev. John Salter, Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts.

Jan. 27. At Brussels, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Lea, Vicar of Bishop's Itobington, Warwickshire, and Rector of Tadmerton, Oxon.

Jan. 28. At Siout, in Upper Egypt, aged 18, Arthur, only surviving son of A. A. Goldsmid, esq. of Cavendish-sq.

At Dresden, Mrs. Seyffarth, better known as Miss Louisa Sharpe, whose exquisitely finished costume-pieces were long an attraction at the Water-Colour Exhibition.

At Malta, aged 21, Francis Marcus Hummel, seventh son of the late James P. Hummel, esq. of Conduit-st.

Jan. 29. At Pau, in the Lower Pyrenees, Sophia Scarlett, wife of William Kelliott Hewitt, esq. late of Budleigh-Salterton.

Jan. 31. At Copenhagen, Prince Frederick Augustus Emilius of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Feb. ... At Brussels, the Vicomtesse de la Ferronays, sister-in-law to Mr. Craven, Secretary to the British Embassy at Brussels.

Feb. 1. At Engonville, near Havre, Margaret Maria Isabella, wife of Major Jones, of the Royal Denbigh Militia, and eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. D'Arcy, Royal Eng.

Feb. 2. At Bound Brook, New Jersey, United States, aged 26, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Pedley, of Mornington-pl.

Feb. 4. At St. Petersburg, aged 81, Mrs. Anderson, relict of Matthew Anderson, esq. of that city.

At St. Omer, aged 82, Capt. Nicolas Haddock Holworthy, R.N.

Feb. 13. At New York, United States,

aged 22, Jacob Walton, jun. son of Rear-Adm. Walton, R.N.

Feb. 15. At Toronto, in Canada West, Lady Campbell, widow of the Hon. Sir William Campbell, formerly Chief Justice and President of the Executive and Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Feb. 20. At Malta, aged 21, Eliza Maria Boddam, wife of Henry Collingwood Ibbetson, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's-park.

Feb. 21. At Ingouville, near Havre, Major Maddock Jones, late of the Royal Denbigh Militia, and Pen-y-bryn, Ruabon.

Feb. 22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on his way to England, Robert Paunceforte, esq. of Preston-court, Gloucestersh.

Feb. 23. At Nice, Harriott M. Woodcock, wife of William Henry Woodcock, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

At Madeira, aged 18, Edward George, only child of the Rev. Edward James Moor, of Great Bealings, Suffolk.

Feb. 26. At St. Thomas's, on his way to England, George Robertson, esq. of the Guiana Bank, and nephew of the late Hon. James Robertson, Chief Judge of the Virgin Islands.

Feb. 27. At sea, on his passage homewards, aged 30, Professor Walter Kyte Coles, of Bishop's college, Calcutta.

Lately. At Paris, aged 74, M. Defauconpret, the well-known translator of Scott's novels into French. The *Journal des Debats* says that he was twenty years a resident of London, during which time he published more than 600 volumes of translations and many original works.

At East Flamborough, Canada, aged 100, George Chisholm, esq. a resident of the province 74 years.

At Berlin, aged 66, the Baron de la Motte Fouque, well known as the author of the spiritual and beautiful legend of "Undine."

At Boulogne, a lady of the name of Phillips. She has bequeathed the sum of 45,000*l.* in equal shares to the four following charities: St. George's Hospital, the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Blind Asylum, and the Welsh Charity School in Gray's Inn-road.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 17, Sophia, dau. of F. H. Brandram, esq. of Cowden, Kent.

A. Le Montblanc, Archbishop of Tours. He has bequeathed a legacy of 1,500 francs to the poor of London, requesting that in the distribution a preference should be given to those of his own (the Roman Catholic) religion, a portion of which has been received by the Lord Mayor and magistrates. He was for several years a resident in Oxford, and instructed many members of the University in the French

language. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in conjunction with the late Abbé Bertin in 1816, and returned to France with the royal family on the downfall of Buonaparte, when he was soon promoted to high ecclesiastical dignities, and subsequently became Archbishop of Tours. He was a person of very gentlemanly manners and amiable good-natured disposition, and never ceased to regard Oxford with affection, expressing great delight when he saw his old academic friends in Paris or elsewhere, and exercising towards them much kindness and hospitality. He has also left a sum of money to be distributed in Oxford, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic priest now resident there.

March 3. At Constantinople, Commodore Porter, the United States Minister Plenipotentiary. His body was embalmed previous to its being conveyed to the United States.

At Pau, in Bearn, Mrs. Lewis Hay, dau. of James Chalmers, esq. of Finland, and widow of Lewis Hay, esq. one of the partners of the banking-house of Sir William Forbes and Co. Edinburgh. She was one of the favourites of Burns during his Edinburgh sojourn, and to her are addressed some of the most excellent of his letters in his printed correspondence.

March 7. At Valetta, Malta, Dr. Martin, chief surgeon of the Malta Naval Hospital. He was shot dead by a sentry of the 88th regt. on duty at the Victualing Office, as he was stepping out of the door of Rear-Adm. Sir John Louis, where he had been on a professional visit. No cause has been assigned for this atrocious act.

March 9. At Ostend, George Nevile, esq. of Skelbrooke Park, Yorkshire.

March 10. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 44, John Maudslay, esq. engineer, of Lambeth.

March 14. At Cracow, aged 80, Count Stanislas Wodziski. He filled the post of President of the republic during fifteen years; had formerly acted as Waiwoide of the kingdom of Poland, and during the French occupation was appointed Prefect of the department of Cracow.

At Mannheim, Germany, Mr. Robert Gunnell, son of Samuel Richard Gunnell, esq. of the House of Commons.

March 17. At Brussels, M. Falck, Minister Plenipotentiary of King William II.

March 19. On his passage from Madeira to England, aged 24, James Fraser, fourth surviving son of Charles Monro, esq. of Stonehaven, North Brit.

March 20. At Brussels, aged 73, Edward Blount, esq. second son of Sir Wal-

ter Blount, Bart. of Sodington, Worcestersh.

March 21. At Boulogne, Major Joseph Dacre Watson, of the Hon. East India Company's army.

March 23. At Altona, Christopher Ratcliffe Silvester, esq. of Hamburg.

March 24. At Rue de Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, aged 80, Michael O'Malley, esq.

March 25. At Genoa, the Hon. Lady Erskine, wife of his Excellency Lord Erskine, British Minister resident at Mu-

nich. She was dau. of the late General Cadwallader, and married in 1800 Lord Erskine, then the Hon. David Montagu Erskine, by whom her ladyship leaves issue a family of eleven children.

March 30. At Paris, aged 69, Harriet, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robert Campbell, formerly Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen. of Guernsey.

April 5. At Brussels, aged 48, Harriet, wife of N. Fitzpatrick, esq. M.D. late of the Royal Art.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General. (See p. 257.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM MAR. 4 TO MAR. 25.

Males	2087	} 4042	Under 15.....	1649	} 4032
Females	1955		15 to 60.....	1411	
			60 and upwards	972	

Average Deaths in four weeks 1838-9-40-1-2, Males 1844, Females 1768, total 3612.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 15.

Males	1834	} 3578	Under 15.....	1594	} 3575
Females	1744		15 to 60.....	1223	
			60 and upwards	750	
			Age not specified	8	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, April 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 9	28 8	17 1	29 2	25 11	28 1

PRICE OF HOPS, March 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, April 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 13*s.* to 2*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, April 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, April 20.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	513	Calves	183
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.....	7,860	Pigs	315
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, April 24.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 9*d.* to 20*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 193.—Ellesmere and Chester, 63.—Grand Junction, 141.—Kennet and Avon, 12½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 620.—Regent's, 19.—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 94.—St. Katharine's, 107½.—East and West India, 129.—London and Birmingham Railway, 208.—Great Western, 93½.—London and Southwestern, 65.—Grand Junction Water Works, 73.—West Middlesex, 112.—Globe Insurance, 125.—Guardian, 41½.—Hope, 8.—Chartered Gas, 64½.—Imperial Gas, 75.—Phœnix Gas, 32.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26 to April 26, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.					in. pts.		
26	43	48	39	29, 77	fair, cloudy	11	39	55	35	, 99	fair, cloudy
27	38	42	40	, 76	do.	12	39	43	35	, 98	do. do.
28	42	50	34	, 78	cloudy, fair	13	38	45	36	, 85	do. cl. snow
29	43	52	39	, 98	do.	14	47	51	47	, 93	do. do. sh. rn.
30	43	54	52	, 82	fr. cl. slightsh.	15	51	57	50	30, 10	do. do.
31	45	52	50	, 44	do. do. do.	16	52	60	48	29, 83	do. do.
A. 1.	52	59	52	, 55	ely. hy. sh.	17	55	62	48	, 93	do. do.
2	54	59	51	, 58	do. hy. r. hl. st.	18	55	60	47	30, 10	do. do.
3	52	58	49	, 84	do. fair	19	49	59	47	29, 95	do. do.
4	53	57	47	, 38	constant rain	20	59	67	47	, 72	fine
5	49	51	45	, 77	cl. sh. hl. stm.	21	55	64	52	, 88	do.
6	51	56	52	, 76	sm. rn. fr. ely.	22	54	58	50	, 81	sl. rn. cl. hl. st.
7	53	60	52	, 57	do. do. do. do.	23	50	56	48	30, 06	fair, do.
8	53	57	44	, 60	cloudy, fair	24	53	54	42	, 05	do. sl. shs.
9	43	45	38	, 64	do. do.	25	45	47	45	29, 65	cl. hy. sh. hl.
10	43	47	37	, 91	sl. s. s. f. h. h. s.	26	43	53	41	, 68	do. do. do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 30 to April 26, 1843, both inclusive.

Mar. & April.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
30			96			102					70 pm.	62 64 pm.
31			96			102						62 64 pm.
1			96			102					75 pm.	64 62 pm.
3			96			102			109		7377 pm.	64 66 pm.
4			96			102					74 pm.	67 65 pm.
5			97			102½					7477 pm.	67 69 pm.
6	184½	96½	97	101½	101	102	12				75 pm.	70 66 pm.
7	184½	96½	97	101½	101	102	12	94½	109½		7876 pm.	67 69 pm.
8	184	96½	97	101	101	102	12	94½			78 pm.	69 67 pm.
10	185	96½	97	101	101	102	12	94½			79 pm.	67 pm.
11	184½	96½	97	101	101	102	12	94½			7976 pm.	68 66 pm.
12	184½	96½	97	101½	101	102	12	94½			7876 pm.	66 68 pm.
13	184½	96½	97	101½	101	102	12	94½		269	7876 pm.	67 65 pm.
15	184½	96½	97	101	101	102	12			270	7577 pm.	65 67 pm.
17	184½	96½	97	101	101	102	12			270		65 67 pm.
18	184	96	96½	101	101	102	12		108½	269½	7577 pm.	65 67 pm.
19	183	95½	96	101	101	102	12			269		65 67 pm.
20	184	96	96	102	102	102	12				7577 pm.	65 67 pm.
21	183	95½	96	102	102	102	12			268½	7577 pm.	65 67 pm.
22	183	95½	96	102	102	102	12	93½		268½		65 67 pm.
24	183	95½	96	102	102	102	12			268½	75 pm.	65 67 pm.
25	183	95½	96	102	102	102	12			268½	7775 pm.	65 67 pm.
26		95½	96	101	102	102	12			268		65 67 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





ANCIENT BRITISH COLLAR.

Found near Hasle Hall, Lancashire.



ROMAN GROUPE OF BRONZE.

Found on the Coast near Sidmouth.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1843.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

DOCTOR AQUILLA SMITH begs leave to inform R. T. (p. 450) respecting his queries relating to the Irish Annalists, that the Annals of Multifernan are printed from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and that they will be published within a fortnight by the Irish Archaeological Society. "The Annals of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist, of Kilkenny," are probably the same as those known now under the name of "Grace's Annals of Ireland," which are published by the Irish Archaeological Society. Grace was a Kilkenny man. Clyn's Annals are preparing for publication by the same Society. As to the Annals of Rosse and Clonmel, Dr. Smith regrets that he cannot give any information.

A. J. K. takes occasion to express the pleasure it has given him to find that his observations on the site of the ancient Anderida have been received with so much candour and courtesy by J. P. In reply to whose query, "How, when, and by whom the manor of Newenden, by the name of Andred, was given to the monks of Canterbury?" A. J. K. begs to refer him to Dr. Harris's History of Kent, who says, "that it was granted by King Offa to the Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 791, *ad pascua porcorum*," and to Hasted, who corroborates the statement in these words, "The manor of Newenden was given by Offa King of Mercia, by the name of *Andred*, to the monks of Christ Church, in Canterbury, for the feed of their hogs, being in the vast wood or forest, called Andred on the Weald." Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote in the twelfth century, describes the spot where Anderida stood, as in an entirely desolate and ruined state, in which it had remained for many ages; a description by no means applicable to the town and stately castle of Arundel. Harris says, "Castle Toll, at Newenden, is a raised piece of land, containing about 18 or 20 acres, and situated on a point of land between the river Rother and Haydon Sewer; it lies about one mile and a quarter E.N.E. from Newenden

On the east side it has the remains of a deep ditch and bank, which seem to have gone quite round it." Hasted says, "The form of this entrenchment is square, with the corners a little rounded." Harris seems to think that the appellation *Newenden* applied to the present town arose out of the circumstance of its being built near the old Anderida, that it was called

Newen-dune, the new hill, in contradistinction to the other neighbouring eminence, which had been occupied by the Roman station. Relative to *Andred farm*, A. J. K. can at present give no other account than that it appears on the face of the Ordnance map; Dr. Harris also mentions a spot called *Anderdown*, near Newenden, as retaining traces of the old name *Anderida*. Surely these circumstances are much stronger than any which can be found to fix *Anderida* at Arundel.

In reference to the suggestion of S. Y. S., (p. 450), the Rev. STEPHEN ISAACSON begs to state, that thirteen years ago he advertised, "*Fasti Episcopatus Anglicani*," embracing (after the manner of a Biographical Dictionary,) the Lives of all the Archbishops and Bishops from the time of Augustine, in which he proposed a brief memoir, a list of their several publications, and a condensed account of all they had done or contemplated in behalf of Christianity. In prosecution of this, no small labour, he had completed four or five sees, but the encouragement held out promising no adequate remuneration for his toil and incidental expenses, the work has been intermitted. The communication of S. Y. S., however, has partially revived his energy in the pursuit; and, should any of your correspondents feel disposed to further the project, he would not be unwilling to prosecute the task, having a considerable mass of undigested materials for such a work, and feeling himself, from the time and attention already bestowed upon the subject, in some degree, at least, qualified for it. — The same gentleman would be obliged for information respecting the *alliances* or *collateral connection* of the families of Redhead and Watkinson with that of the Sheffields, Dukes of Buckingham.

The small brass coin recently found near Walsall, of which an impression has been sent us by A. FARMER, is one of the tokens issued by the traders of Nuremberg, which were formerly used in this country as counters in casting up reckonings of money.

A Correspondent from Newport Pag-nell writes us, that about ten years ago a painting of St. Christopher, as well as one on a subject unknown, was discovered in the neighbouring parish church of Ravenstone.

ERRATUM.—P. 501 b. line 7, for *condemning* read *commendng*. P. 546 b. line 40, for *Oxford road* Dublin.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Bible in Spain. By George Borrow, Esq. 3 vols. 1843.

IF the Bible Society has many more gentlemen at its beck and command who at all resemble the present writer, let them be forthwith transplanted; send them forth, armed cap-a-pie, with their wallets and mail-bags stuffed with testaments and tracts, and their tongues clothed with many-languaged eloquence. We say, let them go forth in every land where ignorance, bigotry, and priestcraft prevail, from Pekin to Paramatta, and we will answer for their success. Certainly there never left our shores one more fitted for his holy crusade than the author of the singular narrative given in this book; never was a cooler head united to a firmer will and a braver heart. His loins were always girt for his Lord's service; he was ready to wander like Paul, or, if needs be, to suffer like Polycarp. He was the very individual man for the high ambassage he undertook. No fable issuing from a poetic brain exceeds the romantic wildness of some of his adventures. In spite of Cervantes, in spite of the squire, the licentiate, and the barber, Spain still is the land of chivalry, and he who touches its soil must share the congenial influence; but not an Englishman since the days of Lord Peterborough has been seen there like the present. It is no pale, quiet, serious-looking gentleman in a small white cravat and black cloth gaiters, and straight-combed hair, who could do the Society's work in such a land as this. It was not given to one of those who, with a patient much-enduring wife, and several goodly children, locate themselves on some four or five hundred acres of fertile land in the valleys of New Zealand; or to those who rejoice in the shovel-hat of the archdeacon, among the Caffres of the Cape, or the wilds of Australasia; no, it was reserved for one who knew thirty languages, though himself not thirty years old; who has traversed the arid plains of Hindostan, and the snowy steppes of Russia; who is seen by one traveller reposing in the valley of Cashmere, who is met by another in the bazaars of Stambul or Cairo, or beneath the walls of Novogorod; who has lived in the tents of the Bedouins, and in the halls of princes; who seems to possess the pass-word of all peoples and nations, and who unites the piety of a hermit to the spirit of a knight; who can translate the Scriptures not only into languages but into remote dialects; who can maintain an argument with the doughtiest champion and casuist of the Romish Church; and who can handle a horse-shoe with the best of the smiths amongst the Alpujarras of Granada. Oh! thou good old Sirc, who sittest with thy half-shut unsuspecting eyes on thy Seven Hills of Rome! Thou venerable Pope of Rome, dwelling among thy goodly galleries, and garden lattices, and marble roofs; thou who seest the keys that hang on thy girdle growing rusty and eaten by time's tooth! Alas for thee! for yonder sail now traversing the deep blue waters of Biscay brings a fearful freight to thy palsied empire! Good ancient father! he means to sift thee like wheat! He will filch from thee the finest diamond of thy crown! He will pull down to the dust the ancient turrets of thy pride; he will cleave thee in twain as it were a ripe pomegranate. He cares no more for thee than for the Turk or Prester John. He laughs at

all Capuchins, and monks, and barefooted friars; of tribute, subsidy, or tallage he payeth thee none. He heeds not thy rogations, thy processions, thy disciplines: plummet in hand he goes squandering along thy shores the depth of thy power; he carries his spiritual artillery in a wallet on a donkey's back; and with that will he ransack and demolish thy storehouse and armoury of deceits and untruths; he will brush away the mouldy cobwebs thou hast been so long spinning. He fears an alguazil or corregidor no more than a wolf does the hind quarters of a fat rabbit—he will assuredly pull thee from thy throne; therefore, as he warns you, look to it, Batuschca! But a truce to prosopopeias! let the reader open these volumes, and if he do not partake their spirit, and feel their animation, and delight in their adventures, then has he none of the soul of the true missionary in him; and in what unressembling shapes, what various phases, does the champion of the faith appear! Do not expect to see him riding out like an abbot for his body's health, or doing his Master's work on an ambling pad, or sumpter-mule, or milk-white palfrey. No! sometimes, on his black and savage Andalusian stallion, attended by a goodly squire, like Amadis de Gaul, he is plunging among the torrents and defiles of Asturias; sometimes he is flying on his Arabian steed, Sidi Habismilk, over the fragrant heaths of Andalusia, among thickets of rosemary and myrtle, like the Cid on Babieca; or as if he were mounted on the horse of Bradamant; sometimes, on a sprightly *varia*, he is cantering as if it had quicksilver in its ears, like the zebra of the Moor Mazaruque; sometimes riding on a sorry ass, wall-eyed and string-halted, without saddle or bridle, and attended by an idiot horse-boy, a dwarfish elf with long arms and hump-back, who is ever frightened with the Estadiá, or spirits of the dead, who haunt him in the mists of night, with candles in their hands,—he is traversing the burning plains of Castile. But wherever he is, he is at home; at home in all ventas, and posadas, and hostcleries, and barber-shops, from the shores of the olive-bearing Bœtis to the pastures of Cordova, or the storm-lashed rocks of Biscay; living on shelled acorns, and chestnuts, and hard cheese; sleeping in mangers, herding in brushwood thickets with gypsies and bandits; carousing with goatherds, and smugglers, and muleteers; taming wild and savage horses like a sorcerer, by a whisper in the ear; * scaring the most ferocious dogs by the power of his eye; recommended by all the canons and clergy of Spain, high and low, to Satan and Barabbas, yet vowing to the four gospels that he would speed them on their way; depositing his tracts and testaments in ruined buildings and roadside thickets; gaining among the wandering tribes the mysterious designation of "The Fairy Man," "The Man of another World;" braving all authorities, and defying or evading all prohibitions, for the sake of that Lord he loves; turning away from the rich, yet carrying to the poor a face like a blessing; caring nothing of the distemperatures of heaven, or the discommodities of earth; casting away all difficulties from him as with a sling; on he goes, whether midnight shrouds him among the stony ribs of the Sierra, in his solitary path, or whether he is the companion of the gipsy crone, the witch and murderess, over the flickering embers of the lonely fire, or whether in the dark and lonely suburbs of Madrid, the assassin, the servant of the Church, whispers in his ear "that a dagger shall be nailed into his heart;" yet on

* The Rommany Chal to his horse did cry,
As he placed the bit in his horse's jaw,
Koako gry! Rommany gry!
Muk man kistur tute knaw.

he goes, crying out, "Beware Pope! beware, Batuschca!" and when they imprison him he refuses to be released; he is the gaoler's master; he will not be liberated but on his own terms. "But Paul said unto them, 'They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? Nay, verily: but let them come themselves and fetch us out.'" God protect thee! thou cream and flower of all Christian gentlemen!

Thus he fulfilled his mission, always faithful to his allotted task, whether in secret ambush the entire day under the empty arches of a bridge, whether halting the summer noon behind the shade of fountains, and speaking to those who came to draw water, of the "better waters of life;" at once the preacher and knight-errant, praying for the sick, and defying the strong; fearless of the future, believing that every man is slain by his destiny, and that the leaves of a tree move not without the will of God;* reposing whole days and nights under cork trees and azinheiras; cursed between the teeth by those who dared not curse him openly; yet himself neither mad, nor rash, nor choleric, but a man of love and peace, and charity, and Christian zeal, on he went through the land of the Roman, the Goth, the Celt, the Moor, and still as he went crying out, "Ride on, because of the word of truth and righteousness! ride on! till all the darkness of the land be dispelled, till all ignorance be removed, all idolatry be broken down, and the gospel of Christ be read in every crowded city, in every lonely hamlet of the land, in every burgher's house, in every peasant's cot!" It is no easy task to know how to give a view of such a production as this, for all that is omitted is so much lost; one could only quote one page to leave another as worthy of remark unnoticed. Matter crowds on matter, adventure on adventure; it is a seed-plot all full, and bursting into life. We will however give a very slight sketch of the journeys he pursued, and the purposes he proposed to attain; and add an extract or two, as a specimen of the spirit and vigour of the narrative. In the meantime, if the Society has any more of such men at home, let her equip them, give them their cargo of Bibles, their quarterly drafts and letters of credit, and the field is won.†

The outline of his journeys is as follows. Mr. Borrow lands at Lisbon, and after a short residence in Portugal travels by Evora and Badajoz into Spain. On his arrival at Madrid, his object being to obtain permission to print the New Testament in Castilian for distribution, he obtains an interview with our minister Sir George Villiers, and afterwards with Mendizabal and those who succeeded him in office, all of whom (we mean the Spaniards) hate the Christian religion not a little, and the Bible Society still more, and who consider guns, gunpowder, and money to be of more service than the four gospels with sundry serviceable tracts to boot. After a short return to England for the purpose of arranging his plan of action, he again embarks for the land of the Cid, is nearly wrecked off Cape Finisterre, but is delivered by one of those wonderful turns and shifts of circumstances that all pious men would consider as marks of the merciful hand of Providence, lands safely at Cadiz, and so journeys through the Sierra Morena and La Mancha for Madrid. He visits the old and time-palsied university of Salamanca—Valladolid—circulates the

* Antonio said, "It is so written." I said, "Glory be to the Lord for his mercies vouchsafed."

† The author says, as one result of his labour, that before he left, the New Testament was publicly read and expounded in two churches, those of San Gines and Santa Cruz, at Madrid.

Scriptures through Old Castile, climbs the rocks of Galicia, spreading the knowledge of salvation as he goes, traverses the wild passes and gorges of the Asturias and the Basque provinces, is taken for Don Carlos, and placed in custody, but, being liberated, returns to Madrid, where he opens a shop for the sale of Testaments in defiance of all power, temporal and spiritual; is imprisoned, again renews his distribution, beards the bishop of Toledo in his den, alarms all the clergy far and wide, speeds through La Mancha and Old Castile, and, like a fire of purification, illuminates all the villages around Madrid—then, after a third return from England, pursues the same course, has a large cargo of his Testaments seized at Ocaña, and, mortified and half unnerved by this discomfiture, speeds to Seville, where he forms an acquaintance with a Greek bookseller Dionysius, and where he soothes his agitation by evening rides on his Arabian courser on the banks of the Guadalquivir, or to the Golden Tower, or over the wide Dehesa, and by the Grove of Delights, till, wearied with espials and oppression and persecution, he shakes the dust of Spain off his feet, and sails for Tangier and the land of the Corahai, when the narrative abruptly closes.

The earliest adventure we meet with is well and graphically described :—

“ On the afternoon of the 6th December I set out for Evora, accompanied by my servant. I had been informed that the tide would serve for the regular passage-boats or felouks, as they are called, at about four o'clock; but on reaching the side of the Tagus opposite to Aldea Gallega, between which place and Lisbon the boats ply; I found that the tide would not permit them to start before eight o'clock. Had I waited for them I should have probably landed at Aldea Gallega about midnight, and I felt little inclination to make my entrée in the Alemtejo at that hour. Therefore, as I saw small boats which can push off at any time lying near in abundance, I determined upon hiring one of them for the passage, though the expense would be thus considerably increased. I soon agreed with a wild-looking lad, who told me that he was in part owner of one of the boats, to take me over. I was not aware of the danger in crossing the Tagus at its broadest part, which is opposite Aldea Gallega, at any time, but especially at the close of day in the winter season, or I should certainly not have ventured. The lad and his comrade, a miserable looking object, whose only clothing, notwithstanding the season, was a tattered jerkin and trousers, rowed until we had advanced about half a mile from the land. They then set up a large sail, and the lad, who seemed to direct everything, and to be the principal, took the helm and steered. The evening was now setting in. The sun was not far from its bourne in the horizon, the air was very cold, the wind was rising, and the waves of the noble Tagus began to be crested with foam. I told the boy that it was scarcely possible for the boat to carry so much sail without upsetting, upon which he laughed, and began to gabble in a most incoherent manner. He

had the most harsh and rapid articulation that has ever come under my observation in any human being. *It was the scream of the hyena blended with the bark of the ferrier*, though it was by no means an index of his disposition, which I soon found to be light, merry, and anything but malevolent; for when I, in order to show him that I cared little about him, began to hum ‘*Euque sou Contrabandista,*’ he laughed heartily and said, clapping me on the shoulder, that he would not drown us if he could help it. The other poor fellow seemed by no means averse to go to the bottom. He sat at the fore part of the boat, looking the image of famine, and only smiled when the waters broke over the weather side, and soaked his scanty habiliments. In a little time I had made up my mind that our last hour was come: the wind was getting higher, the short dangerous waves were more foamy, the boat was frequently on its beam, and the water came over the lee-side in torrents. But still the wild lad at the helm held on laughing and chattering, and occasionally yelling out parts of the Miguelite air, ‘*Quando el Rey chegou,*’ the singing of which in Lisbon is imprisonment. The stream was against us, but the wind was in our favour, and we sprang along at a wonderful rate, and I saw that our only chance of escape was in speedily passing the farther bank of the Tagus, where the bight or bay, at the extremity of which stands Aldea Gallega, commences, for we should not then have to battle with the waves of the stream, which the adverse wind lashed into fury. It was the will of the Almighty to permit us speedily to gain this shelter, but not before the boat was nearly filled with water, and we were all wet to the skin.”

The belief in supernatural power employed for purposes of evil exists in all countries, its stronghold being among the lower orders, and the strength of belief varying with the means possessed by them of acquiring correct and sound religious knowledge, but never, as far as we know, entirely eradicated.

"The peasantry of Portugal (says the author) have a strong belief in witchcraft, and carry with them (even the ruffian and the robber) small bags containing oracams

or prayers written by the priests and those in power, by way of charm against its influence."

The author got a sight of one of these, and has given us a translation of it, which was scarcely legibly scrawled in bad Portuguese. The charm :—

"Just Judge and Divine Son of the Virgin Maria, who wast born in Bethlehem, a Nazarene, and wast crucified in the midst of all Jewry, I beseech thee, oh Lord! by thy sixth day, that the body of me be not caught nor put to death by the hands of justice at all. Peace be with you, the peace of Christ; may I receive peace, may you receive peace, said God to his disciples. If the accursed justice should distrust me, or have its eyes on me, in order to take me or rob me, may its eyes not see me, may its mouth not speak to me, may it have ears which may not hear me, may it have hands which may not seize me, may it have feet which may not overtake me,

for may I be armed with the arms of St. George, covered with the cloak of Abraham, and shipped in the ark of Noah, so that it can neither see me, nor hear me, nor draw the blood from my body. I also adjure thee, oh Lord! by those three blessed crosses, by those three blessed chalices, by those three blessed clergymen, by those three consecrated hosts, that thou give me that sweet company which thou gavest to the Virgin Maria, from the gates of Bethlehem to the portals of Jerusalem, that I may go and come with pleasure and joy with Jesus Christ, the son of the Virgin Maria, the prolific, yet nevertheless the eternal, Virgin."

The charm in this bag belonged to a travelling merchant or chapman, a dealer in wheat and barley, but the author says the woman of the posada and her daughters had similar bags attached to their necks, containing charms, which, they said, prevented the witches having power to molest them. All these are the fabrications of the monks, who sell them to their infatuated confessants. The monks of the Greek and Syrian churches likewise deal in this ware, and they are by no means unknown among the peasantry in England.* That the light of honest and good instruction would soon reach them seems apparent from the following interesting little narrative.

"The Sunday morning was fine, and the plain before the church of the convent of San Francisco was crowded with people hastening to or returning from the mass. After having performed my morning devotion and breakfasted, I went down to the kitchen. The girl Geronima was seated by the fire. I inquired if she had heard mass? She replied in the negative, and that she did not intend to hear it.

Upon my inquiring her motive for absenting herself, she replied, that, since the friars had been expelled from their churches and convents, she had ceased to attend mass or to confess herself; for that the government priests had no spiritual power, and consequently she never troubled them. She said the friars were holy men and charitable, for that every morning those of the convent over the way fed forty

* In numerous cottages in every village in Suffolk is to be found, sometimes pasted on the walls, sometimes carried in the pocket, a folded sheet containing the fabulous description of our Saviour's person, and the letter of P. Pilate describing him, which, with a few prayers and superstitious verses attached, is supposed to be a preservation against danger or evil influence. These papers are brought to the villages by the travelling pedlars. The writer of this note has often been offered one by the female peasantry, when they heard he was setting out on a journey. Some of them pin them to the head of their beds.

poor persons with the relics of the meals of the preceding day, but that now these people were allowed to starve. I replied, that the friars who lived on the fat of the land could well afford to bestow a few bones on their poor, and that their doing so was merely a part of their policy, by which they hoped to secure friends in time of need. The girl then observed that, as it was Sunday, I should perhaps like to see some books, and, without waiting for a reply, she produced them. They consisted principally of popular stories, with lives and miracles of saints, but amongst them was a translation of *Vokey's Ruins of Empires*. I expressed a wish to know how she became possessed of this book. She said that a young man, a great constitutionalist, had given it to her some months previous, and had pressed her much to read it, for that it was one of the best books in the world. I replied that the author of it was an emissary of Satan, and an enemy of Jesus Christ, and the souls of mankind; that it was written with the sole aim of bringing all religion into contempt, and that it inculcated the doctrines that there was no future state, nor reward for the righteous, nor punishment for the wicked. She made no reply, but, going into another room, returned with her apron full of dry sticks and brushwood, all which she piled upon the fire and produced a bright blaze. She then took the book from my hand, and placed it upon the flaming pile; then sitting down took her rosary out of her pocket and told her beads till the volume was consumed.

This was an *auto-da-fé* in the best sense of the word."

"These men, (the contrabandistas or smugglers,) though in many respects more enlightened than the surrounding peasantry, were in others as much in the dark; they believed in witchcraft and in the efficacy of particular charms. The night was very stormy, and at about nine we heard a galloping towards the door, and then a loud knocking; it was opened, and in rushed a wild-looking man mounted on a donkey; he wore a ragged jacket of sheepskin, called in Spanish *zamarra*, with breeches of the same as far down as his knees; his legs were bare. Around his sombrero, or shadowy hat, was tied a large quantity of the herb which in English is called *rosemary*,* in Spanish *romero*, and in the rustic language of Portugal *alecrim*, which last is a word of Scandinavian origin (*allegrea*), signifying the elfin plant, and was probably carried into the south by the Vandals. The man seemed frantic with terror, and said that the witches had been pursuing him and hovering over his head for the last two leagues. He came from the Spanish frontier with meal and other articles; he said that his wife was following him and would soon arrive, and in about a quarter of an hour she made her appearance, dripping with rain, and also mounted on a donkey. I asked my friends the contrabandistas why he wore the *rosemary** in his hat; whereupon they told me that it was good against witches and the mischances on the road."

This superstition seems to pervade all classes. The author tells us he was overtaken while travelling to Lisbon by a horseman, a powerful man mounted on a noble horse, and with a formidable gun. Yet when night came on "he said he could not confront the darkness, and begged me to ride on before, and he would follow after. *I could hear him trembling*. I asked him the reason of his terror; he replied that at one time darkness was the same to him as day, but that of late years he dreaded it, especially in wild places. We proceeded so for a considerable way, when he again stopped and said that the power of the darkness was too much for him. His horse seemed to be infected with the same panic, for it shook in every limb. I thought this man was a *coward*; but I did him injustice, for during the day he was as brave as a lion, and feared no one. About five years since he had overcome two robbers who had attacked him on the moors, and after tying their hands behind them, had delivered them up to justice; but at night the rustling of a leaf filled him with terror. The man in question was a farmer from Evora, and a person of considerable wealth."

Another adventure soon occurs.

* When Don Quixote was wounded, Sancho asked the favour of a "little *rosemary*, oil, wine, and salt, to cure one of the best of knights errant, who lieth severely wounded by the hands of an *enchanted Moor*."

"I had not been seated long before the blazing pile when a fellow, mounted on a fine spirited horse, dashed from the stables through the passage into the kitchen, where he commenced displaying his horsemanship by causing the animal to wheel about with the velocity of a mill-stone, to the great danger of every body in the apartment. He then galloped out upon the plain, and after half an hour's absence returned, and, having placed his horse once more in the stable, came and seated himself next to me, to whom he commenced talking in a gibberish of which I understood very little, but which he intended for French. He was half intoxicated, and soon became three parts so, by swallowing glass after glass of aguardiente. Finding

that I made him no answer, he directed his discourse to one of the contrabandistas, to whom he talked in bad Spanish. The latter either did not or would not understand him; but at last, losing patience, called him a drunkard, and told him to hold his tongue. The fellow, enraged at this contempt, flung the glass out of which he was drinking at the Spaniard's head, who sprang up like a tiger, and unsheathing instantly a snick and snee knife, made an upward cut at the fellow's cheek, and would have infallibly laid it open had I not pulled his arm down just in time to prevent worse effects than a scratch above the lower jawbone, which, however, drew blood."

Soon after another wild unnatural picture presents itself.

"Being about to leave the place (a ruined tower,) I heard a strange cry behind a part of the wall which I had not visited, and hastening thither I found a miserable object in rags seated upon a stone. It was a maniac—a man about thirty years of age, and, I believe, deaf and dumb; there he sat, gibbering and mowing, and distorting his wild features into various dreadful appearances. There wanted nothing but this object to render the scene complete; banditti amongst such me-

lancholy desolation would have been by no means so much in keeping. But the maniac on his stone, in the rear of the wind-beaten ruin, overlooking the blasted heath, above which scowled the leaden heaven, presented such a picture of gloom and misery as, I believe, neither painter nor poet ever conceived in the saddest of their musings. This is not the first instance in which it has been my lot to verify the wisdom of the saying, that truth is sometimes wilder than fiction."

We must not omit the following scene, both for its fearful interest and the graphic power with which it is told.

"We did go to see this execution, which I shall long remember. The criminals were two young men, brothers; they suffered for a most atrocious murder, having in the dead of night broken open the house of an aged man, whom they put to death, and whose property they stole. Criminals in Spain are not hanged as in England, or guillotined as in France, but strangled upon a wooden stage. They sit down on a kind of chair, with a post behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw. This iron collar is made to clasp the neck of the prisoner, and on a certain signal it is drawn tighter and tighter by means of the screw, until life becomes extinct. After we had waited amongst the assembled multitude a considerable time, the first of the culprits appeared; he was mounted on an ass, without saddle or stirrups, his legs being allowed to dangle nearly to the ground. He was dressed in yellow sulphur-coloured robes, with a high-peaked conical red hat on his head, which was shaven. Between his hands he held a parchment, on which was written something, I believe the confes-

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sion of faith. Two priests led the animal by the bridle, two others walked on either side chanting litanies, amongst which I distinguished the words of heavenly peace and tranquillity, for the culprit had been reconciled to the Church, had confessed and received absolution, and had been promised admission to heaven. He did not exhibit the least symptom of fear, but dismounted from the animal, and was led, not supported, up the scaffold, where he was placed on the chair, and the fatal collar put round his neck. One of the priests then in a loud voice commenced saying the *Belief*, and the culprit repeated the words after him. On a sudden the executioner, who stood behind, commenced turning the screw, which was of prodigious force, and the wretched man was almost instantly a corpse; but as the screw went round the priest began to shout, "*par et misericordia et tranquillitas*," and still as he shouted his voice became louder and louder, till the lofty walls of Madrid rang with it; then stooping down he placed his mouth close to the culprit's ear, still shouting, just as if he would pursue the spirit

through its course to eternity, cheering it on its way. The effect was tremendous. I myself was so excited that I involuntarily shouted *miserericordia*, and so did many others. God was not thought of, Christ was not thought of, only the priest was thought of, for he seemed at that moment to be the first being in existence, and to have the power of opening and shutting the gates of heaven or of hell, just as he

should think proper. A striking instance of the successful working of the Popish system, whose grand aim has ever been to keep people's minds as far as possible from God, and to centre their hopes and fears in the priesthood. The execution of the second culprit was precisely similar: he ascended the scaffold a few minutes after his brother had breathed his last."

His account of Madrid is as follows.

"I have visited most of the principal capitals of the world, but upon the whole none has ever so interested me as this city of Madrid, in which I now found myself. I will not dwell upon its streets, its edifices, its public squares, its fountains, though some of these are remarkable enough: but Petersburg has finer streets, Paris and Edinburgh more stately edifices, London far nobler squares, whilst Shiraz can boast of more costly fountains, though not cooler waters. But the population! Within a mud wall, scarcely one league and a half in circuit, are contained two hundred thousand human beings, certainly forming the most extraordinary vital mass to be found in the entire world; and be it always remembered that this mass is strictly Spanish. The population of Constantinople is extraordinary enough, but to form it, twenty nations have contributed; Greeks, Armenians, Persians, Poles, Jews, the latter, by-the-bye, of Spanish origin, and speaking amongst themselves the old Spanish language; but the huge population of Madrid, with the exception of a sprinkling of foreigners, chiefly French tailors, glove-makers, and perquiers, is strictly Spanish, though a considerable portion are not natives of the place. Here are no colonies of Germans, as at St. Petersburg; no English factories, as at Lisbon; no multitudes of insolent Yankees lounging through the streets, as at the Havannah, with an air which seems to say, the land is our own whenever we choose to take it; but a population, which, however strange and wild, and composed of various elements, is Spanish, and will remain so as long as the city itself shall exist. Hail, ye *aguadores* of Asturia! who, in your dress of coarse duffell and leathern skull-caps, are seen seated in hundreds by the fountain sides, upon your empty water casks, or staggering with them filled to the topmost stories of lofty

houses. Hail, ye *caleseros* of Valencia! who, lolling lazily against your vehicles, rasp tobacco for your paper cigars whilst waiting for a fare. Hail to you, beggars of La Mancha! men and women, who, wrapped in coarse blankets, demand charity indifferently, at the gate of the palace or the prison. Hail to you, valets from the mountains, *mayordomos* and secretaries from Biscay and Guipuscoa, *toreros* from Andalusia, *riposteros* from Galicia, shopkeepers from Catalonia! Hail to ye, Castilians, Estremenians, and Aragonese, of whatever calling! And lastly, genuine sons of the capital, rabble of Madrid, ye twenty thousand *manolos*, whose terrible knives, on the second morning of May, worked such grim havoc amongst the legions of Murat!

"With respect to the Spanish aristocracy, the cavaliers and *senoras*, I believe the less that is said of them the better. Le Sage has described them as they were nearly two centuries ago. His description is anything but captivating, and I do not think that they have improved since the sketches of the immortal Frenchman. The Spaniard of the lower class has much more interest for me, whether *manolo*, labourer, or muleteer. He is not a common being; he is an extraordinary man. He has not, it is true, the amiability and generosity of the Russian *mujik*, who will give his only rouble sooner than the stranger shall want; nor his placid courage, which renders him insensible to fear, and, at the command of his Tsar, sends him singing to certain death.* There is more hardness and less self-devotion in the disposition of the Spaniard; he possesses, however, a spirit of proud independence, which it is impossible but to admire. He is ignorant of course; but it is singular that I have invariably found among the low and slightly educated classes far more liberality of sentiment than among the

* At the last attack on Warsaw, when the loss of the Russian soldiery amounted to upwards of 20,000 men, the soldiers mounted the breach, repeating, in measured chaunt, one of their popular songs: "Come, let us cut the cabbage," &c.

upper. It has long been the fashion to talk of the bigotry of the Spaniards, and their mean jealousy of foreigners. This is true to a certain extent, but it chiefly holds good with respect to the upper classes. If foreign valour or talent has never received its proper meed in Spain, the great body of the Spaniards are certainly not in fault. I have heard

Wellington calumniated in this proud scene of his triumphs, but never by the old soldiers of Aragon and the Asturias, who assisted to vanquish the French at Salamanca and the Pyrenees. I have heard the manner of riding of an English jockey criticised, but it was by the idiotic heir of Medina Celi,* and not by a picador of the Madrillean bull-ring."

The whole journey from Badajos to Madrid with the gipsy Antonio,—through Estremadura, as far as the frontiers of Castumba,—the charm of the bar lachi or loadstone—the diffusing its power in aguardiente—the conversation of the strangers he met in the posada of the village—his adventures at Merida—his abode with the old gipsy crone and her daughters—the conversation on the Corahanoes or Moors, with whom she had been living—the crouching hour after hour over the brasero, in the darkness of night—the long loud laughter that continued till it appeared maniacal—the alarm and attempt at escape—then the supper and song, with the guitar—and, to conclude, the night-repose,—are all in the wildest strain, and such as no romantic fancy could exceed.

" 'We will now to charipé (*bed*).' 'With all my heart,' said I; 'where are we to sleep?' 'In the stable,' said he, 'in the manger; however cold the stable may be, we shall be warm enough in the (*bufa*).' 'A strange house and strange people,' said I to Antonio; 'that gipsy grandmother has all the appearance of a sowance.' 'All the appearance of one,' said Antonio; 'and is she not really one? She knows more crabbed things and crabbed words, than all the Errate be-

twixt here and Catalonia. She has been amongst the wild Moors, and can make more drows, poisons, and philtres, than any one alive. She once made a kind of paste, and persuaded me to taste, and shortly after I had done so, my soul departed from my body, and wandered through horrid forests and mountains, amidst monsters and duendes, during one entire night. She learnt many things among the Corahai (Moors) which I should be glad to know.' "

This old woman offered him her granddaughter.

" 'Take her for Romi (wife), my London Caloro' (gipsy). 'I am a stranger in this land, O mother of the Gypsies, and scarcely know how to provide for myself, much less for a Romi.' 'She wants no one to provide for her, my London Caloro, she can at any time provide for herself and her Ro (husband); she can hokkawar, tell baji, and there are few to equal her at stealing á pastesas. Were she once at Madrilati (Madrid), where they tell me you are going, she would make much

treasure; therefore take her thither, for in this foros she is nahi (lost) as it were, for there is nothing to be gained; but in the foros baro it would be another matter; she would go dressed in *lactipi* and *sonacai* (silk and gold), whilst you would ride about on your black-tailed gra; and when you had got much treasure, you might return hither and live like a Crallis, and all the Errate of the Chim del Manro should bow down their heads to you. What say you, my London Caloro? "

* See also vol. II. p. 33. "I laugh at the bigotry and prejudices of Spain. I abhor the cruelty and ferocity which have cast a stain of eternal infamy on her history; but I will say for the Spaniards, that, in their social intercourse, no people in the world exhibit a juster feeling of what is due to the dignity of human nature, or better understand the behaviour which it behoves a man to adopt towards his fellow beings. I have said that it is one of the few countries in Europe where poverty is not treated with contempt, and, I may add, where the wealthy are not blindly idolized. In Spain the very beggar does not feel himself a degraded being, for he kisses no one's feet, and knows not what it is to be cuffed or spitten upon; and in Spain, the duke or the marquis can scarcely entertain a very overweening opinion of his own consequence, as he finds no one, with the exception perhaps of his French valet, to fawn upon or flatter him."

He tells her he must go to his own country.

"Then return to your own country, my London Caloro, the Chabi can cross the pani (the sea). Would she not do business in London with the rest of the

Caloré? Or why not go to the land of the Corahai (Moors)? I and my daughter, the mother of the chabi."

When he asks what they should do in the poor wild country of the Moors, what could be invented more terrific than the old woman's answer?

"*Gypsy Mother*. The London Caloro asks me what we could do in the land of the Corahai?—Aromali! I almost think that I am speaking to a simpleton. Are there not horses to chore (steal)? Yes, I trow there are, and better ones than in this land, and asses and mules. In the land of the Corahai you must hokkawar and chore even as you must here, or in your own country, or else you are no Caloro. Can you not join yourselves with the black people who live in the desablados? Yes, surely; and glad they would be to have among them the Errate from Spain

and London. I am seventy years of age, but I wish not to die in this chim, but yonder, far away, where both my roms (husbands) are sleeping. Take the chabi, therefore, and go to Madrilati to win the parné, and when you have got it, return, and we will give a banquet to all the Busné (Christians) in Merida, and in their food I will mix drow, and they shall eat and burst like poisoned sheep * * * And when they have eaten we will leave them, and away to the land of the Moor,* my London Caloro," &c.

The author remained in the house some days, never stirring out, *as it would not be convenient*.

some days, never stirring out, *as it*

"In these tertulias (conversations) with the women, the grandmother was the principal spokeswoman, and astonished my ears with wonderful tales of the land of the Moors, prison escapes, thievish feats, and one or two poisoning adventures, in which she had been engaged, from her earliest youth. There was occasionally something very wild in her gestures and demeanour. More than

once, I observed her, in the midst of much declamation, to stop short, stare in vacancy, and thrust out her palms, as if endeavouring to push away some invisible substance; she goggled frightfully with her eyes, and once sank back in convulsions, of which her children took no further notice, than observing that she was only *lili*, and would soon come to herself."

The whole scene between these she-devils and an alguazil who enters, though too long for insertion, admirably winds up the whole scene; we must give a fragment of it. The rogue of an alguazil asks for a bribe—some tobacco, or he threatens to take them all to prison—to the carcel.

"The Busno will take us to prison," said the black Callee, 'ha! ha! ha!' 'The Chinél will take us to prison,' giggled the young girl, 'he! he! he!' 'The Bengui will carry us all to the estaripel,' grunted the old grandmother, 'ho! ho! ho!' The three females arose and walked slowly round the fellow, fixing their eyes steadfastly on his face; he appeared frightened, and evidently wished to get away. Suddenly the two youngest seized his hands, and, while he struggled to release himself, the old woman exclaimed: 'You want tobacco, hijo—you come to the Gipsy house to frighten the Callees, and the

strange Caloro out of their plako—truly, hijo, we have none for you, and right sorry I am; we, have, however, plenty of the dust á su servicio.' Here, thrusting her hand into her pocket, she discharged a handful of some kind of dust or snuff into the fellow's eyes; he stamped and roared, but was for some time held fast by the two Callees; he extricated himself, however, and attempted to unsheath a knife which he bore at his girdle; but the two younger females flung themselves upon him like furies, while the old woman increased his disorder by thrusting her stick into his face," &c.

* The land of the Moors has always been reckoned the land of Sorcery. "From the Moors," said the knight of La Mancha, "there could be no truth expected, for all of them are cheats, impostors, and *chymists*."

The whole of the adventurous journey after leaving this abode with his gipsy guide, over the wild and pathless moors, the very animal he rode, who would, when roused, have rushed with savage fury against the rocks, and dashed himself and rider to atoms—the arrival at Trujillo, where his companion's brother had been lately *hung*, late at night, and the necessity of leaving it, though in the midst of wind and rain, and mist, and darkness, and mire—the gipsy bivouac in the cork-tree forest—the prisoner, one of the gang, in the neighbouring village—the rising in the morning with limbs stiff and hair covered with hoar frost—the description of the whole scene is all delineated with truth and spirit and simplicity.

“ I heard the noise of a horse apparently approaching rapidly, and presently Antonio made his appearance among the trees, with some agitation in his countenance. He sprang from the horse, and instantly proceeded to mount the mule. ‘ Mount, brother, mount,’ said he, pointing to the horse; ‘ I went with the Calle

and her chabés to the village where the *ro* is in trouble; the chinobaro, however, seized them at once with their cattle, and would have laid hands also on me, but I set spurs to the *grasti*, gave him the bridle, and was soon away. Mount, brother, mount, or we shall have the whole rustic canaille on us in a twinkling.’ ”

The journey still continues; then comes an adventure with the national guard at Jaraicejo, and a comic scene of the passport of Lord Palmerston.

“ ‘ Stay, before I go, (he said) I should like to see once more the signature of the Caballero *Balmerson*.’ I showed him the signature, which he looked on with

profound reverence, uncovering his head for a moment; we then embraced and parted.”

After this the travellers lie hidden in a thicket of broom and brushwood, waiting the arrival of a messenger, when the following conversation takes place.

“ *A*. Brother, I cannot imagine what business brought you to this country. *M*. Perhaps the same which brings you to this moor—business of Egypt. *A*. Not so, brother; you speak the language of Egypt, it is true, but your ways and words are neither those of the Cales nor Busné (Gypsies nor Christians). *M*. Did you not hear me speak in the foros about God and Tebleque? It was to declare his glory to the Cales and Gentiles that I came to Spain. *A*. And who sent you on this errand? *M*. Know that there are many in foreign lands who lament the darkness of Spain, and the cruelty, robbery, and murder which deform it. *A*. Are they Caloré or Busné. *M*. What matters? Both Caloré and Busné are sons of the same God. *A*. You lie, brother; they are not of one father, nor of one Errate. You speak of robbery, cruelty,

and murder. There are too many Busné, brother; if there were no Busné, there would be neither robbery nor murder. The Caloré neither rob, nor murder each other, the Busné do; nor are they cruel to their animals; their law forbids them. When I was a child, I was beating a burra, but my father stopped my hand, and chided me. ‘ Hurt not the animal,’ said he; ‘ for within it is the soul of your own sister.’ *M*. And do you believe in this wild doctrine, oh Antonio? *A*. Sometimes I do, sometimes I do not. There are some who believe in nothing; not even that they live! Long since, I knew an old Caloro, he was old, very old, upwards of a hundred years, and I once heard him say, that all we thought, we saw, was a lie; that there was no world, no men, no women, no horses nor mules, no olive trees,” &c.

So this Caloro must for the future be ranked among the followers of Bishop Berkeley and Mr. Arthur Collier, though we should not have thought the doctrine of the *non-existence of matter* would have been laid down so authoritatively by an old Gypsy-thief on the wilds of Estremadura.

The modern apostle proceeds onwards towards Madrid, after parting with his friend and guide, the eventful history of whose clan is elucidated

in the subsequent pages, and is unexpectedly disclosed by a beggar, at the room of an inn the next night.

"I passed (he says) the night as usual in the manger of a stable, close beside the Caballeria; for, as I travelled on a donkey, I deemed it incumbent on me to be satisfied with a couch in keeping with my manner of journeying, being averse, by any squeamish and over-delicate airs, to generate a suspicion amongst the people with whom I mingled that I was aught higher than what my equipage and outward appearance might lead them to believe."

He joins a barber-surgeon who discourses to him on the romantic histories attached to the mountains of Guadarama, which separate the two Castiles—the huge serpents that dwell there—the horses of the flood—the valley undrained for thousands of years, where dwells a small nation of unknown people, speaking an unknown language—the valley of the Batuecas. The next adventure is as he pursues his moonlight journey to Talavera, where one of the tallest and bulkiest men he had ever seen, with an immense head of coal-black hair, appeared at once before him. After some conversation the stranger said,

"You know nothing about me, you cannot know anything about me." "Be not sure of that, my friend; I am acquainted with many things of which you have little idea. For example," said I, "you speak two languages." The figure moved on, seemed to consider a moment, and then said slowly, *bueno*. "You have two names, I continued; one for the house and the other for the street; both are good, but the one by which you are called at home, is the one you like best." The man walked on

about ten paces, in the same manner as he had previously done; all of a sudden he turned, and taking the bridle of the burra (the ass) in his hand, stopped her. I had now a full view of his face and figure, and those huge features and herculean form still occasionally revisit me in my dreams. I see him standing in the moonshine, staring me in the face with his deep calm eyes. At last he said:

"Es usted tambien de nosotros?"

He was a Spanish Jew. They put up together at the posada; after supper they discuss. "You say you are wealthy," says the Englishman; "in what does your wealth consist?" Abarbenel answered,

"In gold and silver, and stones of price, for I have inherited all the boards of my forefathers. The greater part is buried under ground; indeed, I have never examined the tenth part of it. I have coins of silver and gold older than the times of Ferdinand the Accursed and Jezabel; I have also large sums employed in usury. We keep ourselves close, however, and pretend to be poor, miserably so; but on certain occasions, at our festivals, when our gates are barred, and our savage dogs are let loose in the court, we eat our food off services such as the Queen of Spain cannot boast of, and wash our feet in ewers of silver, fashioned and wrought before the Americas were discovered, though our garments are at all times coarse, and our food for the most part of the plainest description. * * I love to visit Toledo and to think for the times which have long since departed; I should establish myself there, were there not so many accursed ones, who look upon me with an evil eye."—"Are you known for what you are? Do the authorities molest

you?"—"People of course suspect me for what I am; but, as I conform outwardly in most respects, they do not interfere with me. True it is, that sometimes when I enter the church to hear mass, they glare at me over the left shoulder, as much as to say—what do you do here? And sometimes they cross themselves as I pass by; but, as they go no further, I do not trouble myself on that account. * * Many of the higher class have borrowed money of me on usury, so that I have them to a certain extent in my power, and as for the low alguazils they would do anything to oblige me in consideration of a few dollars, which I occasionally give them."—"Do the priests interfere with you?"—"They let me alone, especially in my own neighbourhood. Shortly after the death of my father, one hot-headed individual endeavoured to do me an evil turn, but I soon requited him, causing him to be imprisoned on a charge of blasphemy, and in prison he remained a long time, till he went mad and died."

The dialogue increases in curiosity, as it discloses the fact of many of the ecclesiastics, even of the highest class, being of the children of Abraham.

"My grandsire was a particularly holy man; and I have heard my father say, that one night an *archbishop* came to his house secretly, merely to have the satisfaction of kissing his head. He could never forget what he had learned with reverence in his infancy. He said he had tried to forget it but he could not; that the *ruah* was continually upon him; so he went to my grandsire, with whom he remained one whole night; he then returned to his diocese, where he shortly

afterwards died, in much renown for sanctity.'—'Do you suppose that many of you are to be found among the priesthood?' There are many such as I among the priesthood.* There is one particular festival of the year at which four dignified ecclesiastics are sure to visit me; and then when all is made close and secure, and the fitting ceremonies have been gone through, they sit down on the floor and curse."

We have seldom read a disclosure more extraordinary than this. What are we to believe? Verily! the grand inquisitor left his work unfinished, if this is true.

The account of the feelings of the Portuguese to the English is well illustrated by the following narrative:

"Amongst others was the officer who commanded at the gate. After a few observations, this gentleman, who was a good-looking young man of five-and-twenty, began to burst forth in violent declamation against the *English* nation and government, who, he said, had at all times proved themselves selfish and deceitful, but that their present conduct in respect to Spain was particularly infamous, for, though it was in their power to put an end to the war at once, by sending a large army thither, they preferred sending a handful of troops, in order that the war might be prolonged, for no other reason than that it was of advantage to them. Having paid him an ironical compliment for his politeness and urbanity, I asked whether he reckoned amongst the selfish actions of the English government and nation their having expended hundreds of millions of pounds sterling, and an ocean of precious blood, in fighting the battles of Spain and Portugal against Napoleon. 'Surely,' said I, 'the fort of Elvas above our heads, and still more the castle of Badajoz over the water, speak volumes respecting English selfishness, and must, every time you view them, confirm you in the opinion you have just expressed. And then, with respect to the present combat in Spain, the gratitude which that country evinced to England after the French, by means of English armies, had been expelled,—gratitude evinced by discouraging the trade of England on all occasions, and by offering up

masses in thanksgiving when the English heretics quitted the Spanish shores,—ought now to induce England to exhaust and ruin herself, for the sake of hunting Don Carlos out of his mountains. In deference to your superior judgment,' continued I to the officer, 'I will endeavour to believe that it would be for the advantage of England were the war prolonged for an indefinite period; nevertheless, you would do me a particular favour by explaining by what process in chemistry blood shed in Spain will find its way into the English treasury in the shape of gold.' As he was not ready with his answer, I took up a plate of fruit which stood on a table beside me, and said, 'What do you call these fruits?' 'Pomegranates and bolotas,' he replied. 'Right,' said I; 'a home-bred Englishman could not have given me that answer; yet he is as much acquainted with pomegranates and bolotas as your lordship is with the line of conduct which it is incumbent upon England to pursue in her foreign and domestic policy.' This answer of mine, I confess, was not that of a Christian, and proved to me how much of the leaven of the ancient man still pervaded me; yet I must be permitted to add, that I believe no other provocation would have elicited from me a reply so full of angry feeling, but I could not command myself when I heard my own glorious land traduced in this unmerited manner. By whom? A Portuguese! A native of a country which has been twice liberated from horrid and

* See vol. i. p. 359. "Plenty of Judaism amongst the priesthood; no lack of it, I assure you, Don Jorge," is the confession of an old parish priest.

detestable thralldom by the hands of Englishmen. But for Wellington and his heroes, Portugal would have been French

at this day; but for Napier and his mariners, Miguel would now be lording it in Lisbon."

Another instance of this jealousy and hatred of their benefactors and liberators appeared shortly after. The author had strolled up the hill to the fort.

"Arrived at the gate of the fort, I was stopped by the sentry, who, however, civilly told me, that if I sent in my name to the commanding officer he would make no objection to my visiting the interior. I accordingly sent in my card by a soldier who was lounging about, and, sitting down on a stone, waited his return. He presently appeared, and inquired whether I was an Englishman; to which, having replied in the affirmative, he said, 'In that case, sir, you cannot enter; indeed, it is not the custom to permit any foreigners to visit the fort.' I answered that it was perfectly indifferent to me whether I visited it or not; and, having taken a survey of Badajoz from the eastern side of the hill, descended by the way I came. This is one of the beneficial results of protecting a nation and squandering blood and treasure in its defence. The English, who have never been at war with Portugal, who have fought for its independence on land and

sea, and always with success, who have forced themselves by a treaty of commerce to drink its coarse and filthy wines, which no other nation cares to taste, are the most unpopular people who visit Portugal. The French have ravaged the country with fire and sword, and shed the blood of its sons like water; the French buy not its fruits and loath its wines, yet there is no bad spirit in Portugal towards the French. The reason of this is no mystery; it is the nature, not of the Portuguese only, but of corrupt and unregenerate man, to dislike his benefactors, who, by conferring benefits upon him, mortify in the most generous manner his miserable vanity. There is no country in which the English are so popular as in France; but, though the French have been frequently roughly handled by the English, and have seen their capital occupied by an English army, they have never been subjected to the supposed ignominy of receiving assistance from them."

And now let us conclude with the author's summary of the character of Spain—a character still honourable to her, and proving that she has still the rich and noble blood of ancient days flowing in her veins.

"In Spain I passed five years, which, if not the most eventful, were, I have no hesitation in saying, the most happy years of my existence. Of Spain at the present time, now that the daydream has vanished, never, alas! to return, I entertain the warmest admiration. She is the most magnificent country in the world, probably the most fertile, and certainly with the finest climate. Whether her children are worthy of their mother is another question which I shall not attempt to answer; but content myself with observing, that, amongst much that is lamentable and reprehensible, I have found much that is noble and to be admired; much stern heroic virtue, much savage and horrible crime, of low vulgar vice very little, at least amongst the great body of the Spanish nation, with which my mission lay; for it will be as well here to observe that I advance no claim to an intimate acquaintance with

the Spanish nobility, from whom I kept as remote as circumstances would permit me; *en revanche*, however, I have had the honour to live on familiar terms with the peasants, shepherds, and muleteers of Spain, whose bread and *bacalao* I have eaten; who always treated me with kindness and courtesy, and to whom I have not unfrequently been indebted for shelter and protection.

"The generous bearing of Francisco Gonzales, and the high deeds of Ruy Diaz the Cid, are still sung amongst the fastnesses of the Sierra Morena."*

"I believe that no stronger argument can be brought forward in proof of the natural vigour and resources of Spain, and the sterling character of her population, than the fact that at the present day she is still a powerful and unexhausted country, and her children still, to a certain extent, a high-minded and great people. Yes, notwithstanding the misrule of the

* "Om Frands Gonzales, og Rodrik Cid, Eud siunges i Sierra Murene!"
Krønike Rüm. By Severin Grundtvig. Copenhagen, 1829.

brutal and sensual Austrian, the doting Bourbon, and, above all, the spiritual tyranny of the court of Rome, Spain can still maintain her own, fight her own combat, and Spaniards are *not yet* fanatic slaves and crouching beggars. This is saying much, very much; she has undergone far more than Naples had ever to bear; and yet the fate of Naples has not been hers. There is still valour in Asturia; generosity in Arragon; probity in Old Castile; and the peasant women of La Mancha can still afford to place a silver fork and a snowy napkin beside the plate of their guest. Yes, in spite of Austrian, Bourbon, and Rome, there is still a wide gulf between Spain and Naples. Strange as it may sound, Spain is *not a fanatic country*. It is true, that for nearly two centuries she was the she-butcher, *la verduga*, of malignant Rome, the chosen instrument for carrying into effect the atrocious projects of that power; yet fanaticism was not the spring which impelled her to the work of butchery: another feeling, in her the predominant one, was worked upon—her fatal *pride*. It was by humouring her pride, that she was induced to waste her precious blood and treasure in the Low Country wars, to launch the armada, and to many other equally insane* actions. Love of Rome had ever slight influence over her policy; but flattered by the title of *Gonfaloniera* of the Vicar of Jesus, and eager to prove herself not unworthy of the same, she shut her eyes and rushed upon her own destruction with the cry of "Charge, Spain." But the arms of Spain became powerless abroad, and she retired within herself. She ceased to be the tool of the vengeance and cruelty of Rome. She was not cast aside however. No! though she could no longer wield the sword with success against the Lutherans, she might

still be turned to some account. She had still gold and silver, and she was still the land of the vine and olive. Ceasing to be the butcher, she became the banker of Rome; and the poor Spaniards, who always esteem it a privilege to pay another person's reckoning, were for a long time happy in being permitted to minister to the grasping cupidity of Rome, who, during the last century, probably extracted from Spain more treasure than from all the rest of Christendom. But wars came into the land; Napoleon and his fierce Franks invaded Spain; plunder and devastation ensued, the effects of which will probably be felt for ages. Spain could no longer pay pence to Peter so freely as of yore, and from that period she became contemptible in the eyes of Rome, who has no respect for a nation save so far as it can minister to her cruelty or avarice. The Spaniard was still willing to pay as far as his means would allow, but he was soon given to understand that he was a degraded being—a barbarian—nay, a beggar. Now, you may draw the last cuarto from a Spaniard, provided you will concede to him the title of cavalier and rich man, for the old leaven still works as powerfully as in the time of the first Philip; but you must never hint that he is poor, or that his blood is inferior to your own; and the old peasant, on being informed in what slight estimation he was held, replied—'If I am a beast, a barbarian, and a beggar withal, I am sorry for it; but, as there is no remedy, I shall spend these four bushels of barley, which I had reserved to alleviate the misery of the holy father, in procuring bull spectacles, and other convenient diversions for the queen my wife, and the young princes, my children. Beggar! carajo! The water of my village is better than the wine of Rome!'

On the feelings of the nation with regard to the spiritual dominion and religious creed of the Romish Church, the author, who was peculiarly well qualified to judge, gives the following very satisfactory account:—

"I see that, in a late pastoral letter directed to the Spaniards, the father of Rome complains bitterly of the treatment which he has received in Spain at the hands of naughty men. 'My cathedrals are let down (he says), my priests are insulted, and the revenues of my bishops are curtailed.' He consoles himself, however, with the idea that this is the effect of the malice of a few, and that the generality of the nation love him, especially

the peasantry, who shed tears when they think of the sufferings of their Pope and their religion. Undeceive yourself, Batuschka! undeceive yourself! Spain was ready to fight for you so long as she could increase her own glory by doing so, but she took no pleasure in losing battle after battle. She had no objection to pay money into your coffers in the shape of alms, expecting, however, that the same would be received with the gratitude and

* *Quere insane?* We think the chances were in her favour in both instances,—in the invasion of England and of Holland.—*Rev.*

humility which became those who accept charity. Finding, however, that you were neither humble nor grateful, suspecting, moreover, that you held *Austria* in higher esteem than herself, even as a

banker, she shrugged up her shoulders, and uttered a sentence somewhat similar to that which I have already put into the mouth of one of her children: 'These four bushels of barley,' &c.'

As regards the late struggle between the rival principles (so-called) of despotism and liberty, the author has exhibited matters in a light somewhat novel and startling to our ears, and not much according with those opinions that are daily wafted to us from the shores of Biscay:—

"It is truly surprising what little interest the Spanish nation took in the late struggle, and yet it has been called by some, who ought to know better, a war of religion and principle. It was generally supposed that Biscay was the stronghold of Carlism, and that the inhabitants were fanatically attached to their religion, which they apprehended was in danger. The truth is, that the *Basques* care nothing for *Carlos* or *Rome*, and merely took up arms to defend certain rights and privileges of their own. For the dwarfish brother of Ferdinand they always exhibited supreme contempt, which his character, a compound of imbecility, cowardice, and cruelty well merited. If they made use of his name it was merely as a *cri de guerre*. Much the same may be said with respect to his Spanish partisans, at least those who appeared in the field for him. These however were of a widely different character from the *Basques*, who were brave soldiers and honest men. The Spanish armies of Don Carlos were composed entirely of thieves and assassins, chiefly *Valencians* and *Manchegans*, who, marshalled under two cut-throats, *Cabrera* and *Palillos*, took advantage of the distracted state of the country to plunder and massacre the

honest part of the community. With respect to the Queen Regent, *Christino*, of whom the less said the better, the reins of Government fell into her hands on the decease of her husband, and with them the command of the soldiery. The respectable part of the Spanish nation, and more especially the honourable and toil-worn peasantry, loathed and execrated both factions. Oft when I was sharing at nightfall the frugal fare of the villager of Old or New Castile, on hearing the distant shot of the *Christino* soldier or *Carlist* bandit, he would invoke curses on the heads of the two Pretenders, not forgetting the holy father, and the goddess of Rome—*Maria Santissima*. Then with the tiger-energy of the Spaniard when roused he would start up and exclaim, 'Vamos, Don Jorge, to the plain, to the plain! I wish to enlist with you, and to learn the law of the English. To the plain, therefore, to the plain to-morrow, to circulate the Gospel of *Ingalaterra*!' Amongst the peasantry of Spain I found my sturdiest supporters (*i.e. in selling copies of the Bible*); and yet the holy father supposes that the Spanish labourers are friends and lovers of his. Undeceive yourself, *Batuschca*," &c.

There are in these volumes many scenes of curiosity which we must pass over quite unnoticed. How singular is the history of *Benedic Mell* the Swiss, the son of the hangman at *Lucerne*, and his belief (a belief that cost him his life) in the treasure buried in a copper kettle in the church of *St. James* of *Compostella*; of the insurrection at *Madrid*, and the last glorious day of *Quesada*; the account of the criminals imprisoned in the *Carcel* at *Madrid*; of the horrors of the sack of *Arrevalo*, and the devastation when the *Carlist* chieftain *Balmisida* dashed down with his cavalry, like an avalanche on a forest of pines, on the plains of *Old Castile*, at all which the author was present. Such scenes, such characters, and such adventures, are certainly not to be met with in any other land in *Christendom*.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, Esq. of Ipswich.

(Continued from p. 248, and Concluded.)

1824, *May 13.* Looked into the Ed. Review, No. 58. Luther's unfeignedly acknowledging that he had done most wickedly, and from the bottom of his heart asking grace and pardon of God,—that he had not persecuted the Catholics more fiercely,—is an exemplification of the true nature and spirit of religious intolerance, that it is frightful to conceive.—Dined at Admiral Page's, who mentioned that he and several other *Admirals* having been drawn up for introduction, by Sir Charles Paget, at the close of the King's birthday drawing room, Sir Charles said in the King's hearing—"Gentlemen, this is really inverting all order—*fish last.*"

May 16. Read with deep emotion in the paper the death of Lord Byron on the 19th April, at Missolonghi, by mere accident:—I was then reading in the Ed. Review, No. 54, a general review of his character as a poet, most ably and justly executed.

June 3. Read Hazlitt's description of the picture galleries in England. On the costume of dress in portraits, he observes truly, it is not the addition of individual circumstances, but the omission of general truth, that makes the little, the deformed, and the short-lived in art. On a landscape of Hobbima's, he observes, "if a picture is admirable in its kind, we do not much trouble ourselves about the subject." Berghem's fault he thinks is, that he continues to finish, *after he has done looking at nature*, and his last touches are different from hers. Of Holbein's heads he observes, "they are to the finest portraits, what state papers are to history, they give the character, and only a part of that, the dry, the concrete, and the fixed; but in this view are invaluable from the characters they represent. Of Titian's portraits, it may almost be made a test—that they look through you. His description of the Woman taken in Adultery at Mr. Angerstein's, and the Diana and Calisto at the Marquess of Stafford's, though a little overcharged in his way—in a manner bordering on affectation—is to my impressions full of feeling and talent.

June 5. Pursued Hazlitt. Barry used to speak "of the fine oleaginous touches of Claude;" a friend of his finely observed, that "Rubens's pictures were the palette of Titian." On Raphael's costumes he observes, "Every where else we see the *means*, here we are arrived at the *end*, apparently without any means." Raphael and Hogarth were equally intense, but the one is intense in littleness, meanness and vulgarity; the other in refinement, grandeur, and sublimity; light and shade, not form or feeling; were the elements of which Rembrandt composed his finest painting.

June 8. (Here the journal is interrupted till Sept. 10. Mr. Green having been during that interval making a tour of Switzerland and Italy.)

Sept. 23. Mr. M——d came to dinner; gave chablais, champagne; and hermitage. Much delightful chat on what I had seen in Italy: He mentioned a picture which Mr. Coke of Norfolk bought at Roscoe's sale, and for which he gave a large sum, that he considered to be a decided copy. He doubts Carey's judgment in pictures, though not his knowledge: His own, I sometimes think, a little too hasty.

Sept. 28. Mr. B. on his way from Norwich festival, called and spent the evening. Said Vaughan was cold and feeble. Mrs. Salmon flat and broken. The *Ronza de Begnis* surprisingly great. Cramer entirely out, in leading off a symphony of Mozart's. Read in the Edinb. Rev.

No. 80, the article on Lady Morgan's *Salvator Rosa*, by Payne Knight, for it must be his; it is capital. His estimate of Salvator's powers as a painter, exactly accords with mine. Carey said that Sir J. Reynolds was all courtesy and kindness to those who he was sure could never mount; but always breaking with hopeful genius. Northcote declared to Carey, that he had seen Sir Joshua often take his hat and walk out, when Johnson entered his house. I confess, I doubt the fact.

Oct. 9. Called on Carey, half crazed on his affair with Montgomery and Chantrey, most vehement and impassioned. Unquestionably he appears by his statement to have been used by both these persons—whom he first, by their own showing, in their own letters, lifted from obscurity, with deep ingratitude,—the too constant attendant of overwhelming obligation; but I am assured he will overlay his case to the public. I recommended a short but strong appeal, reserving the documents at present. I could not get him to talk on any other subject, and with difficulty got away.*

Oct. 12. Finished Saussure's *Voyage des Alpes*. His concluding observations striking. "Dans ma jeunesse, lorsque je n'avois encore traversé les Alpes, que par un petit nombre de pages, je croyais avoir saisi des faits et de rapports généraux. Mais depuis que des voyages répétés dans différentes parties de cette chaîne m'ont présentés des faits plus nombreux, j'ai reconnu qu'on pouvait presque assurer, qu'il n'y a dans les Alpes rien de constant, que leur variété."

Oct. 25. Evelyn, whose narrative of the conflagration of London, depicts the hideous devastation to the very life, states that *six acres* of sheet lead by admeasurement were melted off the roof of Old St. Paul's! The ruins of the fire, it appears, covered a space of 436 acres; 12,000 houses were consumed within the walls, and 1000 beyond them; and the computed loss amounted to 10,730,500*l.* It was calculated, in demolishing Old St. Paul's, that eighteen pounds of gunpowder lifted up more than the weight of 3000 tons.—The review of Shelley's *Poems* in *Edinb. Rev.* No. 80, is a magnificent critique, abounding in just observations and reflections.

Oct. 29. Finished Elmes's *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*. The offer for covering the cupola of St. Paul's with lead was 2,500*l.*, with copper only 550*l.* more. The removal of this able and excellent man, full of years and honours, from the office of Surveyor General, just as he was about completing his grand work, was certainly a great disgrace to the new monarch George the First.—Looked into Bentley's *Letters*, edited by Burney. Verbal criticism, in which he displayed such power of mind, is unquestionably a most bewitching pursuit.—Destroyed, with a sigh, many private papers of my boyhood. What hopes and fears, and expectations and passions, now for ever fled, many of them quite forgotten till thus revived! Yet, thus revived, I feel them with all the consciousness of identity.

Nov. 2. Mr. L—— called in. Much chat concerning Lord Chedworth, his early life and manners, &c. Mingay, who was counsel against his lordship, allowed there was nothing but oddity of manner to be alleged against him.—I destroyed, among other papers, the plan of an

* We have no doubt that Mr. Carey's very sanguine temperament led him, if not to exaggerate these obligations, at least scarcely to look at them in their true form. We have often heard him discourse for hours, and with vehemence, on the same subject. It was a subject that we think lasted for years. EN.

afterpiece in three acts, on the story of Damon and Pythias. The denouement of the drama might be made wonderfully impressive and striking; but it would be difficult to make an interesting fable to answer to it. Destroyed many of a long series of letters from my early friend ———. What touching recollections, previously extinct, do many of them excite, and how painful to remark the gradual decay of an intimacy like ours! Looked over the letters and notes I received from Lord Chedworth, not one of them to be destroyed. All sensible and amusing, and evincing a most feeling heart.

Nov. 12. Read Godwin's History of the Commonwealth. Whenever he attempts to be eloquent, he becomes quite ridiculous. Where did he pick up the expression, "it was not obvious," for "it was not easy or possible;" and "they were much to seek in," for "they were very deficient in." The perpetual shuffling backwards and forwards of his narrative, with the repetitions it occupies, is very irksome and vexatious. His argument in defence of the execution of Lord Strafford, is very feebly put. The impression left on my mind by this history, is displeasing,—it is heavy, uncouth, and encumbered.—Looked into Burnet's lively and amusing Travels in Italy. His account of the *change of sex* in the nuns of Rome, requiring that the matter should be looked into, makes me smile.—Mr. Pearson called, and praised very much the paintings he had seen at Mr. Dawson Turner's, at Yarmouth.—Lord Keith told Dr. Clarke, that in the tents of the English officers near Cairo, the thermometer stood at 120 degrees. I see that Clarke received 5,845*l.* for the copyright of his Travels.

Nov. 23. Dr. Burney in his History of Music, after a profound disquisition, decides *against* the acquaintance of the ancients with *counterpoint*. But I have found a passage in the newly discovered work of Cicero de Republicâ, (edited by Mai), Lib ii. §. 42. which certainly decides for it. "Ut enim in fidibus et tibiis," &c. There really appears, in this Tract de Republicâ, but little to regret at its imperfect state,—much parade and scanty information.

Nov. 27. Read Lowth's "Letter to Warburton." I will not pretend to decide on the merits of the controversy; but such gentlemanly ease, such festive vivacity, such poignancy of wit, I *presume* was never before exhibited in any controversy, as Lowth has displayed in the opening of this letter. I know nothing which equals it.

Nov. 29. The main point in controversy between Lowth and Warburton is this. Warburton contends that the exclusive end of civil society being security to the temporal liberty or property of man, ("temporal interests" afterwards slips in) the speculative opinions of its members are not amenable to the civil magistrate. It is indeed upon this idea that he grounds the necessity of an alliance of the State with the Church, to obtain this jurisdiction. Lowth, on the other hand, contends, wrongly I think, that idolatry in a state of nature, is a crime against the law of nature, and that, on the institution of civil society, the civil magistrate becomes *instantly* empowered to punish it as such; though he afterwards introduces slightly the pernicious effects of idolatry on civil society, to bolster up the argument. This controversy is, on both sides, most characteristic of the men, and upon the whole highly creditable to both. Yet it was an unwarrantable breach of confidence to publish it without Warburton's concurrence, and he has, in a most disgraceful altercation afterwards, nothing to say in his own defence.

Nov. 30. Read Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate, ably written, and the most full and satisfactory explanation of a recondite question of antiquity I ever met. The Roman government, though so entirely dissimilar in its apparent construction, in its natural operation certainly bears a striking resemblance to our own, regarded in a similar way,—I mean as operating and operated upon.—Looked into Voltaire's Dictionnaire Philosophique, and read that part where he clearly convicts Montesquieu of numerous and flagrant errors of assertion.—Of Madame de Stael, Lord Byron happily observes, "She wanted to make all her ideas like figures in the modern French School of Painting, stand out of the canvass, each in a light of its own." Of Sheridan's countenance Lord B. truly observes, "the upper part was that of a god, a forehead most expressive, an eye of peculiar brilliancy and fire, but below he showed the satyr." Sir P. Francis he considers, without question, as the author of Junius; "he had his price," he observes, "and was gagged by being sent to India."—Looked over Hurd's "Delicacy of Friendship," the most pure and highly rectified spirit of adulation and malignity, that was ever distilled by mortal brains.—Wrote a short communication for the Suffolk Chronicle, vindicating Paley from a most unfounded insinuation on the subject of sabbath keeping.

Dec. 10. Finished "Dayes's Excursions,"—very pleasingly written: The conclusion is original and pathetic, and I take it quite characteristic of the author. From the specimens given his talents as an artist must have been considerable; he displays, in my judgment, a very superior talent in the management of his views, some of them of a very intractable description.—Stephens, in his Life of Horne Tooke, gives his speeches and addresses to his constituents (1796) which are sound and admirable compositions. In his address after his trial he states "that he had a mind more formed to feel, and to acknowledge a kindness than to solicit it;" and in his speech from the hustings, (June 11, 1796,) "that no man alive feels the insults of enemies less, or the kindness of friends more." These are characteristic traits of the man. Stephens mentions that on the first day of the poll Wilkes came in front of the hustings, and gave Tooke his single vote; but he does not seem to have witnessed, *as I did*, the extraordinary scene afterwards *within*, when after a profusion of courtly bows these two distinguished characters, for the first time since their bitter quarrel, shook hands.—Read the first volume of Bracebridge Hall. The characters and scenes are admirably depicted, perhaps not with facility and grace, but certainly with more raciness and humour than Addison possessed. His vindication of early superstitions is eloquent and pleasing.—The destruction of all Horne Tooke's MSS. fills me with poignant regret.

Dec. 31. Looked over the Memoirs of Scriblerus, several chapters of which, strange to say, I do not remember to have read before. Here and there the narrative drags on a little heavily, but the wit is in many passages exquisite and brilliant. The report of the case Stradling versus Stiles, is full of humour and admirably executed. Settled my years expenses, about £1,100.—*The Diary terminates on the 2nd of January, two days after this last extract, and a few days previous to Mr. Green's death.*

Having now completed the extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature, it will, perhaps, be proper to mention that the parts selected for publication form but a small proportion of the original manuscript, which extends through several volumes, and contains a very full and particular journal of Mr. Green's life. Not only are the most familiar cir-

cumstances mentioned in it, which occurred in the course of every passing day, but also notices of his friends and acquaintances, together with private commentaries and remarks, and entries relating to domestic affairs that were never intended for the public eye. Much space is occupied in these details; much also in the journals of his summer tours at home and abroad, kept with great minuteness, in which he noted down the picturesque features of the countries he visited, and the changes of local scenery, from accidental causes, with great care and attention; and there are also some portions relating to literature which it has not been thought advisable to publish. These are chiefly composed of long and learned criticisms on metaphysical works, (a branch of study, which, in earlier life, he much delighted in as an exercise of the mind, and, perhaps, the more attached to it by his intimacy with Mr. Mackintosh, and other friends,) but which, though showing the marks of an acute and philosophic mind, it would not be advantageous to make public, as, at best, they would be of very partial interest, the subject discussed being remote from common inquiry, very difficult of investigation, and having long been the dubious topic of controversial argument. The editor, who has had the honour of having these confidential papers entrusted to him, has endeavoured to form his selections on the same principles as Mr. Green appears to have done when he published the former portion of the work.* He trusts that they have been gratifying to the surviving friends of the author, and he thinks that their merit has been acknowledged by the public. Before, however, the last volume of the *Diary* is finally closed, and he withdraws altogether from a subject that has been of considerable interest to him, the Editor may be permitted to remark, that it was not without feelings of a very painful nature that he approached the latter pages of the *Journal*, which described the increasing marks of Mr. Green's declining health, and the rapid approaches of that unexpected and insidious disease which proved fatal to him. The perusal of these passages brought back to his mind, after the long interval of nearly twenty years, the recollection of the many delightful hours he was permitted to enjoy in the society of his friend, and which seemed only to wait an occasion like this, to revive in all their former strength and colours. Without wishing to introduce his personal feelings too openly on the public, he may be permitted to observe, that he cannot cease to remember the pleasure with which, for many successive years, he used at short intervals to receive invitations to Mr. Green's house, and the warm and cordial reception that awaited him there. "What is the use," he often playfully remarked, (if the interval of absence had been longer than usual,) "of my having books, and pictures, and drawings, if you don't come and look at them, and talk about them;" and a new picture was seldom added to the collection, without an invitation to inspect it. Assuredly the refinement of Mr. Green's mind, the elegance of his pursuits, the variety of his accomplishments and attainments, and the politeness and urbanity of his manners, gave a charm and interest to his society, which separated it by a very wide interval from the ordinary intercourse of life. Nor were the decorations of his house without their attractions to persons of cultivated minds. A prudent economy of expenditure, and the easiness of his fortune, enabled him to form that collection of the works of art, which has been so often mentioned in this *Journal*, and which afforded such enjoy-

* *Diary of a Lover of Literature.* Ipswich, 4to. 1810.

ment to himself and friends ; and he was much pleased, when reminded by the present writer, that the most eminent of the Roman orators, himself also an enthusiastic collector and lover of the fine arts, described his books, and pictures, and marbles, as imparting to the walls of his dwelling a kind of animation, and breathing a mind into them. Cicero, in one of his letters to his friend Atticus, has the following expression, in mentioning the arrival of a library that had been bequeathed to him by a friend in Greece. " Postea vero quam Tyrannio mihi libros disposuit, mens addita videtur meis adibus."*

The writer of these pages, as he feels the task now closing which he accepted, that he might do honour to the memory of his friend, by affording a nearer view both of the virtues of his mind, and of the fruits of that learned industry which accompanied and adorned a life of leisure, is yet reluctant entirely to leave it, without emphatically recording the sincere admiration he felt for Mr. Green's character, and the pleasure ever fresh, which he received in his society. His acquaintance too with Mr. Green began and continued at the very best time, or, if he may so express himself, in the meridian of his life, when he had knowledge to estimate its value, and health and spirits to enjoy it. Nor will he fear to be deemed intrusive, when he mentions that he shall never cease to recollect with what deep and melancholy impressions he took his long and solitary ride, to visit the distant spot where the remains of his friend repose, and the sensations that, as he stood beside his grave, crowded on his mind. Yet it was with some pleasure, even then, that he looked back on an intimacy founded upon principles in which nothing selfish nor sordid entered ; it was something, amid the deeper shadows of advancing years, to recall the bright and genial splendour which once accompanied an intercourse with so enlightened a mind : and there was too a tranquil satisfaction in being content to live on the recollection of the past, and in feeling that any attempt adequately to supply the loss of such a friend would be as untimely as it would be ineffective and vain ; and without the fear of incurring the imputation of an undue or unmanly weakness, or of an unjust insensibility to the claims of others, the present writer can say, that, as he took his last and farewell look of the spot where his departed friend reposed, when he saw lying in the coldness of the dark and solitary tomb that heart, now insensible, that was so lately beating warm with every amiable and affectionate feeling, and those lips now mute that but a few months before he had listened to with attention and delight, involuntary tears rose in his eyes, and he felt the truth of the beautiful and touching expression of the poet—dictated by the very breath of nature herself,—and which he never since has found reason to recall or to disclaim. " Eheu ! quam minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse."†

B—h—ll, May 1843.

J. M.

* See Epist. ad Atticum, Lib. iv. ep. 4. Then it was, that absent from them he complained.

" Cur ocellos *Italiae*, villulas meas non video ?" 16. 6.

† It would be unjust to the author not to notice that, soon after the death of Mr. Green, a memoir of him appeared, written by the Rev. J. Ford, of Ipswich ; but, as it was only printed for private circulation it is less known than its merits deserve. An excellent likeness of the subject of the memoir formed the frontispiece to a very handsome volume.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, April 8.*

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1839, a review, the production certainly of no unpractised pen, appeared of M. D'Aubigné's HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION, but limited, I observe, to the first volume;* since which two, in addition, have been published,—I mean of the translation, for beyond that my knowledge does not proceed. This continuation of the enterprise fully confirms the inference obviously deducible from the review, and, indeed, incidentally declared, "that there is still room for a work more philosophical and more profound." Yet, if we are to credit the title-page, it has already reached a fourth edition, and a fifth, I see, is advertised, which must be considered at least presumptive evidence of its public acceptance; but while the interest of the subject could scarcely fail, in the first instance, to ensure for it numerous readers, so extensive a demand must, doubtless, be ascribed to other co-operating causes. Among these, we can easily believe, may be reckoned its foreign origin, and consequent assurance of some unexplored sources of research, with that calm and dispassionate appreciation of actors and circumstances, which the late emanations of the German press have accustomed us to look for from the continent. That this rational expectation, however, has not been adequately fulfilled, is not only inferable from the reviewer's expressed judgment of the first volume, but must still more conclusively result from a perusal of the succeeding ones, devoid, as they will be found, of all instructive novelty of information, and, like the compilations of cloistered labour, narrow in principle, sectarian in spirit, and abstrusely controversial, rather than luminous in development or large of view, such as any composition on the momentous event, of which they undertake the illustration, is required to be. Seldom, I regret to add, does a liberal thought pierce the gloom of Calvinistic dogmatism, or a

ray of philosophic light irradiate the abstractions of theological disputation. How remote from the clearness of arrangement, the fairness of consideration, or impartiality of narrative, which so eminently distinguish Ranke and his countrymen! And how contrasted with the arid details of scholastic argumentation is the lucid correspondence of cause and consequence unfolded, with living interest, in Viller's "Essay on the Influence of the Reformation." (See *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1841, p. 494.)

For doctrinal polemics, "fixed fate, free-will, fore-knowledge absolute," &c. I have as little taste as capacity, and therefore willingly eschew these intricacies of discussion. Yet, were it necessary, I could not experience much difficulty, untutored layman as I confess myself, in exposing several misrepresentations of the Genevan professor on these questions. Thus, in volume the second, page 83, he attributes to his adversaries—for controversy, not history, is his object—opinions on *justification*, at variance, not only with their creed, but with the Tridentine canon which he adduces in support of the impeachment. As with the Bible, which, though the fundamental, is not the exclusive ground of Roman Catholic belief, so, as regards justification, if I am not misinformed, while faith is an essential element, it is not the sole efficient, of grace. Tradition is adjoined to the one; human co-operation, or good works, deriving merit from imputed grace, and, therefore, not to be held negative in the achievement of salvation, is a necessary associate of the other. This doctrine, which, if reason be allowed any share in resolving the question, independently of its claim to scriptural sanction, can hardly be rejected, Zuinglius, with the apparent concurrence of our author, denounces as senseless or impious. "Sequitur meritum nostrorum operum nihil esse quam vanitatem et stultitiam, ne dicam impietatem et ignorantem impudentiam," is the Reformer's anathema; "following out," says M. D'Aubigné, "the great truth, that salvation is the gift of God." (vol. ii. p. 446.) The more flagrant observations of Melancthon, reproved even by our historian, may be read in the third

* In a subsequent magazine (for December, 1841, p. 630) a brief advertence is made to the second, and more lately the third has been noticed.

volume, page 112. A signal change of sentiments, however, seems to have possessed Zuinglius, as he advanced in years; for, in the Confession of Faith addressed by him to Francis the First, shortly before his death, he opens wide the portals of heaven, as Bayle arraigned the fanatic Jurieu of doing, however unintentionally, in his (Bayle's) "*Janua Cœlorum Reserata*," &c.* and dispenses salvation to all great or good men, whether sanctified by Christian faith, or sunk in heathen darkness. Not only the most eminent of God's chosen people, Abel, Noah, Moses, &c. but the characters of renown in paganism, Hercules, Theseus, Socrates, Aristides, Numa, &c. are

called by him to the equal enjoyment of the beatific vision, in his "*Christianæ Fidei Clara Expositio*," p. 37, ed. 1536, 8vo. On the other hand, *Chauffepié's Dictionary*, tome iv. p. 868, in the Swiss theologian's vindication, should be equally consulted and weighed.

Pursuing, however, my more special purpose, and directing my animadversions to assumed historical facts, several have appeared to me exposed to contradiction, as the ensuing details are destined to show.

At page 52 of volume the first, it is asserted, "that Thomas Linacre, (erroneously written Linacer in this work) a learned and celebrated divine, had never read the New Testament," &c. This passage has been quoted by the reviewer, with the same view as actuated M. D'Aubigné, to prove, that to the most learned even of the priesthood before the Reformation the Bible had been a closed volume. But, though to learning Linacre undoubtedly had the highest claim, as an elegant scholar, and the earliest medical celebrity in our annals of the profession, which owes to him the existing College of Physicians, yet on divinity he never wrote a line or preached a word that can be certified; nor did he embrace the clerical state until his sixtieth year, in 1519, for the enjoyment of a benefice, as so many military officers of the present day have done. A name, consequently, less entitled to rank with celebrated divines, or an example less illustrative of its object, could scarcely have been chosen. No authority is produced, nor in truth does any deserving the least confidence exist. Sir John Cheke, with Selden, I am aware, may be mentioned; but neither could have written from personal knowledge; for, at Linacre's death, the knight, only ten years old, had never left his native Cambridge; and Selden's second volume, "*De Synedriis Ebræorum*," where the circumstance is alluded to, did not appear till 1653, or 129 years subsequent to the great physician's demise. Selden's own sentiments, indeed, as we gather from his *Table-Talk*, reprinted in 1789, with a dedication to Charles Fox, are decidedly adverse to scriptural reading, though, and perhaps because, a profoundly learned

* The whole title is, "*Janua Cœlorum reserata cunctis Religionibus a celeberrimo viro Domino Petro Jurieu Porta patens esto; nulli claudatur honesto*," printed at Amsterdam, 1692. Jurieu, though the victim of persecution, was, like the early reformers, the most intolerant of men. "*Eo immitior quia toleraverat*," I may well repeat (*Tacit. Annal. i. 20*); but his inconsistent reasoning exposed him to the imputation of latitudinarian principles, similar to Zuinglius, and which he, with much greater truth, endeavoured to fasten on Bayle, whose latinity appears not to have been of the purest. M. D'Aubigné is of the school and character of Jurieu, congenial spirits, and genuine disciples of Calvin, relative to whom and to the Reformation, its cause and consequences, I would refer to the recent numbers (64 and 65) of the *British Review*. (See page 419 of the latter.)

Cardan (*De Subtilitate*) ascribes the loss of his rank as abbot of Asello, by a monk named Martin, to the mispunctuation of the line chosen by Bayle for his epigraph, which appeared thus inscribed on the pediment of the monastery. "*Porta patens esto nulli; claudatur honesto*." The Pope happening to pass by, harshly visited the workman's error on the abbot, whose successor corrected it, and added—

"*Pro solo puncto caruit Martinus Asello;*" which the French, literally translating the word *Asello*, an *ass*, have converted into a proverb. "*Pour un point Martin perdit son Ane*," of very frequent use. Others, however, read the adage, "*D'un point, Martin perdit son âne*," and give a different origin to it, but erroneously, I have no doubt.

protestant. "Scrutamini Scriptores, are two words which have undone the world," says he; adding, "because Christ spoke to his disciples, therefore must all men, women, and children read and interpret the Scriptures." But, in truth, the divine injunction in St. John, v. 39 (cited by Selden, as was then usual with our writers, from the Latin vulgate,) if invoked as a licence of arbitrary construction, or independent exercise of private judgment, though so proclaimed in triumph on one side, will be found practically illusive, or equally inoperative, in all communions. It is more of pretension than of permissive use, or, as Sterne interprets French magniloquence, "more in the word, and less in the thing." So, likewise, views it the Protestant philosopher Benjamin Constant, whom it has been my good fortune to have met more than once in society: "While the Catholic church," says he, in his treatise on Religion, "declares to her disciples, *Believe, and do not examine*, the Protestant desires her followers to *examine, but to believe as if they had not examined*." This *right of search*, soothing to pride, and caressing to self-love, is not less shadowy, or more real in act, than our British monarchs' claim to the French throne, so long maintained in their titles, and ostentatiously prominent on their armorial shields.

In further disproof of Linacre's alleged ignorance of Scripture, I must notice Bayle's silence on the subject, and its accompanying circumstances, though pruriently in quest of such anecdotes.* And Cheke, the earliest,

* M. D'Aubigné's statement is—"that Linacre, drawing near his end in 1524, called for the Testament, but quickly threw it from him with an oath, because his eye had caught the words, 'But I say unto you, swear not at all.' Either this is not gospel, said he, or we are not Christians." In what, like Selden's, may equally be called the Table-Talk of Jeremy Bentham, lately published by Dr. Bowring, I discover the same observation, conveyed almost in the identical expressions attributed to Linacre, which appear justly to arraign the inconsistency of Christian profession with our marked disregard of the divine interdict in St. Matthew, v. 34: "Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, μὴ δμόσαι ἄλλως," or, as he probably read it

is hardly a credible witness, at least in the Christian sense of its Greek equivalent, if we are to believe that his recantation before Cardinal Pole

in the vulgate, "Ego autem dico vobis non jurare omnino." No English version was then printed; though the Latin would still have been preferred from its universal prevalence. Bacon generally cites it, even after the publication of the authorised national Bible. So, even now, do the Puseyites, and so have several of the English bishops before.

"Far as the breeze can bear, the billow foam,

Survey our empire!"

Byron.

"Beati pacifici," for instance, and not "Blessed are the peacemakers," I uniformly find in the Protestant controversies of the seventeenth century.

A *judicial* oath, however, would seem to be sanctioned, by our Saviour's reply to Caiphas (Matthew xxvi. 64). The verb ἐξορκίζω, there used to *adjure*, it has been observed, is not to be found elsewhere in the sacred volume. Just preceding, at verse 61, I am struck with the singular interpretation in our authorized version of the words "ὁὗτος εἶπεν," "This fellow said," which should certainly, and far more properly, be rendered "This man," though doubtless meant in no respectful sense. The vulgate has simply, as it ought, "Hic dixit;" the Italian, "Questo disse;" the French, "Celui-ci a dit;" the German by Luther, "Er hat gesagt;" and the Rhemish, "This man said;" but nothing equivalent to the interpolated epithet *fellow* occurs in other translations.

Linacre had been preceptor to the princess Mary when a child, afterwards the unhappy queen, whose reign is the blood-spot of our annals, but whose last and best biographer, Miss Strickland, essays, concurrently with old Tom Fuller, Sir James Macintosh, referred to by this lady, and even John Fox, to separate her private character from those deeds of horror with which a "systematic calumny," according to Miss Strickland (p. 340.) has charged her memory,—deeds, adds this lady, suggested and urged for the greater part by the very men who had armed her father with omnipotence of evil, and whose counsels had inflamed her brother's persecution of the Catholics. It was altogether, truly, a frightful age, in pointed contradiction to M. D'Aubigné's eulogy (vol. iii. p. 243) of its reformed character; but the English reader will be surprised to learn, that a Spanish friar, Alphonso de Castro, Philip's confessor, was

was more the result of fear than conviction. The *ἐπιλόγου παλινοδίας* of his diocesan Cranmer may, however, have appeared to him an all-sufficient

the first to procure even a temporary suspension of the Smithfield executions, deifying the English bishops to exhibit scriptural authority "to burn any one for conscience' sake." See Lives of the Queens of England, vol. v. p. 415, and a brief but impartial review of the volume in the G. M. for April, 1843, page 388.

Indeed, few recent works are better entitled to public favour than Miss Strickland's, for sagacity of research or soundness of judgment, and it is gratifying to me to find, that our construction of Anne Boleyn's dying declaration "of Henry's uniform kindness to her," on whom he had accumulated every opprobrium, and poured every vial of his hateful passions, is identical. (G. M. for December, 1840, p. 599.) "Vœux, soins, respects, amour, il a tout oublié; J'aurais dû le prévoir; les rois sont sans pitié," says Anne, in Chénier's Tragedy of Henri VIII. The untruth was palpable, and could only have been dictated by maternal tenderness for her daughter, towards whom she might endeavour thus to conciliate her father's favour; for she could hardly have cherished the hope of saving her own life and disarming the tyrant's rancour at the last moment, by this fallacious homage. She must have known his temper too well to indulge such an expectation.

..... Ecco contrari
Seguir torto gli effetti à l'alte speme."
Gier. Liber. xii. 105.

Miss Strickland (p. 417) quotes the authority of the virtuous and beautiful Lady Montague, in proof of the superior morality of Mary's court to that of her successor Elizabeth, whose equal in every accomplishment of mind or education she appears fully to have been. Cecil's artifice in transferring to Sir John Cheke the dangerous and ungracious office, which was more appropriately his own, of addressing to Mary, from Jane Grey's usurping council, the most insulting of letters, dated 9th of July 1553, (see Rev. Mr. Tierney's Appendix to the second volume of Dodd's Church History) as well as the great minister's religious tergiversation, are pointedly adverted to by Miss Strickland (page 407), and reference made to Mr. Fraser Tytler's State Papers, vol. ii. p. 415, of which work a review will be found in a former Number of this Magazine, with a defence

sanction; but he earned not the crown assigned to the Anglican reformer, "whose fame," in the glowing words of Mr. Hallam (Constitutional History, vol. i. p. 134), "has brightened in the fire that consumed him;" an image and language adopted by Mr. Alison, when he says "that from the flames of Moscow rose the fire which delivered Christendom," (History of Europe, vol. x. ch. 67).

M. D'Aubigné subjoins some apposite remarks on the affectation of the Italian Bembo, with others of his nation, "who translated the words of the Holy Ghost into the style of Virgil and Horace." But the sting of this reproof utterly fails in its poignant aim, as in the case of Linacre, when it is known, (and our author could scarcely, and certainly should not, have been ignorant of the fact,) that Bembo was not then a priest, nor for many years after this aberration of taste or piety. Just as stated of Linacre, he was far advanced in years, being above sixty-five (1470—1535)

of Cecil. See the British Critic, No. lxxiv. pp. 328 and 335, for a character of Cranmer; with Fraser Tytler, vol. i. pp. 237—275; and Hallam's Constit. History, vol. i. p. 132; also Macaulay's Essays, vol. i. p. 128, &c. This last quoted work, which is a republication of the right honourable writer's contributions to a celebrated periodical, enables us to form no inadequate judgment of his varied and highly-cultivated talents in almost every department of literature. The articles sparkle throughout with all that a vivid imagination or extensive reading could bring to bear on each occurring subject; rich in powers of expression, pertinence of analogy, and justness of allusion, but often, too, pursuing each topic to utter exhaustion; diffuse, therefore, and occasionally verbose beyond what the necessary illustration of the matter could require. He certainly more resembles Seneca, whom he depreciates, than Tacitus, whom he admires. In fact, as he says of Congreve and Sheridan, "the whole is lighted up with a universal glare; a common blaze illuminates all;" but some of the latter articles are admirable, particularly those on Bacon, Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, &c. The most crude, or least creditable to him, is that on Machiavelli. The subject was, *then* certainly, far above his mark.

when ordained; and during the residue of his life, extending to 1547, nothing of conduct or composition, unfitting the sacred character, could be imputed to him. Erasmus, in his Ciceronianus, justly derides this incongruous over-refinement, which still was merely incidental with these fastidious Latinists, while an ultra-reformer, Sebastian Castalio, translated the whole Bible into the same Augustan diction. Extracts from it were long used in our English schools, under the title of "Dialogi Sacri ad linguam recte formandam, et ad vitam sancte instituendam," of which I possess the eleventh edition, printed in London, 1700, 12mo. At the angelical salutation in the opening chapter of St. Luke the words are, "Gabriel *Genius* Mariæ nunciat," and the same substitution of *genius* for *angelus* occurs everywhere else. In St. Matthew, xv. 22, ἡ θυγάτηρ μου κακῶς δαίμονιζέται, rendered in the vulgate, "filia mea male a dæmonio vexatur;" and in English, similarly, "My daughter is grievously vexed with a devil," is here, "filiam habeo quæ *Furid* misere agitur;" and, at chapter xxi. 25, "τὸ βάντισμα Ἰωάννου" is interpreted "*Lo-tio* Joannis." *Respublica* again replaces *Ecclesia*, with similar estrangements of the received vocabulary. Like Cardinal Bembo, the fear of impairing his Latin purity induced, it is said, the Jesuit Maffei, whose history of India was admired by Johnson (Colon. 1593 fol.) to read his breviary in Greek. Your reviewer, Mr. Urban, in adopting M. D'Aubigné's taunt, was equally unaware of this facility of retort.

The quotation from Erasmus respecting the eleven thousand priests, who, it was asserted by their bishop, had applied for a licence of concubinage, so exultingly produced in the G. M. p. 43, of July last, I perceive, though unacknowledged, was borrowed from this work, volume the first, page 47, with the translator's suspicion of numerical exaggeration. A curious treatise by Henry Cuyck, Catholic bishop of Ruremonde, appeared at Cologne, in 1599, "*Speculum Concubinariorum Sacerdotum, Monachorum et Clericorum.*"

Melancthon (vol. ii. p. 135.) is stated, in an interview with his mother,

"who was urgent in her entreaties that he would continue in the faith of his fathers, to have excused himself with much moderation and reserve for fear of wounding her conscience." On a posterior occasion, however, he carried this feeling much farther; for he advised her not to change her creed or habits of devotion—"Ut pergeret hoc credere et orare, quod credidisset et orasset hactenus." So we are assured by Melchior Adam, his Protestant biographer (*Vitæ Theologorum*, in Opp. tom. i. Frankf. 1706.) Our learned Usher, on the contrary, quarrelled with his mother for maintaining her original faith; but, though incontestably one of the illustrations of the age, he was deplorably bigoted, as he proved in 1627, when he presided at a convocation of twelve bishops, and pronounced the sufferance of Popery as a religion, quite extraneous of political objection, or, like Milton and Locke, in retaliation of its imputed intolerance, to be a deadly sin. See "*Vitæ Selectorum Virorum*," by W. Bates; the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. vii.; Aikin's *Life of Usher*, p. 252; with *Gent. Mag.* for May 1840, p. 472.

In volume the third, page 114, it is asserted that our Henry VIII. "boldly advanced the obsolete authority of his crown over the continent, and more particularly over France." Yes, over France, but never, surely, over the expanse of the Continent. England, as above mentioned, absurdly maintained her pretensions titularly to the crown of France until the year 1801, although her own *imperial* claim was declared derivative from that of Ireland by the Council of Constance in 1417. (See my old friend and townsman O'Halloran's "Introduction to Irish History," p. 159, 4to. and the curious "*Disceptatio super Dignitate Regnorum Britannicorum et Gallicorum, habita ab utriusque Oratoribus, in Concilio Constantiense*," printed at Louvain, 1517, 12mo. and republished by Henry Wharton.) Great as the ambition of England may be supposed, it never contemplated the dominion of all Europe, which the translator, at least, should have known and observed; but, though his task has, in general, been creditably accomplished, he has too often allowed his author's inadvertencies to pass uncorrected, and,

possibly, in some instances, may have misunderstood him. For example, where, in the first volume, page 125, the edition of Erasmus by John Le Clerc, (φιλόνους,) is described as printed at Liege in 1703, I much suspect that, in the original, it was, as it should be, Leyde, or Lugd. but mistaken by the translator for Liege. The error, by whomsoever committed, is undeniable.

At page 165 of the third volume, M. D'Aubigné, in distinguishing the characters of Loyola and Luther, represents the Jesuit patriarch "as a slave to dreams and apparitions, while the great Reformer only owned obedience to the infallible rule of God." But the eulogist forgets what he had stated of Luther's visions, and encounter with the demon, at page 42, as well as the Elector of Saxony's dream in the first volume, page 293, with the tenor and event of which he seems most unphilosophically struck. Luther, in so many respects superior to his co-operators—to all, perhaps, save Melancthon, although both are reproached with the persecution of George Wecelius for having deserted their standard, (Bayle, art. Wecelius, note B.)—had the humanity and good sense to avoid the effusion of blood for what, with Melancthon, he considered objects of reverence, if not of mandatory use—such as images, pictures, and especially the cross, of which he felt the distinctive construction, as contemplated spiritually or materially, thus, in homely verse, expressed,

"Effigiem Christi, dum transis, pronus honora,
At non effigiem, sed quem designat, adora—"

To say, as above, I may passingly remark, that Luther's sole guidance was the infallible word of God, is a virtual assertion of the Reformer's own infallibility, as that word was made wholly dependent on his interpretation of it; and his Golden Rule, as he termed it, would allow no other. So we are assured by Mosheim, vol. iv. p. 305, as I have stated elsewhere.*

* Dr. Arnold, (Lecture I. p. 79) I cannot refrain from remarking, exposes the flagrant dishonesty of this historian (Mosheim), to whom Gibbon (vol. viii. p. 266) is rather partial, in relation to a doctrine ascribed to St. Eloi, or Elidius, in

In the next page (166) Pope Adrian VI. is described as a monk, which is

the seventh century, and the resulting impeachment of the Catholic belief at that period. "The Lutheran annalist's reference," says Dr. Arnold, "was found, on inspection of the original in D'Achery's Specilegium Veterum Scriptorum (vol. ii. p. 96, ed. 1723), to be utterly garbled and proving what the real words do in fact effectually disprove." For some time, however, the perversion remained unnoticed, while its malignant inference was fondly embraced by Robertson, and imposed even on Mr. Hallam, until he discovered the misrepresentation.

Again, we find a late Calvinist historian of high fame resorting to a similar disreputable artifice. Mr. Faber, an Oxonian Graduate, in his "Sights and Thoughts," &c recently published, at p. 69, states that Sismondi, after narrating "the story of Pope Boniface the Eighth's alleged suicide as if true, and yet in a garbled way, puts a reference to Muratori at the foot of the page, where Muratori quotes the story, and dismisses it as an *indignum mendacium*," which comment Sismondi conceals. Such is the fairness of these lauded writers, quite in consonance with M. D'Aubigné's candour of statements.

Dr. Arnold, I observe, erroneously attributes the above-cited edition of D'Achery's collection to Baluze, who, in fact, only contributed some various readings to it. The editor was the compiler's fellow religionist, the Benedictine Father, De la Barre. The amiable and accomplished lecturer was also mistaken in ascribing to the Jesuits, at page 231, the valuable Genevan impression, in 1763, of Newton's Principia by Fathers Le Sueur and Jacquier, who belonged to the order of *Minims*. (See *Gent. Mag.* for April 1842, p. 373.) The celebrity of the disciples of Loyola, and abounding enumeration of their writers, in every intellectual pursuit, has caused many names of renown and able productions to be assigned to them, to which they had no rightful claim, just as we confidently lend to the rich, giving them often credit for even more than they are entitled to; "Ὁπῶρι δ'οὐ δίδωρες εἰς τὰ χρήματα." (Æuripid. "Πελοίδες," in *Fragmentis*—and *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1838, p. 145.) Thus, Mr. Hallam, in his *History of Literature*, &c. reckons Cardinal Allen among the Jesuits, although that ecclesiastic had never engaged in monastic orders. Dr. Arnold is again inaccurate in the date of Lavoisier's death, which, at page 190, he

an error, for that pontiff had never been in monastic orders; and the au-

thor is equally mistaken at page 475, where he represents Francis the First

places in 1793, instead of 1794 (the 8th of May). See *Gent. Mag.* for November, 1838, p. 474.

To the reverend doctor's remarks on the long-curent boast (page 295) of the patriotic self-immolation of the crew of the French ship, "Le Vengeur," I may sub-join the following celebration of the gasconade by the poet Ecouchard Lebrun, who describes them as disdaining life at the hands of the English.

"Captifs! . . . la vie est un outrage :
Ils préfèrent le gouffre à ce bienfait hon-
teux.

L'Anglais, en frémissant, admire leur
courage :

Albion pâlit devant eux !"

This is a passing specimen of the daring mendacity of the period and government. The signal defeat of the English fleet under Lord Howe, when my school-fellow, the late Sir Michael Seymour, so distinguished himself, was unblushingly proclaimed, and public rejoicings, at which I was obliged to assist or return to prison, ordered. Popular credulity was easily imposed on; and no one durst disabuse it, caressed and cajoled as it was by national vanity.

" Creditur olim
Velificatus Athos, et quicquid *Gallia*
mendax

Audet in historia." *Juvenal.* x. 173.

Napoleon's bulletins became the symbols of falsehood; "Faux comme un bulletin," was proverbial.* Thus, too, the vaunt of Cambrone at Waterloo, "La Garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas," is equally known to be a fabrication, and to no one better

than to the Prime Minister of France, Marshal Soult, though impelled by his old military habits to repeat it as genuine in a late discussion at the Chamber of Deputies, for which he was justly taunted by several members. It would, indeed, be no arduous undertaking to collect a volume of these fallacies, introduced to enliven the monotonous course of history, or to gratify a nation's pride. Gregorio Leti's publications teem with them, nor does he conceal the fact, and in their number may well be classed his piquant recital of the affectedly paralysed Sixtus the Fifth's resurgent power of voice and movement, on the announcement, in 1585, of his elevation to the triple crown (*Vita di Sixto-Quinto*, tom. i. Amst. 1723). Professor Ranke (*Päpste*, Theil iv. § 5) condemns the story on its inherent absurdity, resting on no valid or coetaneous authority and utterly irreconcilable in act or conception with the bold stamp and undaunted straight-forward character of the pontiff's spirit. The narrative, from its attraction, found ready acceptance, and has continued to be cited, amongst others by myself, without critical consideration. The sublime mandate of my countryman, the Abbé Edgworth, to his penitent, Louis XIV.—"Montez au ciel, fils de Saint Louis," is, I fear, not less apocryphal, for, with an adherence to truth superior to all vanity, he disclaimed the merit of the inspired expression, proud as he might well be of having uttered it,—a truly noble instance of self-denial or self-victory, "Τελεία νίκη ἐστὶ τὸ ταυτὸν θριαμβεύειν."

* The utter disregard of truth when opposed to his views by Napoleon is frequently exemplified in Ségur's "Histoire de la Grande Armée." Thus (livre v. ch. iii.) just before the possession of Moscow in August, 1812, he ordered the Duke of Bassano (Marat), "D'annoncer chaque jour de nouvelles victoires aux Turcs; vraies ou fausses, il n'importait." His object was to obstruct the negociations of peace between the Ottoman and Russian empires. Nor is another reference to the same writer without interest: in Napoleon's attack on Moscow he is represented as precluded, unless victorious, from all power of retreat by unsurmountable obstacles; but, adds the historian, a witness of the circumstances, "La retraite lui importait peu: il ne songeait qu'à la victoire." Now, we learn from Gourgaud and Las Cases (26 August 1816), that, among the faults imputed to Wellington at Waterloo, Napoleon prominently urged the neglect of a provided retreat in the event of adverse fortune! When I happen to read the Prussian narratives of that memorable day, and their exaggerated claim of merit in the result, the expression of Nero (C. Claudius) to his soldiers, and disclosing the object of their march, so graphically described by Livy (xxvii. 45), always occurs to my recollection,—"*Semper, quod postremum adjectum est, id rem totam videri traxisse.*" Yet we know from Froissart (liv. i. ch. 290) that Edward III., at Cressy, in 1345, was determined to allow all the praise of the victory to the Black Prince—"Qu'on laisse à l'enfant gagner ses épérons; car je veux que la journée soit sienne." See also Montaigne, liv. i. ch. 41.

as the cousin-german of his predecessor Louis XII. It was the father of Francis who stood in that relation to Louis, whose nephew, "à la mode de Bretagne," as the French express it, or Welsh nephew, as we sometimes

say,—that is, the son of his cousin-german,—Francis was. The error, I again suspect, may be the translator's.

Yours, &c. J. R.

(*To be continued.*)

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES UPON THE CASTLE OF TAMWORTH.

THE principal feature in the castle of Tamworth is a large mound which stands between the town and the river Team, upon the right bank, and immediately above the bridge. The works of the castle are of no very great extent, and include only the mound, its ditches, and a raised platform towards the river. In the river, opposite to this platform, is an island occupied by the castle mill.

The top of the mound is crowned by a low wall, which supports a terrace or platform. Within this rises an inner wall of greater height, crowned in parts by a battlement, and in parts carried up to form the wall of the internal buildings. The plan of these walls is an irregular circle. Upon the inner wall, at the eastern side, and extending beyond the terrace, is a square tower, which rises directly from the mound, and from its height forms a principal feature in the works of the castle. From this tower, a very thick low curtain wall extends down the side of the mound, across the ditch, towards the upper gate-house. The northern face is carried up to form a battlement for the landward defence, and the remaining thickness of this wall is occupied by a broad walk, the only approach to the buildings of the mound. This curtain wall has several bands of herring-bone work in its structure, and is therefore probably very early Norman. The tower also has the flat Norman pilaster, and is probably of the same age. The concentric walls are so defaced by buttresses and similar additions, that their date cannot exactly be ascertained. If not actually Norman, they are probably built upon Norman foundations.

The inner wall forms a court. Within it, and connected with the wall, are two large piles of building, of which one is comparatively modern,

of the date of James or Elizabeth. The other, though certainly much older, is so altered and disguised, that it is difficult to ascertain its date. The great chamber, though dark, is a particularly fine example of the old baronial hall. The roof, of timber, springs almost from the floor; it is rude and heavy, but has a fine appearance. The whole of this part of the building is utterly disfurnished, and has a most desolate appearance. Two of the chambers in the later buildings are panelled in oak, with large windows, and carved fire-places, and have a handsome appearance. The upperrow of panels are emblazoned with the pedigree and matches of the various lords of the castle of the Marmion, Freville, Ferrers, and Townshend lines, with a shield of arms upon each panel. There is a well in the mound between two and three feet in diameter.

The base of the mound is encircled on the landward two-thirds by a deep moat, which, however, being above the level of the river, was probably always, as now, dry.

The only remaining work, exterior to the moat, is a part of a gate-house, east of the mound, in which the cross curtain terminates. This gate-house, though certainly old, is so imperfect and so much altered, that its date is scarcely to be ascertained. There is a second gate-house in the opposite direction at the foot of the bridge. This is entirely modern, but possibly upon an old site.

There are no distinct traces of any masonry between the mound and the river, but the platform terminates abruptly towards the river in a sort of step, which no doubt marks the line of the old wall.

The remains of this castle are chiefly interesting from the light they promise to throw upon the date of the mound,

so common a feature in the Norman castles.

It is quite clear, in the first place, that the mound is wholly artificial, and secondly that it would not bear a tower similar to that which rises from it, for at least half a century after its construction, if at all. But the present tower and its wall are certainly early Norman, so that either the mound is older than the Conquest, or the buildings rise through it from the original surface of the ground. The latter point it would be easy, at a trifling expense, to ascertain. The writer believes this to be a very rare, if not a solitary example, of a heavy Norman tower appearing at the summit of an artificial mound.*

The situation of the castle is well chosen. It commands both the town and the passage of the river, here a deep and very broad stream.

Into the history of this castle it is unnecessary here to enter. It will be found written in the county histories both of Warwick and Stafford, upon the border of both of which counties it stands. It is the seat of a very ancient barony, and of a very illustrious race; but its modern fame is due rather to its mention in the pages of Marmion, and its connection with the fictitious hero of the poem. Such is the power of genius.

April 1843.

C.

ANCIENT BRITISH COLLAR, FOUND IN LANCASHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

BY the kind permission of the owner, James Dearden, of Orchard, Rochdale, Esquire, I beg leave to avail myself of your old and valued publication to record the discovery of an ancient British Collar, (*see the plate annexed,*) and which, as a perfectly unique specimen of the arts amongst the aboriginal inhabitants of our island, will, I trust, be interesting to your general readers, and perhaps help to throw some additional light on the habits and customs of the Britons, prior to their entire subjugation by the Romans.

This most interesting relic of antiquity was found by some labourers in removing the decayed trunk of an old oak tree, near Handle Hall, the ancient seat of the Dearden family; under the roots of the tree was observed a large flag-stone, which it seems, curiosity induced the labourers to disturb, when beneath this flag, and lying immediately on the surface, the collar was discovered.

The material is of bronze or mixed metal, that apparently differs in no particular from the swords, celts, spear heads, and other known works of art manufactured by the Britons,

or their instructors the Phœnicians; it is made to fit the naked neck, the opening being between the first and second bead on each side, and weighs one pound five ounces. The workmanship is exquisite, and in some respects resembles that of the British corslet of gold, discovered in Flintshire in 1833, and figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. page 428. In general appearance the beads or knobs imitate the twisted torques, and the zig-zag ornament, scarcely ever omitted in works of British art, is carried round the outer edge with a beauty not to be surpassed.

That this great curiosity is correctly attributed to the ancient Britons may be affirmed with tolerable certainty. Independently of the material of which it is constructed, and in which so many British remains are continually discovered, its fabrication is strongly characteristic of the best works of British art already known, and the abundant authority for the use of such an ornament amongst the Britons seems to put the question beyond a doubt. When Caractacus was taken before Claudius, the spoils in bracelets, rings, chains, and other personal or-

* Matthew of Westminster attributes the mound to the Saxon Ethelfæda, Anno 914. This is very possible, but the early authors are not generally to be trusted upon matters of this nature. See Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, Ed. 1656, p. 817.

naments of gold carried before him, were immense;* and we are told that in the north, where gold was not to be procured, bronze and even iron was used instead, of which the Britons were not a little proud, whence Strutt infers the use of such ornaments amongst the Britons to have been of great antiquity.† Pliny expressly mentions the massy gold neck-chains of the women,‡ and Herodian tells us that the Britons wore collars made from the teeth of the sea-horse, as also from iron and bronze.

The very peculiar situation in which the relic was discovered, (immediately under a large *flag stone*,) may be thought to throw some additional light on the mythology of the Druids. The Bardic writers and mythological Triads refer to the imprisonment of Arthur, (the mythological representative of Noah,) in the prison of Kûd, under the *flat stone of Echeimeint*. Kûd or Ceridwen was the name of the Arkite goddess, and the word "Echeimeint" seems to imply regeneration. The whole refers to the diluvian history and the mysteries celebrated in commemoration of it. A very satisfactory idea of this allegory may be formed from the lines of an early Christian bard.

"A ddug Jonas o berfedd Kyd."§

Who brought Jonas out of the belly of Kyd. ||

That these mysteries were actually celebrated by some emblematical clause of the votary of druidism, that he might be born again the mystical child of the Arkite deity, is amply attested, and antiquaries have looked to the cromlech as the emblematical womb of Ceridwen; but Davies in his admirable work on the mythology of the British druids asks, (apparently in some doubt on this point,) "Under what *flat stones* could the Arkite goddess have confined her votaries in order to confer these privileges upon them save in those attached to her sanctuaries?" These, on the authority of Taliesin, he concludes, were above ground, but on the establishment of the Helio-Arkite theology, which ingrafted into the early druidic rites

the cruelties afterwards practised, the initiation of the aspirant into these mysteries might, and in all probability did extend, to actual interment, a supposition, the discovery of this collar, together with traces of human remains in a position precisely similar to that pointed out in mythological history, seems to warrant.

That the Druids were described par excellence as "wearers of collars or chains," several interesting authorities from the primitive bards will be found in the Welsh Archaïology,* and the *knobs* on the specimen before us will remind your Celtic readers in particular of the *knobbed collar* † of the sacred ox of Hu, (the Helio-Arkite god identified with him, and in the celebration of rites represented by his priest,‡) who drew the beaver (mythologically Noah) from the lake, and prevented a repetition of the deluge, a tradition still attached to many of the lakes in the principality, where these druidic mysteries were doubtless once celebrated,§ and is the same mythological representative of the regeneration of man, and the diluvian history, as the mystical delivery from the prison of Kûd already noticed.

No doubt many of your learned readers conversant with Druidic mythology, and the habits and customs of the Britons, could throw much additional light on this curious subject; but the authorities and traditions I have noticed seem sufficient to identify the knobbed collar as an appendage to the Druid priest, and to account with some degree of probability for the singular situation in which this collar was deposited.

In the investigation of a subject of remote antiquity the advance of one step frequently leads to another, and the discovery of a British collar with so many pretensions to taste and even elegance, may perhaps lead to the suc-

* Page 212.

† Davies, p. 138, 524.

‡ The title of the Helio-Arkite god was often conferred upon the priest. Davies, Appendix, p. 558. W. Archaïol. p. 72.

§ Davies, p. 172. On the authority of Aneurin the Bard, an eye-witness describes the celebration of these mysteries, where the *bunches (ornaments) of the collars* are particularly mentioned.

* Tacit. Annal. lib. 12, cap. 8.

† Chronicle, vol. i. 275.

‡ Nat. Hist. i. 33, c. 1.

§ Welsh Archaïol. p. 48.

|| Davies's British Druids, p. 409.

cessful appropriation of the torques to some other use than that of a neck ornament. It is evident that a hoop loosely balanced on the extremity of each shoulder, without the possibility of being adapted to the wearer's person, cannot be correct; besides that the connecting loops at each end are thus rendered useless, as the machine might always be passed over the head; and

the satisfactory evidence afforded by Mr. Dearden's beautiful specimen, that the collar so often mentioned as having been worn by the Britons applies to an ornament such as the one before us, is not the least useful part of its discovery. Leaving, however, the further consideration of this interesting subject to your readers, I remain,
Yours, &c. A. C. KIRKMAN.

BRONZE CENTAUR FOUND NEAR SIDMOUTH.

THE second subject of our Plate is a small centaur of bronze which was found, in 1841, by some fishermen, on the beach under the cliffs near Sidmouth, on the Salcombe side of the little river Sid, and is now in the possession of Mr. Heineken, of Sidmouth. It is evidently Roman, and has been supposed to have formed one of the decorations of a standard or ensign. The groupe is nine inches in height, and hollow, shewing it to have been cast. It represents the centaur Chiron, with his pupil Achilles behind his back, taking his lesson in archery and hunting, a subject which has appeared on ancient monuments, and even in later days exercised the pencil of the great Rubens. The left fore leg of the centaur is broken off, and the right hind leg is mutilated; the left arm, which has been bent aside from its original position, is now raised toward his eyes; and the right, which appears to have held a hunting spear, is extended to a dog, which is leaping up in front. The mouth of the centaur is filled up with a pebble from the sea beach, as is the vacancy under his arm. The young Achilles held a bow, the upper part of which still appears; on his left side a sword or *parazonium*; and a *parma* is slung between his shoulders. The under part or pedestal seems to have been a socket, shaft, or shank (*scapus*), whereby the bronze was fixed or screwed into a pole or staff, and was filled with lead.

We add some learned observations suggested by this subject which have appeared in Mr. Shortt's "Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dunmonia," in which was also given a very inadequate representation of the groupe:—

"The centaur appears on two dif-

ferent coins of the Emperor Gallienus; recording the second legion. The legends are LEG. II. PART(hica) v. (quintum) and vi. (sextum) v. and vi. r(idelis.) They are of billon or debased metal. Also on five different coins of Carausius, commemorating his 2nd legion (3rd brass). The centaur shooting appears also on coins of Gallienus, with the legend *Apollini Cons. Aug.* to Apollo the preserver, who, being famous for his skill in archery, and for his horses, they are supposed by some joined together, as it were, to protect that emperor from the arrows of those dangerous marksmen the Persian cavalry. He bestowed the titles and badges recorded on these coins, to ingratiate himself with the troops, and these they also carried on their ensigns or standards. A silver coin of Carausius, indeed, records his fourth legion with the centaur; it is, however, the only one of that corps known to us as so designated; his seventh, with the bull, was quartered at Gloucester.

"It is very probable that this ensign may, from the circumstance of its being the device of the 2nd legion of the great Carausius, have belonged to a cohort of that distinguished admiral and naval emperor's troops, which bore the centaur as its emblem. * * It is not likely that it was the ornament or device of a ship, from the small size, although we find in Virgil's *Æneis* a ship called the Centaur.

"The ensigns were generally, however, of gold or silver, the poles plated; in later days, probably, of bronze gilt; as the present may have been. There were *orbiculi et clipeoli*, little discs or shields, wreaths of laurel, hands, &c. with busts of the reigning emperors, affixed to these standards. The *dra-*

cones, dragons, or dragon-headed ensigns, we are told by Suidas, had silver heads; the rest of the body of a silky texture and variegated colours. These were used by the Indians, Assyrians, and Scythians, afterwards by the Dacians, and, imitating all these, the Romans. They were found among the spoils of Zenobia, and afterwards the bearers were called by the Romans *draconarii*, or dragoons.* Of these a number were carried by the troops in the emperor's body guard, and were called *ὑφάσματα*, and it is doubted whether they were worked on the colours with the needle, or were of solid shape and consistence, as on the column of Trajan, and so fastened on the top of the spear, already adorned with gold and gems. Sidonius calls them *anques textiles*, embroidered snakes, and Prudentius *draconum pallia*, sheets or flags representing dragons and spreading on a staff."

MR. URRAN,

May 14.

THAT the objections to the small and modified income tax which the present minister proposed and carried, in order to restore our shattered finances, and place the income of the country on a sound basis, have been much more general and more violent than one would have anticipated, I have long thought. That it was necessary or in the highest degree expedient, all will, I think, allow, except those who wish to throw off all taxation from their property, and propose plans to supply its place, which they consider will in the last and lowest degree affect themselves. This selfishness and want of patriotic feeling are very strong and striking marks of the general spirit which now pervades the social system; it hints also at the unsound and speculative manner in which trade is carried on, that dreads the slightest diminution of its casual and hazardous returns; and it shows an open and professed abandonment of those honest and honourable principles which identify a man's private interest with the welfare of the community and the credit of the country.

* Our friend, in his version of this name, runs here a little too far. Dragoons derive their name from that of a firearm, not from that of a standard.—*Edit.*

It is in short a decided mark of the prevalence of personal interest and selfish and sordid feelings over those which prevailed under a former and better state of society. But as perhaps we are too close to view our own motives with clearness, and to estimate them with impartiality, I shall beg to refer to a state of things something similar to our own at the present time, which existed in ancient Rome, and to the reflections of the historian on the circumstances attending it. Cicero mentions a period, during the civil wars between Antony and Brutus and Cassius, in which there was *a great want of money*. The senate being without a head, by the death of the consuls, there was an incredible scarcity of money in the treasury. The troops were not paid, and Cicero mentions that to make good the promise to them, cannot be done without a *tribute*. Now I shall give the remainder of the narrative and the reflections in the language of the biographer of the Roman writer. "This tribute was a sort of *capitation-tax*, proportioned to each man's substance, but had been wholly disused in Rome from the conquest of Macedonia by Paulus Emilius, which furnished money and rents sufficient to ease the city ever after of that burthen, till the necessity of the present times obliged them to renew it. But from what Cicero intimates of the general aversion to the revival of it, one cannot help observing the fatal effects of that indolence and luxury, which had infected even the honest part of Rome, who, in this utmost exigency of the Republic, were shocked at the very mention of an extraordinary tax, and would not part with the least share of their money for the defence of their liberty: the consequence of which was, what it must always be, that, by starving the camp, they found not only their fortunes but their lives also soon after at the mercy of their enemies." Cicero has a reflection in one of his speeches, that seems applicable also to the present case, and to be verified by the example of these times. "The Republic," says he, "is attacked always with greater vigour than it is defended: for the audacious and profligate, prompted by their natural enmity to it, are easily impelled to act upon the least nod of their

leaders; whereas the honest, I know not why, are generally slow and unwilling to stir, and, neglecting always the beginnings of things, are never moved to exert themselves but by the last necessity. So that through irresolution and delay, when they would be glad to compound at last for their quiet, at the expense even of their honour, they commonly lose them both." See Middleton's Cicero, vol. iii. p. 250. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, May 8.*

I FEEL anxious to express to your Correspondent, *Ἰατρίκῃσπερος*, my acknowledgments both for the courtesy and information of his address in this month's Magazine. My previous communications, to which his remarks apply, it must be observed, were mere hearsay reports, offered by me in no other sense, and by no means affirmed as facts. Yet, I should have recollected that Dr. Freind, with whose history I was not unacquainted, had been in Parliament; but I was not aware of the early instances adduced, on this occasion, of male professional attendance on parturition, although I had read in Madame de Sévigné's letter of the 19th November, 1670, announcing the birth of her daughter's first child to M. de Grignan, that, after delivery by the midwife, the assistance of a physician was required. It evidently results, however, from the whole recital, that women, not men, were at that period generally employed, and that the call for medical aid was rare, just as now, a *second assistant*.*

As for the circumstance of Lord Glenbervie's early and transient

surgical practice, and final elevation to the peerage, it surely does not contradict the alleged absence of precedent opposed to the desire of George the Fourth to confer a similar honour on Sir Astley Cooper. Most probably, this original avocation was unknown, or never occurred in recollection, to the royal advisers, and we may believe the same in respect to Lord Langdale. Both were exclusively indebted for their promotion to other professional eminence. The great Earl of Chatham, and the late Chancellor Erskine, began their career in the service of the army and navy; but who will class them with the officers raised to nobility by martial deeds? I could name more members of our Upper House, whose ancestors, or themselves, had equally left little or no trace of a deserted pursuit, eclipsed, as it became, by the brilliancy of their ulterior course in quite a different line. Sir James Mackintosh, also, had practised medicine; but it was not as a physician that he entered Parliament; or sat as a judge in India, as did Judge Fletcher, originally a surgeon, too, in Ireland. Lord Clive and Warren Hastings had been merchant's clerks. But this enumeration would carry me much too far, were I to exercise and indulge my memory on it; and I shall only add that abroad, in like manner, several of the most distinguished personages, in the circle of our own times, have acquired the highest honours in walks of life variant from their primitive destination. Moreau and Bernadotte had been educated for the bar; so, even under Louis XIV. had Catinet, and so had the greatest naturalist of our day, the illustrious Cuvier. Many more had risen from far inferior callings—indeed, nearly all the French Marshals, as might be expected in revolutionary convulsions. "Does not the Hessian Elector know," said Napoleon, "that several of my Marshals were born of, or bred, artisans?" (Bignon, tome v. 535, and Gent. Mag. for Dec. 1842, p. 591.)

* In Mad. de Sévigné's next letter to her son-in-law, dated the 21st of November 1670, she alludes to a race in the Bois de Boulogne, as at the present hour, between two noblemen, for a considerable wager. "M. le Grand et le Maréchal de Bellefond courent lundi sur des chevaux vites comme des éclairs." The wager was 3000 pistoles, or 30,000 francs, equal to £3000 of present value. M. le Grand means, Le Grand Ecuyer, corresponding to our Master of the Horse—a very high dignity, then held by the Duc d'Armagnac, of the family of Lorraine or Guise. In the subsequent century, until the reign of Louis XVI. we seldom discover any mention of horse-racing, now so ardently pursued in France.

A brief advertance to another topic of this month's Magazine will, I trust, be excused. At page 504, I find a new edition of the "Biographie Universelle" announced. In a former number, that for February last, page 142, some singular blunders of that compilation

were indicated; since which, a cursory glance at one or two more volumes, comprising supplementary additions to the letters B and C, would enable me considerably to swell the list, were it required. It is, indeed, principally in the English articles that they occur, and, though occasionally discoverable elsewhere, to them, or rather to a small portion of them, or to associated subjects, I wish now to limit my animadversions. At the name of "Bertuci," it is stated, that from Spanish literature both Corneille and Shakspeare had chiefly derived the grounds and materials of their productions, which, in reference to the former, is perfectly true, as his early compositions in particular demonstrate; but which, as regards our poet, is wholly without foundation. "La plus abondante source, où Corneille et Shakspeare ont puisé," is the writer's assertion.

An article is rather prematurely, I trust, devoted to Mr. Braham. "Braham (Jean,) le seul chanteur Anglais, qu'on puisse citer, né à Londres vers 1774, mourut du choléra au mois d'Août, 1831." Now, I understand and hope that our great vocalist is still alive and well. Not very long since, I recollect reading several mortuary compliments paid to Lord Brougham, on the (happily) false report of his death—a foretaste of what would follow the real misfortune, which may Heaven long postpone! Pitt and Canning are represented, under the latter's biography, to have supported the abolition of the slave trade for the express purpose of destroying the French colonies! And, in 1815, Canning is stated to have resigned his ministerial place, under the Liverpool administration, in the hope of seeing his friend, the *Marquis of Wellesley, then Duke of Wellington, made Prime Minister*—"dans le vain espoir de voir bientôt le marquis de Wellesley, (alors duc de Wellington,) chef du ministère." Here is a double blunder, in confounding the two brothers, of which the work furnishes more than one instance, and in making the Duke descend to the rank of Marquis.

The death of Carraccioli, in 1799, by order of Nelson, is attributed to

the English Admiral's jealousy of the Italian's superior seamanship, in conveying the royal family of Naples, the preceding year, to Sicily. Ashamed as his countrymen must ever be of the foul act, which has stamped an eternal stain on a heroic name, that Nelson could have been instigated to it by the imputed motive, is, beyond all credibility, absurd. As well might Napoleon be jealous of Mack, or any other miserable pretender. The late Earl of Carlisle, (the poet,) it is asserted, "fit ses études au collège d'Eton, où commencèrent ses liaisons avec Lord Morpeth," that is to say, here commenced the connection with himself.

In another place, the late Duke is called the *Earl of Sussex*, and *Sir William, Lord Hamilton*. Queen Caroline is said to have written to the Speaker of the Welsh Commons, "à l'orateur des Communes de Galles." These constitute a very minor portion, indeed, of the blunders which have struck me in turning over the pages of the volumes I have mentioned; but a more serious circumstance has attracted my notice in the article of Lord Castlereagh, where it is distinctly affirmed, that the unfortunate Captain Wright had been put to the torture by Fouché's police, under Napoleon. The authority for this assertion is certainly of greater weight than that on English subjects, generally committed, I perceive, to M. Parisot.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

MR. URBAN, *Newport, April, 14.*

YOUR strictures upon Betham's *Etruria Celtica* have led me to suppose that the following observations will be interesting to many of your readers. I have been aware that the author has been for some time labouring to prove the connection of the Irish with the Etrurians. Notwithstanding his abilities, most Celtic scholars will not hesitate to say that he has not proved his case; indeed, it can be shown that the Irish language was not in existence previously to the Christian era. It is singular that the history of the Celtic languages is so little known to English philologists in general, while those of the distant regions of India meet with many diligent cultivators. Being myself decided that the early

colonization of these islands can only be learnt by the study of the several Celtic dialects, the subject has been for years my favourite pursuit; but, although I have perused almost every work relating thereto, I am obliged to confess that I know of no work yet printed which will furnish the historical reader with the information required. A short time since, however, I met with a prospectus of a "Dictionary of the ancient Cornish dialect of the Celtic," which also gives the synonyms in all the Celtic dialects, viz. Welsh, Armoric, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. This work, which has long been wanted, will thus be a general Celtic lexicon, as well as a complete dictionary of the ancient Cornish. "A copious comparative grammar will be prefixed, and a dissertation on the history of the Celtic languages." The subject being one of great interest, I have entered into a correspondence with the author, and have been favoured with a perusal of the dissertation. The subject is so ably treated, that I am satisfied that the author gives us the true history of the successive races who first colonized these islands; and it may be interesting to many to have a rough sketch of the several heads. 1. The first inhabitants of Britain were Celts or Gauls from the opposite coast of France, the unmixed descendants of whom are the Welsh: this he proves by philology, and it so happens that every Celtic or Gaulish word preserved by classical authors is in common use in Wales at the present day; this is also supported by Cæsar's account, and the earliest traditions of the Welsh. 2. The aboriginal inhabitants of Caledonia were Celts or Welsh; this has been proved beyond all question by Chalmers, who shows that the early topographical nomenclature of Scotland is exclusively Welsh, and not Erse. 3. The aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland were also Celts or Welsh; this is shown in a remarkable manner by an analysis of the Irish language, wherein three parts out of four of the primitive words are Welsh. 4. Previously to Cæsar's invasion a great portion of the south of Britain was in possession of another race, the Belgæ, who were quite distinct from the aboriginal Britons or Welsh, and were in fact

Germans or Teutones, for which we have Cæsar's authority, and that of the Welsh Triads. 5. The Belgæ also migrated to Ireland, and infused the Teutonic element into that language; of this there can be no doubt whatever, as the author has collected many hundreds of Irish primitives, which are common to the German dialects, and do not exist in Welsh: a third element which enters into the composition of the Irish language, but in a very sparing degree, seems to be identical with the Basque. 6. The Irish carried the Erse into the highlands of Scotland and the isle of Man, for the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, are merely dialects of the same language, just as the Cornish and Armoric are mere dialects of the Welsh. 7. The Picts were a race who migrated in comparatively recent times into the east of Scotland from the German continent; their language was Teutonic, and perfectly distinct from the Welsh or Celtic. Welsh history abounds with reference to the wars of the Cymry with the Gwyddyl Ffichti; the lowland Scotch is in a great measure derived from the Pictish. I have given you here a rough sketch of the author's preliminary dissertation, and his work will be a valuable addition to our Celtic literature: he pleads, however, the scanty revenue of a Welsh curacy as a sufficient excuse for not printing the work before he has received names for 250 copies to secure him from loss. As there must be so many persons in Britain, one would suppose, who feel some interest in the early history of this country, we may hope that he will soon receive the number required. The price is very moderate, being only 10s. 6d. each part, to be completed in three, 4to. and the author is the Rev. R. Williams, M.A. Incumbent of Llangadwaladr, Oswestry.

Yours, &c. S. T. P.

MR. URBAN,

IN Pufendorf's Introduction à l'Histtoire de l'Univers, in the account of Venice, the prohibition of marriages between patrician and plebeian families is thus mentioned:—"Il est défendu aux nobles de s'allier avec les secretares, les avocats, les notaires, les medecins, les marchands d'étoffe de soye, et de glaces, en un mot avec

les familles citadines, ce qui seroit pourtant un moyen de relever certaines familles nobles, mais pauvres, jusqu' à n'avoir pas même le nécessaire. S'il leur arrive de contracter de pareils mariages, leurs enfans sont déçus des droits de la noblesse." (Vol. ii. p. 171, ed. 1743.)

Pufendorff's suggestion, that the allowing of intermarriage would have its use in repairing the fortunes of impoverished nobles, was anticipated by the celebrated state counsellor of the Republic, Frà Paolo Sarpi. Among his maxims is one which gives the same advice as the Saxon civilian, but which looks further in its objects, in proposing, not merely to assist the nobility, but also to prevent the citizens from becoming too powerful through their wealth.* "Tolerez les mariages des nobles avec les filles plébéiennes : il y a à cela un double avantage ; on prive le peuple de ses richesses sans violence, et on fait servir à relever une grande maison le travail de plusieurs générations de plébéiens." (Résumé de l'Histoire de Venise, p. 223 ; this volume is an abridgment of the elaborate work of Count Daru, by M. de Carrion-Nisas.)

In reading this, however, one is naturally reminded of one of Johnson's remarks. Being asked (says Boswell) by a young nobleman what was become of the gallantry and military spirit of the old English nobility, he replied, "Why, my lord, I'll tell you what has become of it ; it is gone into the city to look for a fortune."

Paul Sarpi seems to have thought that intermarriage was only to be tolerated in one respect, as he does not advise that the sons of plebeians should be allowed to unite themselves with the daughters of patricians. It was from the other kind of intermarriage that the important results he designed would accrue ; so important,

* Some years ago, Mr. Urban, I happened to observe to a magistrate of a midland county, that the lord-lieutenant was going to great expenses on some public occasions ; to which the magistrate answered "he would else be too rich ;" meaning, probably, that his influence in the county would be too great.

indeed, as to recommend a relaxation of the existing prohibition.

2. Under the head of " Naturel des Venetiens," Pufendorff says, " Les Venetiens ne passent pas pour avoir la subtilité et la délicatesse d'esprit qui brille dans les Florentins," (p. 166.) In the chapter entitled *Poggiana*, in the Table-Talk of Constable's Miscellany (No. 10 of that collection) are some amusing instances from Poggio, from whose *Facetia* and *Poggiana* some extracts are given, perhaps nearly as many as could be given, judging by the character of those volumes in the preface to the "Table-Talk."

"Another of Lusco's stories [Lusco was secretary to Pope Martin V.] was that of a Venetian, who had gone on horseback to Sienna, and happened to lodge at an inn where a large party of horsemen were assembled. Next morning, when they were about to set out, every one mounted except the Venetian, who sat quietly in his place. Lusco asked him why he kept loitering there when all the rest were mounted. 'Oh!' said the Venetian, 'I am quite ready to go; but as I had no chance of finding my horse among so many, I waited till the rest were mounted, because then the one that is left must be mine.' (P. 302.)

This, Mr. Urban, reminds one of the caricature entitled "The Last Man," in which the waiter in a coffee-room brings a bad hat to the last remaining guest, and on his looking at it mistrustfully says, "It must be yours, Sir ; it's the only one left."

"A Venetian mounted his horse to go a journey, his servant following him behind. Upon the journey, the horse having struck the servant with his heel, he took up a stone, and, intending to revenge himself upon him, hit his master upon the back. The foolish Venetian thought his horse had done it. When the servant, who had loitered behind on account of his hurt, came up, his master chid him for his laziness. The servant told him the horse had kicked him. 'Ah,' said he, 'he is a wretched brute ; he has just kicked me on the back.'" (P. 305.)

There is an anecdote in the *Magniana*, which shews the effect of confined local associations on the Venetian character.

"A Venetian, who had never been

out of Venice, and consequently was a very indifferent rider, being mounted, for the first time, on a restive horse who would not advance, notwithstanding the application of the spur, pulled his handkerchief out of his pocket, and spreading it to the wind, 'Ah! I see the reason that we can't get on, the wind is against us.' (Ibid. p. 43.)

In the posthumous *Aua* of Voltaire, which were published by the younger Piccini,* is an anecdote which, if authentic, shews that the Venetians have adopted this opinion of their own character. "A French ambassador threatened to ruin the Venetian republic; an immaculate senator replied to him, 'Signor, your king will find it impossible; every effort has been made for that purpose, not only by the immaculate senate now living, but by their ancestors before them, and all without success.'" (No. 444.)

M. Thierry, who would class political causes among physical ones, says of the Gascons, that they "supplanted the French in the favour of their own kings—owing to their natural pliancy of mind, and to an aptitude for business and knowledge of political intrigue, resulting from their long and painful efforts to uphold their national freedom against the ambition of the neighbouring kings. Since the end of the fifteenth century a great majority of the class of men in favour, called in France *court nobility* (*noblesse de cour*), always consisted of Gascons, Aquitanians, and in general of families of southern origin." (Norman Conquest, Conclusion, sect. 1. ad finem.) On this supposition it might be argued, that the simplicity of the Venetians is partly traceable to the long stability of their government, and the acuteness of the Florentines to the fluctuating condition of theirs.

3. In an article entitled "Alexandria and the Alexandrians," in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 131, p. 83, the writer, speaking of the talent of that people for bestowing appellations, "Eratosthenes, who never gained a prize, but came in second for everything, they appropriately denominated *βῆρα*." And he after observes, that

they called the laborious Apion *μύθος*, i. e. labour itself.

Prideaux, however, questions the fact of Eratosthenes being called *Beta*, in a sarcastic sense. "They are mistaken who, finding him called *Beta*, i. e. *the second*, think he had that name to denote him a second-rate man among the learned. By that appellation was meant no more than that he was the second library-keeper of the royal library at Alexandria, after the first founding of it." (Connection, vol. iii. p. 116, ed. Oxon. 1820.) I cannot say, however, that the reason which Prideaux assigns in a note appears quite conclusive,† and his argument fails, if Dr. Gillies is right in stating Demetrius Phalereus to have been the first librarian, and Zenodotus the *second*. The latter historian, glancing at the sarcastic appellation, finds a cause of eulogium in the circumstance. "His distinguished merit could not exempt him from the malice of detractors. Even his wonderful variety of talents, so assiduously and so successfully employed, were seized as the handle for contemptuous obloquy. He was entitled *Beta*, as a man who had not attained the first rank in any one of the numerous objects of his pursuit.‡ His friends, with less blameable injustice, called him the *Pantathlete*, as carrying off the palm of glory in all the arts and sciences in which he contended."§ (History of the World, vol. i. pp. 498, 624.)

Mr. Stevenson, in his *Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce*, Edinb. 1824, has adopted the same opinion as Prideaux. He devotes nearly five closely printed octavo pages to Eratosthenes, thus shewing a high opinion of his labours, as the plan of the volume is necessarily concise. The decision of posterity may, in a great measure, be relied upon; the alphas are forgotten, while the beta is re-

† He refers to Marcianus Heraclites, and Vossius de Historicis Græcis, l. i. c. 17.

‡ Suidas et Marcianus. Heraclit. in Pertp. p. 63.

§ Plin. l. ii. c. 108, et Lucian in Macrob.

* English Translation, London, 1802, 12mo. pp. xx. 208.

membered and eulogised. The following sentence assigns him a respectable rank among the learned of former ages. "He is principally celebrated as the first astronomer who measured a degree of a great circle, and thus approximated towards the real diameter of the earth. (P. 88.) We are also indebted to Eratosthenes for the first regular parallel of latitude, and also for tracing a meridian." (P. 90.)

The work just quoted is, unfortunately, devoid of references; it was drawn up as an accompaniment to Kerr's Collection of Voyages.*

Mr. Chambers, in his Traditions of Edinburgh, attributes the same faculty to his countrymen as the reviewer to the Alexandrians. "The talent of the Scotch for conferring *soubriquets*, which may be attributed to the picturesque genius of the language, has been often remarked." (Vol. i. p. 74.) There is an anecdote in General Dermoncourt's work, entitled "The Duchess of Berri in La Vendée," from which it should seem that the Vendéans are not deficient in that talent. "They who separated themselves from the cause of the Duchess of Berri were termed *Pancailliers*, from the name of a cabbage peculiar to the country, which rapidly grows to the height of three or four feet, and then proves abortive." (P. 100.) These persons, it should be understood, were favourable to the cause of the Bourbons, but unwilling to engage in what they considered "a sanguinary and useless piece of rashness."

The English peasantry are not a witty people, yet I remember a striking exception in the case of two magistrates, whom the common people called *the goose and the owl*. The one always referred complainants to the Bench or Petty Sessions, which was to be held on the following Saturday; the other told them to return in a day or two, promising to consider the matter in the meantime; but when they returned he could not pronounce a decision, and desired them, like the other, to attend at the Bench. The former of these gentlemen, who made

no secret of his ignorance, was accordingly called *the goose*, while the other, who put on a wiser appearance, without anything really coming of it, was appropriately styled *the owl*.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN, *Greenwich, 18 May.*

ASSUMING that a reviewer may not be quite exempt from the chance of error, I request permission to notice that part of the critique on *The Seasons, with illustrations by Members of the Etching Club*, which relates to the text of the ode on the death of Thomson.

It may be fit, however, that I should previously attempt to justify the use of the term *authoritative* edition, to which the reviewer hints an objection.

Our bibliographical nomenclature is very defective: it wants amendment and extension. I shall instance, as one of its defects, the equivocal use of the term *best* edition. It may mean *best* edition as to the text—*best* as to the annotations—*best* on account of its embellishments—*best* on account of its rarity—or, as is frequently the case, *best* according to the uncertain tradition of biblioplists. Now the word *authoritative*, as defined by Johnson, means *that which carries authority*; and it seems applicable to every edition of a literary work which was printed under the inspection of the writer, or with his sanction. It also conveniently admits of modification; as, the *first authoritative* edition, the *only authoritative* edition, the *last authoritative* edition. I have been accustomed so to use the term in private memoranda, and at last it crept into print! If, however, the reviewer will favour me with a more apt expression, it shall be adopted in the next edition of the volume with thanks.

In a *Memorandum on the text of The Seasons*, communicated to the public by your friendly agency, I ventured to remark that "a minute survey of English literature would no doubt lead to the discovery of very curious instances of defective editorship." It cannot be impertinent to add that a remark of the same tendency, but of a more positive character, was soon afterwards applied to French literature. M. Victor Cousin, in an elaborate *Rapport à l'Académie Française sur la nécessité d'une*

* Mr. Stevenson died in 1829.

nouvelle édition des Pensées de Pascal, after throwing out a suggestion that each member should edit some early writer of eminence, thus expressed himself: "Quand on compare la première édition de tel grand écrivain du xvii^e siècle avec celles qui en circulent aujourd'hui, on demeure confondu de la différence qui les sépare"—and he established his position by various facts relative to the works of Descartes and Pascal.

The boldness of my own remark was justified by additional research. The best text of *The Seasons* had escaped notice, as the reviewer handsomely admits; so also had the best text of the memoir of the poet, and of the ode on his death. The circumstances of the memoir, only glanced at in the volume, deserve to be stated. It was prefixed to the *Works* of Thomson in 1762; and, in a revised state, to his *Poetical Works* in 1768; but the proprietors afterwards printed his entire *Works*, and so lost sight of the revision. One correction is of considerable importance. Murdoch had stated that the maiden name of the mother of the poet was *Hume*. He afterwards ascertained it to be *Trotter*. In 1778 Boswell, in compliance with a request of Johnson, exerted himself to procure fresh materials for the life of the poet, and received the same information from one of his sisters, Mrs. Thomson of Lanark. He forthwith reported to Johnson, not without an expression of surprise at the error of Murdoch, the result of his inquiries. Johnson, *by no means attentive to minute accuracy*, omitted to make the correction; and Boswell, who passes that censure on his illustrious companion, published it as a *discovery* in 1791.

Mrs. Thomson had preserved her maiden name. She was married to a Mr. Thomson, master of the grammar school at Lanark; under whom Wilson the loco-descriptive poet, and Anderson the biographer of the poets, were educated. She died in 1781.

I profess to have printed the ode on Thomson from the only authoritative edition. The reviewer, however, objects that he "cannot find the slightest variation between that and the common texts." It might have been

much otherwise; and the expediency of consulting such editions on all occasions therefore retains its undiminished force. Its effects are even visible in this instance. We are now aware that Collins dedicated the ode to Lyttelton, the patron of Thomson—and we read it with more of the spirit in which it was written. We now learn, from Collins himself, that the scene of the ode was supposed to lie on the Thames; we learn that Collins had read the *Castle of Indolence*; and we have his assurance that the spire was that of Richmond church. Murdoch, Langhorne, and all the other editors of Thomson and Collins, have omitted the dedication; and the notes have been erroneously ascribed to Langhorne.

I proceed to consider the disputed lection,

"In yonder grave a druid lies."

The external evidence is in favour of *grave*; and we must not attempt to improve the composition. The repetition of *grave* in the same stanza is undoubtedly a defect, but not less so would be the juxta-position of *grave* and *grave*. In short, the context quite decides the question; the deceased bard is pictured as lying under the *whitening spire* of Richmond church:

"Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore
When Thames in summer-wreaths is
dress'd,
And oft suspend the dashing oar
To bid his gentle spirit rest!"

Is there a more perfect or more touching stanza in the whole compass of English poetry?

There was no novelty in the objection to which I have now replied. The proposed reading has been discussed and condemned these fourteen years. The Rev. John Mitford, who had projected an edition of Collins, observed that the last line, which evidently requires *grave*, is a designed repetition of the disputed line; and such also is the recorded opinion—to adopt, as I cheerfully do on this occasion, the words of the reviewer—of "that eminent scholar and distinguished editor, the Rev. Alexander Dyce."

Yours, &c.

BOLTON CORNEY.

MR. URBAN,

IN my last communication to you, on the subject of Church Building, I took occasion to commend the zeal and activity of the Cambridge Camden Society. In their periodical publication called "The Ecclesiologist," they have laid before its numerous readers much useful information, together with opinions on some points that are deserving of all praise. I have nevertheless a few things against them which, on the sound principles of the Church of England, are utterly indefensible. The gentlemen are strenuous advocates for *deep chancels*, for *screens* to separate them from the body of the church, and for symbolizing various parts of the sacred structure in a way that was never thought of by any sound branch of the Church of Christ.

For a considerable time past, especially since the overthrow of the great Rebellion, the people of this country have certainly not been remarkably intelligent concerning the requisites, that, "fitly framed together," constitute "a church as it should be." In these days, it is our lot to witness an era of church-building to a vast extent. The serious devotion of the hearts of many has led them with open hands to forward the good work, and the ardour of still more has urged them on in the same pursuit. How important is it then that the most correct rules should be familiar to all, and that increasing reasons should be everywhere at hand in defence of the peculiar formation of all parts of the edifice! Without such a guide, many a building will be inadequate to its destined purpose, and many more will be erected after the erroneous notions of the Middle Ages.

Your correspondent, as is well known to you, has been from early life a warm advocate for various restorations connected with the Church, that for a great length of time have been either neglected or despised. But, in promoting so desirable an end, it is absolutely necessary to take good heed to the admirable canons and rubrics of the Church, and generally to the spirit of wisdom and piety that pervades all the formularies we so happily possess.

In church-building it is no less essential undeviatingly to bear in mind

that our Reformers, of blessed memory, in rescuing the Church of England from the thralldom of Rome, departed in every thing from the usages of that communion that were then proved to be inconsistent with the Holy Bible, and with the pure practice of the primitive Church.

I. In that Church, wherever places of worship were erected, the line of the nave was from west to east; and the termination of the latter was a correctly drawn apsis. The deep chancels, desired by "The Ecclesiologist," were then unknown; and to this day they are scarcely to be found southward the Alps. They may suit the ritual of Rome, where the presence of those who "assist at mass" may be within the building or without it as they please. But in our Church the communion service is of so highly instructive as well as devotional a nature, as positively to require all the congregation to be within the hearing of their ministers.

To render this most practicable, the apsis, at its line of separation from the nave, should have an ascent of two steps; on approaching the rail, which should extend from side to side, there must be two more. Within the rail, a level space of four feet in width. Eastward of this, four easy steps, or three at the least. Then, the level floor, on which is placed the altar. If the scale of the edifice will admit of more than ordinary space, the holy table may stand on a low step extending beyond its front and sides; otherwise the step may be omitted.

Deep chancels were adopted in the northern kingdoms, in order, for obvious reasons, to add as far as might be to the required extent of covered space.

II. Rood-screens, which "The Ecclesiologist" continually recommends, the spirit of our Church does not require. On the contrary, they are inconsistent with our communion office from beginning to end, and they present an actual hindrance to its effective administration. Yet, further, the striking objection lies against them, that they, together with the undue depth of the old chancels, constitute the real cause of the introduction of "reading desks," and of the still more objectionable practice of too frequently

using the latter for the communion service, as far as the end of the Nicene Creed. Had not the chancels greatly exceeded their due extent, "the convenient reading pew or desk" would never have been wanted; and reverting, as our Church did at the Reformation, to primitive usages, the sacred edifices of these days may well be adapted, like our apostolic doctrines, to the faith and practice of the early Christians.

III. The symbolizing system, to which the minds of many have of late been so inconsiderately given, ought to be rejected altogether. Whatever the Church of the Middle Ages, loaded as it was with errors, may have thought proper to enjoin, is of no authority to us. It is usual with those who accord closely with "The Ecclesiologist" to regard the triple lancet window of the early-English style, and the *three* steps they recommend to be before the altar, as emblems of the Holy Trinity! But, in the way they would have the former to be constructed, the *middle lancet* is much larger than its *counterparts*; and the *steps*, of which they speak, are merely a *gradation* of height. I confine my remarks to these two symbols of theirs, though they talk of others altogether as untenable; because it must be plainly obvious that they are entirely at variance with "the sound words" of whose truth it is to be hoped we are all convinced, that "the Three Persons are coequal," and that "none is greater or less than another."

I admire the architectural structure of the *triple-lancet window*; but admit of no undue importance being ascribed to it: and, to sum up this portion of my remarks, the true and only meaning of the *steps* will now be laid before your readers. Their primary adoption was simply for the purpose of affording a sufficient elevation for the holy table. That degree of elevation was considered necessary in this country for an hundred years subsequent to the Reformation. They who think deeply regard it so still, and would gladly have it to become an enduring practice. There was originally nothing symbolical in it; but yet it was not without a further use. In times of old (and this, together with others of our own

usages, is still retained by the Church of Rome,) it was the custom for the bishop, the priest, the deacon, and the sub-deacon, to kneel during some portions of the Liturgy in front of the altar. Placing themselves in order from north to south, they kneeled each upon his step, according to their due gradation of rank. The practice may fairly be accounted innocent, but not binding; and therefore, in the words of our thirty-fourth Article, it comes within the scope of those "ceremonies which may be changed, according to the diversity of countries, times, and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's Word."

The elevation itself fully accords with the spirit of our Church; but whether by three or four steps is quite immaterial. The greater of these numbers is enough for the end which we desire, and they ought to be *within* the rail, as already described. In some instances a flight of six or seven steps has injudiciously been placed *without* the rail; but this is contrary to the best practice, and has the further inconvenience of being extremely ill-suited to the aged and the infirm "who come to that holy table."

I conclude this letter by protesting most firmly against the exclusive ascription by these gentlemen of the term "Christian architecture" to the Norman and Pointed styles so long used in this country. Ages passed away before the confusion of five orders resulted in the former, and before the surpassing graces of the latter had ever entered the imaginations of men. But many a fair Christian church was adorned, in early times, with the chaste beauties of classic architecture. They resounded with the prayers and praises of vast congregations, the ardent piety of which may well put to the blush the limited warmth of our own times.

The architecture of England, beautiful as it is, was indiscriminately used for the house of God and for the stronghold of the oppressive baron; for the cell of the hermit, and for the quadrangular mansion of the voluptuous lord of the manor. The orders of Greece and Rome, ages before, had precedency in the Church of Christ,

and may therefore with more than equal justice claim the title.

And now, Mr. Urban, I pray you, with your accustomed grace, to accept the present offering. Most heartily am I inclined to honour and esteem the Cambridge Camden Society; and

with this expression I seriously entreat that learned body to adhere steadfastly to the plainly-declared will of the Catholic and Apostolic Church of England and Ireland.

Yours, &c. SAXON.

EPITAPH ON MR. GEORGE ELLIS, BY MR. CANNING.

MR. URBAN,

THE following is a copy of the inscription on the monument of the late Mr. George Ellis, author of the *Early English Poets*, &c. in the Church at Sunning Hill, Berks. It was written by his friend Mr. Canning. In volume LXXXV. p. 371, of your Magazine, is a slight memoir of Mr. Ellis, and in volume LXXXVI. i. (p. 99) is a copy of the Inscription on the monument of General Fitzpatrick, his fellow contributor to the *Rolliad*, in the same church-yard. Besides the works enumerated in Watt's Dictionary of Authors, Mr. Ellis wrote frequent articles for the *Quarterly Review*.*

Yours, &c. C. E. L.

To the Memory

of

GEORGE ELLIS,

many years an Inhabitant of this Parish.

With rare talents, with incomparable industry,
and with a tried capacity for great affairs,
which eminently qualified him for public station,
he had the wisdom and the fortitude to decline the allurements of ambition;
and while yet in the vigour of his age and intellect,
sought and found his happiness in the tranquillity of private life.
Devoting himself in this chosen retirement to the pursuits of elegant learning,
he investigated and displayed with admirable sagacity and taste
the progress and refinement of our national language and poetry.
His knowledge was various, profound, and accurate; and he imparted it without
effort or ostentation.
His wit illuminated every object which it touched; but its brilliancy, though powerful,
was unoffending.
In the maturity of literary excellence he listened with the humility of a learner;
and amidst the severest studies he could relax into the playfulness of a child.
He was exemplary in the discharge of all social duties:
in his temper singularly placid; in his affections enthusiastically warm.
His name will long be cherished by the lovers of English literature.
The void which he has left in society can never, to those who knew him, be supplied.

* Mr. Ellis was a posthumous child. His father died in Jamaica, Sept. 6, 1753, and Mr. Ellis was born on the 19th of the following December, and died April 10, 1815. His mother was Susannah Charlotte, the second sister of Mr. Edward Long, the author of the *History of Jamaica*. Mr. Long and his nephew preserved the strictest friendship through life, and carried on a constant and interesting correspondence, addressing each other, invariably, in the most equalizing and familiar manner, as "My dear Bro'." Mr. Long was nineteen years and some months older than his nephew.

LONDON WALL.

EXISTING REMAINS OF LONDON WALL.

IT is much to be regretted that the citizens of London should exhibit such a total apathy with regard to the preservation of the ancient Walls of their City. It is with great difficulty that any relic of these ancient structures can be discovered by the curious inquirer; and even the few portions which have escaped destruction, from the joint effects of cupidity and neglect, are rapidly giving way to repeated "improvements," so that in a very few years scarcely a fragment will remain above ground.

The most considerable of the existing portions of the Wall, retaining the original elevation, and in consequence giving a very good idea of the ancient boundary, consist of a lofty stone wall, near Postern Row, Tower Hill, and a very fine circular bastion, with flanking walls, in Cripplegate Churchyard, the latter exhibiting palpable evidence of Roman work in its construction. The first of these portions is now threatened with partial, if not entire, destruction, as the City have granted its site for building an additional church; and to make way for this erection the ancient wall, one of the few and scanty relics of old London, is to be sacrificed.

The custom of building churches on the rampart or terrace of earth within the walls of Cities is by no means uncommon. In London there were several such erections, two of which, Allhallows-on-the-Wall, and St. James-on-the-Wall, or Lamb's Chapel, are still in use, though rebuilt.* In these instances the ancient wall is incorporated with that of the church; and the same probably occurred at the now destroyed church of St. Augustine-on-the-Wall. These examples shew that in a pious age, when structures for the uses of religion rose in a tenfold proportion to the showy but flimsy edifices which are now raised in the metropolis and its environs, a due regard was evinced for the preservation of ancient monuments. The walls had doubtless ceased to be regarded as fortifications prior to the erection of the sacred

edifices; and their preservation must then have arisen from a serious regard to the venerable character of the structure, rather than to any real utility which it possessed. The building of churches was pursued with a zeal far beyond what can be effected from a cold and money-loving age, yet, in erecting the edifices, care was taken so to adapt the new structure as not to injure the ancient relic. It is difficult to say why that has not been done in the present case, unless a wanton spirit of destruction, so rife at this time, has led to the useless demolition of the wall.

The masonry is in a fine state of preservation, and is so remarkable for its construction as to require a particular description:—it consists of alternate courses of square and flat stones, the height of the former being about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the joints are neat and closely laid, the stone of a good quality, and a few thin tiles are intermixed. The following is a sketch of a portion.



The same description of masonry is to be found in the interior of the semi-circular bastion in Cripplegate Churchyard, and in the portion of the wall there existing another sort of construction will also be remarked, in which a single course of tile alternates with square stones.

The masonry at Tower Hill having but few tiles cannot claim an antiquity so high as the Roman dominion, and it is not perhaps older than the Norman period; and this is confirmed by the existence of the same sort of construction in the Norman pier at the east end of the church of St. Leonard, Bromley, the last relic of the priory church there; but, whatever was its age, the perfection and excellence of its masonry and the general completeness of the wall, called imperatively for its preservation, and ought to have saved it from destruction.

* Silchester Church, Hants, appears to stand on the ancient Wall of that station.

What a forcible contrast to the proceedings of the London Corporation is afforded by the comparatively recent renovation of the Walls of York. In 1831 a liberal subscription was set on foot, aided by the Corporation, the ancient boundary was completely restored, and a fine promenade on the Walls was gained. A simple inscription on one of the towers records the fact so creditable to the northern metropolis; and would that those members of the London Corporation who could coolly propose, and scoffingly advocate, the destruction of any part of the Wall of that city, had their deed of Vandalism recorded on a tablet erected in some conspicuous part of the new church so soon to supplant the levelled Wall!

The height and general appearance of the relic we have described entirely coincide with Dr. Woodward's measurements of the ancient wall of London as given in his letter to Sir Christopher Wren.

One curious feature attending this portion of the wall is that the face is towards the city, and it is remarkable that the boundaries of the city and county of Middlesex are at this point divided by a sort of dovetail intersection, and not by a straight line. It will not be easy to account for this circumstance at the present time, but in all probability it was occasioned by a large tower having existed at this point previous to the first construction of the wall.

These few remarks are thrown together from personal observation, rather with the view of preserving a remembrance of one more of the remains of the ancient metropolis which have ceased to exist, than in the indulgence of a vain hope that they may conduce to the preservation of the devoted structure. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, May 22.

YOUR pages have afforded me amusement and instruction for the last half-century, and, as long as life is spared to me, I hope to profit by the periodical appearance of your num-

bers. At the commencement of my topographical career, the late amiable and learned Mr. Gough "rapped me on the knuckles," as it is sometimes phrased, i.e. gave me a little reasonable literary castigation in its pages. It was useful, for it induced me to review myself.

I have heretofore occupied your pages to make inquiries about Dr. Stukeley, John Aubrey, and on other matters. I am now desirous of ascertaining where an engraved plate is to be found,—a PORTRAIT OF AUBREY,—which was executed for the late Edmund Malone, from the beautiful miniature in the Ashmolean Museum. I have made inquiries at the Bodleian, Oxford, and at Trinity College Library, Dublin, to both of which Mr. Malone bequeathed parts of his library. Sit William Betham sought information at the latter, and Dr. Ingram at the former, without effect. The plate is skilfully engraved by Bartolozzi, and if I could find it I should solicit its use for the memoir which I am preparing for a *History of Kingston St. Michael*, a portion of the publications of "the Wiltshire Topographical Society." It gives me pleasure to state that the first volume, or part, of that Society's publications will be ready for the subscribers in the course of June. It will contain a *History of Grittleton*, by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, with an introductory essay on the utility and varied interest of topography; also a topographical and archæological glossary, by the writer of this letter. Collections have been made for other parishes in the county, by gentlemen who reside in or are intimately connected with their respective localities, and, as they have not served even one apprenticeship to the topographical profession, I am induced to think and hope that, from having served not only one but nearly seven periods of apprenticeship, I may be qualified to give some useful advice in the proposed essay to my juniors. I am theirs and your well-wisher,

J. BRITTON.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sermons in Rome during Lent. By the Rev. John H. Gray, M.A.

THE object of these Sermons, as the author says, is to trace some of the principal facts of the Christian religion, and to describe the present position and the future expectation of the Church. The plan has been successfully carried out by the author in a series of seven discourses, which are sound in doctrine and perspicuous and elegant in language. An unusually long preface, of an hundred pages, enables the author to convey his views of the present state of the Church at home, and of the continental churches, and of the prospect of closer alliance with some, and of expected changes in others. He says, (p. ix.)

"In the continental countries which acknowledge the Papal authority, the policy generally adopted is to consider the *Church of England* as a branch of Lutheranism, or it may be of Calvinism, differing in nothing from the Protestant ceremonies in Germany or Geneva, except in wealth and the honours of the state. And in the controversial works in the German and French languages which are best known, a line of argument is rarely used which applies to our position and to our claims."

The author considers that we have justified this omission by our own oblivion of the *apostolical* claims of our branch of the Church, but he acknowledges that a more catholic spirit has lately arisen in the Church. According to this spirit, the two sacraments are regarded as the great essential means of grace; the voice of the Church, as heard in the decrees of general councils, the writings of the fathers, and the works of ecclesiastical historians, is to be regarded as of immense importance in reconciling difficulties of Scripture and in explaining deep and mysterious doctrines. He then mentions the alarm of the Romanists at this change in the line of argument.

"They have now something more to meet than an Erastian Church or a Puritanical Conventicle; they therefore have adopted the expedient of fomenting dis-

sensions in the enemy's camp, and pretend to hail their most dangerous opponents as their secret friends, affecting to greet with joy as the first step towards a return to communion with them, what they tremble at in reality."

The state of the Church the author describes as follows :

"During the last twenty years secular carelessness and cold formality had been rapidly giving way to the zeal of *Puritanism*, or at least had been gradually and perhaps superficially learning its tone. And, after years of strife and enmity, these two parties were beginning to lead together a life of peace, on the footing of mutual compromise; the old Church and State partizans adopting somewhat of puritanical language or doctrine, and the Puritans on the other hand somewhat accommodating their practice in order to suit their new allies. When suddenly both parties were unpleasantly roused from the quiescent state into which they were gradually settling down, by the dread which has arisen on all sides of a return to the old paths of Churchmanship; for the direct acknowledgment of an apostolical origin to our ministry, for the elevation of the sacraments to their due place in the Christian system, and for proper respect to the voice of the Church as the interpreter of the word of God. These ancient truths appeared, from long disuse, to be so many novelties. And their supporters were met with little favour by the mere state-establishment men and the Puritans, whose views they so signally confuted. And these (*i. e.* the puritanical clergy and laity) have accordingly received with alacrity the impression which has been so indirectly propagated by Papists, *that such views must, as a necessary consequence, lead to Rome*, and that all who hold them are either already Romanists in disguise, or, at least, that their inquiries, if consistently followed out, must immediately bring them to the feet of the Pope," &c.

The author then proceeds to state, that though a few members of the Anglican Church have gone over to the Romish branch, as Mr. Sibthorp, and though others (as a theological periodical) carry their language to an extent that shows how loosely they adhere to our Church, yet that the Romanists deceive themselves if they

imagine that the number of those approximating to their communion is great, or that their character is influential. He shews that the *via media* of real Anglicanism, and the exaggeration of Crypto-Popery, have been classed together to throw discredit on the former. And he goes on to observe, that while the highest Roman Catholic authorities are endeavouring to bring England into unity with the Romish Church, there are subjects of such vital moment on which a Romanist and an Anglican never can be agreed, that, until such concessions are made as would cause Rome to cease to be Rome, it is in vain to think of the possibility of an union; and then he mentions *three* errors which may be specified as belonging to these insurmountable barriers; 1st, idolatry, 2nd, usurpation, 3rdly, schism.

"Idolatry is seen in the worship of the Virgin Mary, of saints, of images, of relics. Usurpation in the Bishop of Rome claiming a superiority over his apostolic brethren;—'We respect the Bishop of Rome as the chief pastor of a great and important see; but when he attempts to assume a supremacy over us, we denounce him as an usurper;' and lastly an union is impossible, not only by the idolatry and usurpation of Rome, but by the schismatical position in which she stands as regards this country, by raising altar against altar, and anathematizing all who will not submit to his usurping pretensions; but even to Rome reformed from the corruptions against which we have protested, to Rome purified and made an apostolic Church, we are no more called upon to tender our allegiance, than we are bound to conform to Jerusalem, Antioch, or Constantinople. We should, in the event of reformation, thankfully extend to her the right-hand of fellowship; but, if the terms of union were to imply *submission*, they would be regarded as utterly inconsistent with the relative situations of two equal branches of the Christian Church. The first step which Rome must take in the hope of union, is to withdraw from the false position of schism which she has assumed in this country. Altar must cease to be erected against altar. A prelate holding orders in the Romish branch of the Catholic Church must no longer assume the office of spiritual chief pastor within the diocese of an Anglican bishop, and the Roman Catholics must become Anglo-Catholics as they are Englishmen. Then, and not until then,

may we discuss on fair and equal terms the great points of doctrine and discipline which are at issue between us; but without this as a preliminary step, the removal of the idolatry, the restoration of the cup to the laity, and a liberty of rejecting the doctrine of transubstantiation and purgatory, would be in vain. With a view to restore inter-communication between us, schism must be driven away, and the terms of agreement must no longer be those of an Anglo-Catholic separating himself from the jurisdiction of his native spiritual superior, the diocesan under whom Providence has placed him, and owning the allegiance of an Italian dignitary, who has no more right to supremacy here than the Archbishop of Canterbury has in Algiers or Russia," &c.

The author then considers whether there is any degree of Catholicity or universality claimed for Rome that we do not possess, and whether the charge of *isolation*, which she applies to us, might not with equal justice be retorted upon herself. He subsequently looks to the future prospects of the Anglican Church, both in the east and in Protestant Europe, as in Prussia, and also in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; but we have no room to pursue his interesting essay any further. We must not, however, omit a singular and striking instance which he gives of the effect of *low-church* views as exemplified in the conduct of some members of our Church abroad.

"A few months since there were, and are perhaps at this very time, an *Irish bishop* of the Anglican Church, and two Irish clergymen residing at Dresden, who are in the habit of attending the ministry of a Lutheran pastor officiating in English to the society of our countrymen in that city. This German clergyman uses our Book of Common Prayer, and approves of the forms and rituals of our Church. But when a *bishop* and two clergymen of our Church came to reside in Dresden, it was to be expected that they would have ministered to their countrymen in sacred things; and when they formed a part of this Lutheran pastor's English congregation they identified themselves with him, and admitted the regularity of what our Church regards as irregular. It was difficult to impress a Romanist with a sense of our position in the *via media* when he could point to such inconsistent conduct on the part of a bishop. My respect for his office prevents my mentioning his lordship's name, and I trust he may yet be brought to a sense of his irregularity, if by no

higher motive, at least by reflecting upon the line of conduct which our church has always followed."

Who is this Bishop? and what business has he there?

Journal of a Prisoner in Afghanistan.

By Lieut. Eyre. 8vo.
Lady Sale's *Journal*. 8vo.

FEW books have excited a greater interest, or have been more generally read, than these two works. So painful and melancholy are the details given in each of the events which took place in Caubul, and so little in accordance with what might have been expected from the actors in them, that it is possible, if only one of these volumes had appeared, doubts might have arisen in the mind of the reader; but, confirmed as the accounts given in the one work are by the history contained in the other, no place is left for such feelings, if they had ever been entertained. Perhaps, if we were called upon to give a general character of the two works, we should say that the narrative of Lieut. Eyre was written with the most spirit and force, and the *Journal* of Lady Sale was more lively and naïve. This, of course, might be expected from the difference of sex and of situation. Both are equally worthy of perusal, and not only contain an account of the military operations in Caubul, but also give a complete insight into the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and a very animated and graphic description of the scenery of the country.

The History and Antiquities of Charnwood Forest. By T. R. Potter.
With an Appendix on the Geology, Botany, and Ornithology of that District. 4to. pp. xii. 192, 80.

WE are inclined to speak favourably of this work, though it is not compiled on the best plan for topography. The author's style of writing is far too diffuse, and would have been much improved by compression; and that would have afforded room for a very useful and interesting class of information which he has omitted, namely, that afforded by monumental inscriptions. He has fairly acknowledged himself indebted for the great mass of his materials to the *History*

of Leicestershire, by Nichols; and we must also give him credit for having applied that information, not blindly, in which case he would certainly have incurred many blunders of his own, but with some critical investigation, which has enabled him to correct several lapses of his great predecessor.* The volume is very handsomely printed, and has an excellent map of the interesting district to which it relates, but the other plates are not so well executed as we should like to have seen them.† The landscape views are too slight, sketchy, and inaccurate; and the antiquities should not have been copied from Mr. Nichols's work, but represented in a style more consistent with the improved state of the arts. The essays on the natural features of Charnwood are original and interesting. That on Geology has been contributed by J. R. Jukes, esq. M.A. F.G.S.; the Botany by the Rev. Andrew Bloxam, M.A. and Churchill Babington, esq.; and the Ornithology also by the last-named gentleman. In a geological point of view Charnwood Forest has recently become a spot of the highest interest; for it has been illustrated by the investigation of Professors Sedgwick, Airy, and Whewell. During their visit in 1833 they dis-

* These are, however, rather too much paraded, and summed up in the Index. We have not compared them: but casually noticing one of them in p. 185,—“Catherine, Duchess of Buckingham, whom Nichols erroneously calls the Duchess dowager, formed a second marriage with the Earl of Antrim,” beg to say that we do not perceive Mr. Potter's meaning.

We believe Mr. Potter to have been misinformed with regard to the gentleman whom he terms “the late learned antiquary, Mr. Samuel Miles;” and that Mr. Miles had not formed any such extensive collections respecting Leicestershire as Mr. Potter intimates (p. 115).

† Though a minor matter, we cannot pass unnoticed the cut of the Queen's arms at the head of the List of Subscribers; because heraldry requires some of that general attention and purification which has been so happily applied to architecture. We have here a falling shield; supporters squatted down; and the crest turned the wrong way. It is scarcely fit for the hand-bill of an itinerant professor of logrodemaia.

covered an anticlinal line, traversing the Forest in a valley between Ives Head and Morley Hill.

"Mr. Sedgwick here observed,* that 'the rocks were of igneous origin, and that the hills were entitled to be called mountains.' 'Yes,' added Mr. Whewell, 'and here are all the accompaniments of a mountainous chain. Coal measures on the west—carboniferous lime-stone on the north—and sienitic rocks on the east and on the south; with an anticlinal line traversing the centre—accounting for the dislocation of the strata, and referring the origin of the rocks to igneous agency.'" (P. 72.)

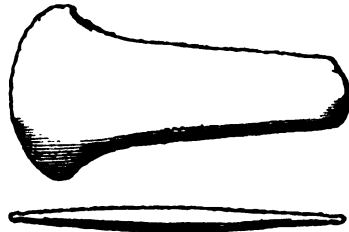
Mr. Potter has launched forth a very strong opinion that there was a settlement of the Romans in this wild tract of country; but he has in this theory certainly travelled a little too fast, having proceeded on imperfect information. The spot he has fixed upon is the Beacon Hill, where an irregular encampment and the foundations of various irregular walls have been traced, and are laid down in a plan given by our author. The Beacon itself, which stood on the highest point of the hill, was in a nearly perfect state thirty-five years ago. It was an erection of rude masonry, about six feet high, of a round form, and having in its centre a cavity about a yard and a half in diameter, the sides of which were very thickly covered with burnt pitch. Respecting the entrenchments, we are informed that, in many parts, they retain their original boldness in a surprising degree; towards the south the trench and rampart are double. On the north-east and eastern sides, within the entrenchments, are several square and oblong lines of time-worn stones, apparently the foundations of buildings. The eastern corner, which commands the whole valley, has what in modern fortification is called a curtain, formed of rock. So far from present appearances. It is clear the

* This extract is taken from a memorandum of this memorable visit, made by the late Charles Allsop, esq. of Broombriggs in the forest, who accompanied the learned strangers, and of which very clever and amiable gentleman Mr. Potter has preserved an interesting memoir at p. 35.

Beacon was well fortified; but what is there to show that the works were Roman? Our author adds,

"An ancient battle-axe was found in ploughing a field at the foot of Beacon Hill; it is now in the possession of Miss Watkinson, of Woodhouse. That lady has also some coins of Vespasian and Antoninus Pius, found near."

Now, in this statement, Mr. Potter has been too hasty; for the lady mentioned has informed us that she has not any Roman coins but some found in a distant county, and that she never heard of any such being discovered on or near the Beacon Hill. The instrument described as a "battle-axe," was found in ploughing on the north-west side of the Beacon; but from the place of its discovery it is much more likely to have been employed for the quarry than the battle-field. It is of brass, five and a quarter inches in length, with nearly flat sides, and, having no other mode of being attached to a handle, must have been fixed for use in a cleft stick. It is here represented.



Section.

Leaving the Beacon, we must not omit to mention that a considerable hoard of Roman coins was actually discovered at about three miles' distance, in Tin Meadow, where Mr. Ambrose Phillipps has planted his new Convent of St. Bernard. They were deposited in an earthen vessel, which was ploughed up on the 16th June 1840. Those which have been examined, and some of which Mr. Potter has described and figured, range from Gallienus to Carausius; but the great mass, weighing about twelve pounds, still remains conglomerated together, in Mr. Phillipps's possession.

We may here describe more particularly the coin found in a well at Woodhouse Eaves, and now in Miss

Watkinson's possession, which Mr. Potter has noticed in p. 88, but without stating its metal, or of which King Henry it bears the name. It is one of the sovereigns of Henry VIII. on which he is represented at whole length, seated on his throne, and will be found figured at the end of his reign in Rapin's History, edit. 1732, vol. i. p. 849, No. 5; with the exception that it has a crown under the royal arms on the reverse.

Mr. Potter appears to have been misled in his speculations on the Roman æra by the conjectures of Gale, who placed the town of Vernometum at "Charnley," and found in that name "traces of the word *Gwern* (British) an alder, as also in Quarendon [Quorndon] and in the name of the ancient forest of Cherne." Now there is not, and never was, any town in this district named Charnley. There are a few houses, a wood, and a mill called Charley, at a spot which, in ancient records (Domesday book, and a charter of Henry I.), is described as *Cernelega*, evidently a mere open spot of pasturage; but Gale's presumed identification of the first syllable of the name with *quern* and *Vern* is disproved by the fact of its occurring in those records in the very different form of *Cerne*.

There is another etymology of our author's own (at p. 93) which we must notice. He says of Mapplewell that its earliest name, Mapulwell, is identical with May-pole-well, which inclines him "to think that on this spot the Druids were accustomed to celebrate the Bel-tain, and subsequently the ancient foresters to offer honours to Flora." This, and what follows, may appear to embellish Mr. Potter's History; but, if unfounded, we think all his readers would wish such embellishments away. A brief inspection of a Saxon dictionary would have shown him that he was merely at the well by the maple-tree.

There is one other mistake in etymology, occurring in Mr. Jukes's geological essay, which should be corrected:

"The Whittle Hills are composed of a compact greenish grey flinty slate, of a very close and smooth texture, split up near the surface by a vast number of fine joints into small pieces forming rude prisms. The rock is extracted in small

shallow excavations, and the pieces are shaped and polished and converted into hones, or whittles, as they are locally called. Hence the name of the hills. A very considerable trade is carried on by the few cottagers in the neighbourhood, most of the fine hones used in the midland counties at least, if not elsewhere, being derived from this spot. The beds of the Whittle Hills dip nearly north-east, at about forty-five degrees."

Now, it is not true that these stones are locally called whittles; but they are called whetstones, as elsewhere. A whittle, as is well known, was a knife, not the stone on which it was sharpened.

"A Sheffield whittle bare he in his hose"

it is said of Chaucer's miller. But the Whittle Hills were so named from the tenants who long worked them. John Whittle rented the Goat-house of William Herrick, esq. as early as 1652 (see note 6 in Nichols, iii. 130). William Whittle, of the forest of Charnwood, warrener, had in 1711 a lease for twenty-four years of the Goat-house Close from William Herrick, esq. William Whittle of Sweadland (i. e. Swithland) miller, executed a bond to W. Herrick, esq. in 1722. It was William Whittle the warrener, resident at the Goat-house, who in 1749 was tried for the murder of one of the rioters assembled to destroy inclosures, and to help themselves to rabbits, but acquitted on proof being made of the lord's right of warren, as related by Mr. Potter in p. 24. Again, the same, or another William Whittle, died in 1796, having resided at the Goat-house for nearly eighty years (Nichols, *ubi supra*); and his son, living at Holywell Haw, was the victim of a cruel murder related in Nichols, iii. 803.

We must still notice one more instance of Mr. Potter's hasty rushing to conclusions. In p. 119 he states that James I. has been said to have visited Bradgate, and that King William was certainly entertained there for some days. At p. 129 he gives the date of the latter occurrence, but it is no longer for several days, but only one, the King having been at the Duke of Newcastle's at Welbeck, Nov. 4, 1696; at the Earl of Stamford's "at Bradgate" on the 6th; and at the

Duke of Shrewsbury's at Egford on the 6th. Further we read in p. 163,

"It has already been conjectured that James I. and shown that William III. was at Bradgate in the days of its glory. An original document, kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Herrick, removes all doubt about James having visited both Bradgate and Beaumanor, in one of his progresses in 1617, when he was accompanied by his Queen." (P. 163.)

The latter part of this we can positively contradict, regretting at the same time the discourteousness of such unsupported contradiction; but, if the document in question contains nothing about the King's visiting Beaumanor, how can we help it? On his return from Scotland in 1617, James the First came no nearer Beaumanor than Ashby de la Zouche, proceeding thence to Coventry. Then with respect to Bradgate; the only day on which James the First can well have visited that place, is the 19th Aug. 1612. At that time he slept for two nights at Leicester: in his progresses of 1614 and 1616 he was there for one night only, coming in the day from Nottingham, and proceeding the next morning into Northamptonshire. But allowing for the possibility (which is not very probable) of James having made a way-side (or rather out-of-the-way) visit; where can Mr. Potter's recollection have been when he thought of William the Third visiting Bradgate "in its days of glory." The period he mentions was, on the contrary, exactly that of its disgrace and destruction. The date of the fire seems not exactly ascertained; but it is said to have been about 1694 (Nich. iii. 679) that Bradgate was burnt down by the wilful act of the Countess of Stamford—whom Mr. Potter, following Throsby, erroneously calls Countess of Suffolk. This was just two years before the assumed date of the King's visit; but, moreover, there appears some further mistake in that very date, which prevents our further investigation of the progress referred to, for there is a printed Sermon, by Sir William Dawes, Bart, D.D. preached before the King at Whitehall, Nov. 5, 1696.

In his account of the chapel at Bradgate Mr. Potter has another mistake. Describing the monument in the chapel, he says, it contains the effigies

of Henry first Lord Grey of Groby "and Anne his wife, daughter of the celebrated Lord Burghley." But this lady was the daughter of William Lord Windsor; and the arms of that family impaled on the monument, fully prove the identity of the parties.

But we must now take our leave of Mr. Potter's historical researches. It is with regret we find that a gentleman who has evidently bestowed much zeal and industry, has not always been sufficiently cautious or persevering, in his researches. His acceptance (in p. 108) of the imaginary diary of Queen Elizabeth Wydville, in her rustic youth, as a genuine document, is a remarkable instance of the innocent credulity of even a quarto historian.

The Gardener and Practical Florist.
Vol. I.

THE authors of this work have set out on the principle of independence of thought, and unembarrassed freedom of language. Mr. Glenny is the writer of the parts relating to the properties of flowers and plants, and other persons of talent have been also engaged. There is a great deal of miscellaneous information in this volume, and with a moderate price we think it will succeed. There are some very good articles in it, as on the history of the Potato, and that of Mr. Wood on the Grasses; and there are some misprints which should be corrected. There is still room for such a work as this, though there are so many rival papers on horticultural subjects. Among other subjects we should like to see treated, would be an account of the temperature of the different counties in England, as regards cold, moisture, and local influences, from hills, the sea, or soil, &c.; and those plants that are best adapted to them. For instance, we should like to see the following questions answered:

1. How far north will the fig-tree grow as a standard, given north of Sussex? and how far does eastern or western longitude affect the temperature in England?

2. Will the orange and lemon trees grow against open walls in the south of Hants, as in Devonshire?

3. Will the pomegranate blossom

as a standard in England? and how far north will the cultivation of the myrtle in the open air extend?

4. What is the difference in temperature between an eastern and western county, say Suffolk and Herefordshire, in the same latitude, and how are plants affected by each locality?

5. What is the reason the apricot tree produces no fruit, and even perfects no blossom, in Devonshire, as at Lusecomb?

6. What is the temperature of Dorsetshire? is it favourable for horticultural pursuits? We have heard, not for roses; if so, why?

7. Is there much difference between the temperature of the coast of South Wales and that of Devonshire?

8. Does not every advance west, as well as south, in England, diminish the cold in winter?

9. Does the greater quantity of solar light and heat in the southern counties, in summer, ripen the wood of timber trees and shrubs more than in the western counties in the same latitude, or even further south?

The subjects treated of in these and similar questions are those which appear to us of great practical interest; for they will enable (when the truth of them is ascertained) every planter of ornamental trees and shrubs to know what is suitable to his locality; a point the nurserymen do not trouble themselves about when they have the opportunity of sale. To take one instance. Three persons from three different counties go to a London nurseryman, and each purchases an evergreen magnolia; the person from Devonshire can grow his plant as a standard, and is certain of success, without taking any particular trouble, or giving it the least protection. The person from Norfolk must grow his against a south wall, and give it the protection of a mat during winter. The person from Staffordshire will get his plant to grow with difficulty, and seldom if ever has a blossom on it (see Lord Bagot's garden at Blythfield). Yet the London nurseryman will make no inquiries as to the place designed for his plants; but, if asked concerning their habits, &c. will answer according to his experience of the London climate and its vicinity. In Suffolk

&c. never attain the vigorous growth and luxuriant habits and size they do in the southern counties: is it not owing to the exceeding dryness of the air, so unfavourable to that class of plants? while at Muswell-hill, near Highgate, they grow most vigorously, and to a large size, in the stiffest and strongest clay.

The mulberry ripens its fruit perfectly in Suffolk, but it will not in the north of Herefordshire, which is nearly in the same latitude. Does not this show greater heat in the eastern side of the kingdom than in the west? That beautiful tree, the evergreen cypress, seems not able to stand the cold, north of Warwickshire. We recollect none at Chatsworth, where they would be so ornamental and suitable; nor are there any at the Earl of Harrington's, at Elvaston. It seems that north of Berkshire, or thereabouts, in England, the climate becomes less genial for tender plants; the springs later, the summers shorter, and their heat less, and the winters more severe. But, going still further north, when we get to Edinburgh, we then again find a climate much superior to what we should have presumed its latitude would allow. We think, therefore, considering the curiosity of the subject, and the great importance to gardeners and planters, that a very interesting subject for a book would be, "The Temperature of England considered with reference to the different counties, and to the degree of longitude and latitude, to elevation, proximity to the sea, to hills, &c.; with an account of the plants and fruits suitable to each county, and its various localities."

Eight Letters concerning the Blessed Trinity. By John Wallis, D.D. A new edition with preface and notes. By Thomas Flintoff.

THESE acute and admirable letters of the great Savilian professor at Oxford, in vindication of the Trinity, met (the editor tells us) with the marked approval of Dr. Waterland, of Bishop Burgess, and of Mr. John Howe, the eminent nonconformist. They also have been recommended with equal warmth by Archbishop Whately and by Dr. Parr. They have been highly praised by a learned foreigner, Signor

M. Mastrofini, in an elaborate work on the Trinity. "The perspicuity (observes the editor) and logical exactness with which he conducts the defence of his argument through various digressions, and notwithstanding many attempts made by his opponents to change the state of the question, is truly admirable. Throughout the whole, the precision of the veteran geometrician, trained and practised in ratiocination, is distinctly perceptible." The editor fortunately found a copy of these letters which had belonged to Wallis, with additions and corrections in his own writing; and from Mr. Crossley's curious and valuable library he obtained Wallis's MS. Correspondence. On the subject of these letters, from which he formed his edition, all we can do is to give a few short extracts as specimens of the manner in which the author treats his subject, never permitting the slightest successful inroad to be made in his out-works, or giving the least advantage to his opponent.

P. 6. "In the doctrine of the Trinity, as in that of the resurrection of the dead, there is a double inquiry; whether it be possible—and then whether it be true; and these to be argued in both cases from a very different topic. The one from natural reason, the other from revelation. Yet so that this latter doth certainly conclude the former, if rightly understood. And though we should not be able to solve all difficulties, yet we must believe the thing, if revealed, unless we would deny the authority of such revelation."

P. 8. "The doctrine of the Trinity is a thing we should not have thought of, if it had not been suggested by divine writers; but when suggested, there is nothing in natural reason that we know of, or can know of, why it should be thought impossible; but whether or no it be so, depends only on revelation."

P. 9. "But what is it that is thus pretended to be impossible? It is but this, that there be three somewhats, which are but one God; and these somewhats we commonly call persons. Now what inconsistency is there in all this? That Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are three, is manifest, and are in scripture language distinguished. That there is but one God, is manifest also; and all these three are this God. That the word *person* is no incongruous word is evident, from Heb. i. 3, where it is used. If it be said it doth not agree to them exactly in the

same sense in which it is commonly used among men, we say so too, nor doth any word, when applied to God, signify just the same as when applied to men, but only somewhat analogous, then, &c." (Then follows, p. 11, the well known illustration of the cube.)

P. 66. "There is no impossibility (which is the objection of the Socinians), but what, in one consideration is three, may in another consideration be one. Now whether he please to call this a mathematical or metaphysical notion, certain it is that there are three distinct dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness, in one cube. And if it be so in corporeals, there is no pretence of reason why in spirituals it should be thought impossible. That there be three somewhats which are but one God; and these somewhats, till he can furnish us with a better name, we are content to call persons, which is the Scripture word, Heb. i. 3; which word we own to be metaphysical, not signifying just the same here, as when applied to men, as are also the words, Father, Son, generate, begot, when applied to God." &c.

P. 102. "The business which I undertook, was, whether it be an impossibility, or in consistence with reason, that there be three somewhats, which we call persons, which are but one God. And when he grants me that there is not, in contradiction or in consistence with reason, all the rest is beside the question."

P. 109. "It is done, by shewing that, according to the common notions of human reason, nothing is more common than that what in one consideration are three, or many, is yet in another consideration but one. Thus in one cube there be three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. So the understanding, will, and memory in one soul. It is therefore not inconsistent with reason; and this answer doth allow it for one to be three. Nor is it nonsense to say, these three are one; or, I and the Father are one; or, that these somewhats may be one God."

P. 109. "Our debate is, whether there may be three persons in God, not whether there be; whether there be any impossibility in it, not whether it be so."

P. 115. "There being divers points concerned in the doctrine of the Trinity, I stated my question not so as to prove all at once, but singled out this one point, that it is not inconsistent with reason, or, to use his own words, it is agreeable to the common notions of human reasoning, that what in one consideration are three may, in another consideration, be one, and that there may be three somewhats which are one God; but whether, indeed,

there be so, is another step; and whether those somewhats may fitly be called persons, is another."

P. 127. "He will say, perhaps, God made the world by Christ, and we say so too; but not as by a tool or instrument, as he would have it, but rather by his power and wisdom. But the power and wisdom of God are not things diverse from God himself, but are himself—much less are they different Gods from God himself; so that if we say that Christ is the power of God, or the wisdom of God, as he is called, 1 Cor. i. 24, and that God by his power and wisdom made the world, it doth not follow that this power or wisdom of God is another God from God himself; but God and his wisdom, or God and his power, are God himself."

P. 131. "Where it is that I have blamed the Fathers I do not remember; for I think the Fathers do concur in this, that there is a distinction between the three which we call persons, *greater than that between the divine attributes*, but not such as to make them three Gods, and that by calling them *persons* they mean no more; and I say the same."

P. 141. "True, these (my similies, p. 6) alone do not prove the Trinity, nor was it intended they should; but they prove what they were brought to prove, that it is not a *contradiction*, or inconsistent with reason, that there be three somewhats, which we call persons, that are but one God."

P. 143. "We, according to the first commandment, acknowledge but one God, and these three somewhats, whom, in a metaphorical sense, we call persons, not so to be distinct as to become three Gods."

P. 149. "Having defined the meaning of the word *person* (*persona*); (it is Englished in our dictionaries by the state, quality, or condition whereby one man differs from another; and as the condition alters, the person alters, though the man be the same;) this being the true and proper notion of the word *persons*, we are next to consider what it is to signify in the present case; where we are to consider that the word *person* is not applied in Scripture to these three so called. It is not there said that *three persons are one*, but only these three are one. It is but the Church's usage that gives to these three somewhats the name of persons."

P. 150. "Where, therefore, it is certain that the notion which the ancient Fathers had concerning these three, which, in a *metaphorical* sense, they called person, was this, that there is a distinction between them greater than that of the divine attributes, but not so great as to make them three Gods; it is

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manifest that they took the metaphor, not from that abusive sense of the word person where, amongst us, it is put for man, but from that proper sense of the word *persona*, where it signifies the state, condition, office, or relation of a man, as variously circumstanced with reference to others, whereby the same man may sustain more than one, as when David was the *son* of Jesse, the *father* of Solomon, and the *King* of Israel; so, if we say of any, that he is a person of honour, a person of worth, and a person of interest, that same man may be all this without becoming three men."

P. 160. Objection having been raised on the use of the word "somewhat," the author observes,

"We are told that Christ and the Father are one, John x. 30, and these three are one, 1. John v. 7, without giving a name to these three, nor what we shall call them. These three—what? not three gods, for that is false; there is but one God, and three *persons* he will not allow me to call them, because it is not a scriptural word. Person he grants is scriptural, Heb. i. 3, but not persons. I must not call them three nothings, for certainly it was never meant to be thus understood, these three nothings are one, and when Christ said, 'I and the Father are one,' he did not mean we two nothings are one. And if they be not nothing, they must be somewhat, and three such must be three somewhats; and I could not think of a more innocent word to design them by: and therefore, that we might not quarrel about words, I was content to waive the name of persons, and without fixing a new name on them, design them by the word *somewhat*, presuming that those who do not take them to be nothing would allow them to be somewhat," &c.

P. 161. "I think the orthodox are all thus far agreed, that they are three such somewhats in God, as differ from each other more than what are commonly called the divine authorities, but not so as to be three gods. And though within these limits divers men very diversely express themselves, yet on this notion the orthodox do, I think, all agree."

P. 163. "I have before declared more than once that the true and proper sense of the Latin word *persona* is not to denote a man simply, for this with them was *homo*, not *persona*, but such quality, state, or condition of a man, whereby he is distinguished from, or stands related to, other men, as a king, a father, a judge, and the like."

P. 164. He tells us,

"The Socinian will allow God the

Creator, God the Redeemer, and God the Sanctifier, or God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be three persons, and I am not sorry to hear it; but then I would not have him say as here that I make them to be only three names, nor yet three gods. *They are more than three names, but not three gods.* For, amongst men, even to be a father is more than a name or title; and in the godhead the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, differ more than so many names. And though I will not take upon me to determine precisely how great the distinction is, because I am under the position where scripture is silent; yet certainly it is not so great as to make them three gods, but greater than merely three names, or even that between what we commonly call the divine attributes."

Again, p. 205,

"Thus far, I think, he and both of us agree, viz. that there is a distinction between the three more than merely natural, and even more than between what we commonly call the divine attributes; yet not so as to be three gods, or more gods than one, which is as much as we need maintain against the Anti-Trinitarians, and that the word *person* is no unfit name to denote that distinction. And if it be agreed that these three thus distinguished are but one god, (each communicating in one and the same numerical essence,) then they are all equal as to that common internal essence, and the common attributes thereof; and then an external subordination, as to economy, you grant, signifies nothing in this case.

We are obliged to the editor for the very able manner he has edited this curious and scarce work, and thereby for the first time presented Wallis's argument in its full and authentic shape and character.

—————
Life and Labours of ADAM CLARKE,
LL.D. Second Edition.

AS we gave a pretty full account of this work in the former edition it is only necessary for us to state here that the present is an improved reprint, and, as the editor justly says, more interesting, more accurate, and complete. We have read it again with unimpaired interest, and consider it to be the history of a life most honourable to the subject of it, and most useful to the community. If all dissenters were in spirit, in knowledge, in feeling, equally enlightened and equally conscientious with Dr. A. Clarke, the separated and

broken Church of Christ would be much more like a "communion of saints" than it now is; and we sincerely hope that the reception which this volume has met with from the public, may be a proof that the character, the conduct, and the principles of the person whose life is here recorded, are approved by many readers, and will not be without a beneficial effect on the opinions both of churchmen and dissenters.

Note 1.—We stumbled on an amusing passage at p. 236, of this volume, which we extract for the consideration of *certain young ladies* of our acquaintance, who will, we hope, be instructed by it, (should their names happen to be found to terminate with the interdicted final vowel,) to take double care to correct the malignant influence of their *name*, by increased vigilance of conduct. In congratulating Mr. Dunn on an accession to his family, he says, "Call your daughter by any name that does not end in A; for Dr. Beddoes said that *one of them never made a good wife, or good housewife!*" subsequently explaining, "What I quoted from Dr. Beddoes, was in reference to the names ending in *ia*. I do not myself much like those ending in *a*, but I am heartily sick of all the others." To which we answer,

Oh! fie, Doctor Clarke!

You are quite in the dark;

I know Emmas and Annes enough,

Whose names ending in *a*,

You oblige me to say,

I prefer to a consonant rough.

My oath I will take

That good wives they will make,

Tho' their names are so sweet and melodious:

While Peg, Poll, or Nell,

If the truth I must tell,

To my ears are detestably odious.

When Dr. Clarke adds, "I never found a lean, skinny, ugly girl either good-tempered or honest," we are sure the reason he ever became acquainted with such girls was, because, depriving himself by his rash theory of all the Louisas, Marias, and Henriettas, where beauty and good nature were likely to be found, he was confined to choose from the *Bridgets, Dorotheas, Madges, and Prudences*, whose names appear as lean, skinny, and ugly as themselves.

Note 2. At p. 159, there is a sketch of a very remarkable person of abilities and acquirements very un-

usual,—a Miss Shepherd, who gives as reasons for her taking lodgings in the Tower of London!

“The view of the shipping, a fine river martial music, and the grand roar of that noble creature the lion in the awful hour of midnight, are to me touches of the sublime, and all these are connected with the Tower!”

3. The following remarks on the features of the *Shetlander*, appear to us from our observation to be correct:

“The countenance of the Shetlander, both male and female, has certainly a peculiar look. The eye has a peculiar cerulean or blue-green glance like that of the ancient Gauls, that which Plautus calls the *grass-green eye*. There is something like it occasionally in the abo-

iginal Irish, who are all of the same Gothic or Celtic stamp. It is not the eye itself that is green, but a certain glance of it, in a particular light and direction.”

This is also the character of the eye of the Gipsy.

Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands.
By Mrs. L. N. Sigourney.

MRS. SIGOURNEY made a voyage to England, and employed her time well when she was here, in visiting all those scenes where art or nature had poured forth their treasures, which had been enobled by the residence of the wise and good, and which are associated in her mind with historical recollections or legendary and poetic tales. As a specimen we will give

CHESTER.

Queer, quaint old Chester! I had heard of thee
From one who in his boyhood knew thee well;
And therefore did I scan with earnest eye
The castle turret where he used to dwell,
And the fair walnut tree, whose branches bent
Their broad embracing arms around the battlement.
His graphic words were like the painter's touch,
So true to life that I could scarce persuade
Myself I had not seen thy face before,
Or round thine ancient walls and ramparts strayed;
And often, as thy varied haunts I kenn'd,
Stretch'd out my hand to thee, as a familiar friend.
Grotesque and honest-hearted wast thou, sure,
And so behind this very changeful day,
So fond of antique fashions, it would seem
Thou must have slept an age or two away;
Thy very streets are galleries, and I trow
Thy people all were born some hundred years ago.
Old Rome was once thy guest, beyond a doubt,
And many a keepsake to thy hand she gave;
Trinkets and rusted coin and lettered stone,
Ere with her legions she recrossed the wave;
And thou dost hoard her gifts with pride and care,
As erst the Gracchian dame display'd her jewels rare.
Here, neath thy dim cathedral let us pause,
And list the echo of that sacred chime,
That, when the heathen darkness fled away,
Went up at Easter and at Christmas time,
Chaunts of his birth, who woke the angel train,
And of that vasty tomb, when death himself was slain.
Ho! Mercian Abbey! hast thou ne'er a tale
Of grim Wulpherus, with his warriors dread?
Or of the veiled nuns at vigil pale,
Who owned the rule of Saxon Ethelfled?
Did hopeless love in yon dark cloister sigh?
Or in thy dungeon vaults some hapless victim die?
And then mid graceful shade is Eaton Hall,
With princely gate and gothic front of pride,
In modern beauty, though, perchance, we fain
Might choose with hoar antiquity to bide,
For she, with muffled brow and legend wild,
Knows well to charm the ear of fancy's musing child.

Baronial splendour decks your golden halls,
 And here in niches old are armed knights,
 And worthy paintings on the lofty walls,
 And every charm that luxury delights ;
 And ample parks and velvet lawns, where stray
 The ruminating herd or the white Isabrinns play.
 And yet the flowers, that with their thousand eyes
 Look timid up and nurse the infant gem,
 To me are dearer than the gorgeous dome
 Or fretted arch, that overshadows them.
 Methought their soft lips ask, all bright with dew,
 The welfare of their friends, that in my country grew.
 Yes, in my simple garden far away,
 Beyond the ocean waves that toss and roll,
 Your gentle kindred drink the healthful ray,
 Heaven's holy voice within their secret soul,
 And the same words they speak so pure and free,
 Unto my lov'd ones there, that here ye say to me.

Mrs. Sigourney's name stands, we believe, at the very head of poetical power in America at the present time : and in the opinion of her countrymen is too fairly established for the breath of criticism to shake. We therefore shall not venture, like heedless youths,

on such dangerous ground, but content ourselves with advising her to look over and correct her prose sketches, which are, in some parts, very superficial, in others totally incorrect.

Home Discipline, &c. 2d. Edit. 12mo.

—We congratulate the authoress on the re-appearance of her valuable little volume, under the permitted patronage of the Queen Dowager. We trust that this high sanction will give it a readier passport to the hands of those for whose use it is intended, and whose best interests it is so well calculated to promote—the wives and mothers of England.

St. Christopher, a Painting in Ford-holme Church. 12mo.—This little book contains a description and woodcut of an imaginary painting of St. Christopher. It also gives a legend of that Saint, which, however, is different from any that we have before heard of, and proceeds, we suppose, like the painting itself, from the fancy of the author. A short account of the common story was given in an article on paintings of this subject in our Magazine for April. The present legend has been written with a view to the religious instruction of children, and appears unobjectionable in its sentiments : it is illustrated with references to Scripture texts, and is followed by such quotations from George Herbert's poems as appear most suited to its subject.

Pinnock's improved Edition of Goldsmith's History of Greece, abridged for the use of Schools. Seventeenth Edition, augmented and much improved, by W. C. Taylor, LL.D. 12mo. pp. xii. 459.—This

edition is certainly improved in many respects, besides being embellished with views and plans, which will make it the most interesting to youthful readers. In all respects, however, the alterations are not improvements, for the *Retreat of the Ten Thousand*, which Goldsmith has given at length, and in the true Xenophontic style, so as to impress it indelibly on young minds, here occupies little more than a page. By thus reducing it, room has been made to insert the Dorian migration, and the sedition of Cylon ; but the editor must excuse us if we do not feel much obliged for the exchange. The schoolboy, certainly, is a loser by it. We have seen Dr. Taylor's edition of Goldsmith's *Rome and England* on the same plan, and they are well executed ; in the former he has judiciously introduced the results of the latest researches into Roman history.

Letters and Biography of Felix Neff. Translated from the French of M. Bost by M. A. Wyatt. fcap. 8vo. pp. xiii. 469.

—This is the *Nth* Memoir of Neff ; of the five one only is a translation, the others having been published in different languages, and unconnected with each other, viz. one in French, two in English, and one in German. One of them, as is well known, is by Dr. Gilly, who has eminently deserved the name of the friend of the Vaudois. Those who have read the shorter accounts of Neff will be glad of a

copious one; and to such as have not, we recommend it. There is much to be learned from a narrative of the labours and character of this devoted "Missionary in Switzerland and the High Alps."

Lectures on Popery, delivered at All Saints', Leicester, in June, 1842, by the Rev. John Owen. 12mo. pp. vii. 159.—Pulpit exhortations on controversial subjects are necessarily defective, as they cannot go extensively into proof without losing their distinctive character. The author appears to have well understood the difference between preaching and publishing, as he has illustrated these lectures with copious notes. The lectures are acute and animated, and the collection of notes is serviceable.

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Dr. Willis Mosely has just presented to the British Museum a copy of the Lord's Prayer in the Korean language: we understand it is unique in Europe.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

March 27. The two Chancellor's Medals of 15 guineas each, subject "Plato," were adjudged to George Druce, B.A. of St. Peter's college, and E. H. Gifford, B.A. of St. John's college. These gentlemen were equal for the first place on the Classical Tripos.

May 11. The Nerrisian prize for the best prose essay on a sacred subject was adjudged to the Rev. J. Woolley, M.A., fellow of Emmanuel College, and curate of Teversham: subject, "The writings of the New Testament afford indications that this portion of the sacred canon was intended to be a complete record of apostolical doctrine."

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The eighth annual distribution of prizes took place in the Board-room of the hospital on Thursday, April 13th, Mr. W. Tooke, F.R.S., in the Chair—being the first non-medical gentleman who had presided in this school. The prizes consisted of cases of instruments and valuable books in elegant bindings, also a pecuniary prize of 20*l.* for general proficiency, awarded to Mr. Jos. Stevenson, and a magnificently bound quarto Bible, presented by the Rev. Dr. Laing, the excellent chaplain of the hospital. After delivering the prizes, Mr. Tooke addressed a few monitory observations to the students. The interesting proceedings of the day were closed with an unanimous expression of thanks to the lecturers and the chairman.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting, held on the 2nd May, was very numerously attended. Lord Braybrooke, who took the chair, and was eventually elected President in

the room of Lord Francis Egerton, (whose public duties and state of health have compelled him to resign that office,) opened the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he congratulated the members on the increased and increasing prosperity of the Society. Mr. Thoms, the Secretary, then read the Report of the Council, which announced, among other topics for congratulation, the unsolicited patronage bestowed upon the Society by Prince Albert:—that the investment standing in the names of the Trustees of the Society had been increased to £606. 19*s.* 10*d.*; and that the five following books were delivered to the members in return for the subscription for the past year; one of which, the Collection of Letters of Literary Men, the Council anticipated would, when generally known, be one of the most highly esteemed amongst the publications of the Society.

An Apology for the Lollards: attributed to Wicliffe. Edited by the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., V.P.R.I.A., F.T.C.D.

Rutland Papers: Original Documents illustrative of the Courts and Times of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. selected from the Private Archives of His Grace the Duke of Rutland. Edited by William Jerdan, esq. F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

The Diary of Dr. Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, commencing at the time of his elevation to that See, Aug. 1686, and terminating with the Visitation of St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, Oct. 1687. From the Original MS. in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

Original Letters of Eminent Literary Men of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., Sec. S.A., and Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

A Narrative of Proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler, accused of Sorcery in 1324, with an Introduction, to be edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A.

The Report further stated, that the following works had been placed on the list of suggested publications, (in addition to those mentioned in our Magazine for June 1842, p. 643):—

Inedited Letters of the Duke of Perth, from the Originals in the possession of Lady Willoughby de Eresby. To be edited by William Jerdan, esq. F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

A Collection of Original Letters relating to the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and some other points connected with the Reformation. To be edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A.

Diplomatic Correspondence of Mons. d'Interville, Mons. de Chastillon, and Mons. de Marillac, successively French Ambassadors in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

The Diary, Autobiography, and Selections from the Miscellaneous Papers of Dr. Simon Forman. From the original MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. To be edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

Register of Letters under the Privy Seal in the Reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. From the MS. in the Harleian Library. To be edited by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.

A Collection of the Anglo-Danish Romances, in French, Anglo-Norman, and English, including Guy of Warwick, Bevis of Hampton, Horn, Walder, and Havelock. To be edited by T. Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and M. Paulin Paris, Member of the Institute of France (Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres), and Keeper of the French MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris.

The Early English Gesta Romanorum. To be edited by W. J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A.

The Latin prose Treatise of Walter Mapes De Nugis Curialium. A Treatise on the Political Affairs of his Time, written in 1181. From a MS. in the Bodleian Library. To be edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A., &c.

and that the first volume of the Promptorium would form a publication for the ensuing year, and be ready for delivery almost immediately. The Report of the Auditors having been read and found highly satisfactory, the Meeting proceeded to the elections of President and Council, when Lord Braybrooke was elected President, and C. F. Barnwell, esq. the Rev. Dr. Bliss, and Albert Way, esq. were elected into the Council in the place of the retiring Members.

Lord Braybrooke, in acknowledging a vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair, stated his anxiety to promote at all times the interest of the Camden Society, which he considered had now attained a distinguished position among the literary institutions, not only of England but of Europe.

THE PERCY SOCIETY.

May 1. At the third annual meeting of this Society, held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, Lord Braybrooke, the President, took the chair, and the Council was re-elected with the addition of Richard Johns, esq., Lewis Poocock, esq. F.S.A., and William Sandys, esq. F.S.A., in the room of J. A. Cahusac,

esq. F.S.A., Sir F. Madden, K.H. F.R.S. F.S.A., and James Walsh, esq. F.S.A. retiring.

The Report announced the continued prosperity of the Society. The influx of new members has more than compensated for the loss by those who have retired. The Council have endeavoured as much as possible to vary the character of the publications of the Society, with a view to satisfy the taste and wishes of all the Subscribers, as far as was consistent with the objects originally proposed. The books circulated since 1st of May, 1842, have been the following:

22. Paraphrase on the Seven Penitential Psalms, in English Metre (in Stanzas) of the Fifteenth Century; presumed to be the production of a Lollard. Edited by W. H. Black, esq. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.

23. "The Crowne-Garland of Gouldeu Roses," a Collection of Songs and Ballads, chiefly historical, by Richard Johnson, Author of "The Seven Champions of Christendom." Reprinted from the Edition of 1612. Edited by W. Chappell, esq. F.S.A.

24. "A Dialogue of Witches and Witchcraft." Shewing the various opinions. By George Gifford, 1603. Edited by T. Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

25. "Follie's Anatomie; or Satyres and Satyricall Epigrams," by Henry Hutton, of Durham, 1619. Containing curious allusions to Paris Garden, the Theatres, &c. Edited by E. F. Rimbault, esq. F.S.A.

26. Jack of Dover, A Collection of Tales, and "The Penniless Parliament of Thread-bare Poets, or all Mirth and Wittie Conceites," 1604. Edited by T. Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

27. Five Poetical Tracts of the Sixteenth Century from unique copies, viz. "The Doctrynnall of Good Servauntes." "The Boke of Mayd Emlyn." "The New Nothorune Mayd." "A Complaint of a Dolorous Lover upon Sugred Wordes and Fayned Countenance." And "Loves Leprosie." Edited by E. F. Rimbault, esq. F.S.A.

28. A Collection of Latin Stories, illustrative of the History of Fiction during the Middle Ages. From MSS. of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. Edited by T. Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

29. "The Harmonie of the Church," containing Spirituall Songs and Holy Hymns. By Michael Drayton. (Not included in his published Works.) Edited by the Rev. A. Dyce.

30. "Cock Lorell's Bote:" a Satirical Poem, from an unique copy printed by Wynkyn de Worde. Edited by Edward F. Rimbault, esq. F.S.A.

31. Poems by Sir Henry Wotton. Edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce.

32. "The Harmony of Birds:" a Poem. From the only known copy, printed by John Wight in the middle of the Sixteenth Century. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

33. "A Kerry Pastoral," in imitation of the First Eclogue of Virgil. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A.

Ten other works are in the press, and will be circulated with the same monthly regularity; and so many as twenty-two others have been suggested, and are under the consideration of the Council. It is also proposed, should the funds of the Society allow, to print from time to time, though necessarily not always in one issue, the collected works of distinguished authors in our elder literature, whose various productions may never yet have been assembled in any consistent series, and some of which, perhaps, have never been reprinted from the time when they were originally published. In accordance with this view, the Council have determined to commence with the scattered poems of William Brown, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*, the preparation of which has been undertaken by a member in every way competent to the task.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

At the second annual meeting held on the 26th of April, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, the Marquess of Conyngham, the President, took the Chair, The Council noticed in their Report some objections taken, by those unacquainted with the extended purposes of the Society, to the publication of works apparently not sufficiently important in themselves; while others have recommended the reprinting of nothing that did not immediately relate to Shakespeare. To such objectors the Council reply, that they consider they are best satisfying the wants of the dramatic antiquary and historic student by putting within reach, and into the safe custody of printing, such tracts, illustrating the progress of this magnificent portion of our literature, as are unique, or nearly so, and thus unapproachable by general readers, and which would otherwise be at the mercy of any unfortunate casualty.

The following volumes have been printed and distributed since the last anniversary (which was noticed in our number for May, 1842, p. 529.)

1. Ben Jonson's *Conversations with William Drummond of Hawthornden*, in

the year 1619. Edited by David Laing, esq. F.S.A., &c.

2. The first sketch of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*: being an accurate copy of the 4to., 1602, never until now reprinted; with an Appendix of the Novels which contributed to the plot of that Comedy. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

3. *Fools and Jesters*; with a reprint of *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*. 4to., 1608. From the unique copy in the Bodleian Library. Edited by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

4. *Timon, a Play*, which in all probability preceded that of Shakespeare. Edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, from the original manuscript in his possession.

5. *Pierce Pennyles's Supplication to the Devil*. By Thomas Nash. From the first edition, 4to, 1592, compared with later impressions. Edited by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

6. *The First and Second Parts of King Edward the Fourth*. By Thomas Heywood. Reprinted from the first edition, 4to, 1600, collated with the editions of 1605, 1619, and 1626. Edited by Barron Field, esq.

7. *A Treatise against Dicing, Dancing, Plays, and Interludes, with other Idle Pastimes*. By John Northbrooke. From the first edition, printed about A.D. 1577. With an introduction and notes, by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

8. *The First Sketches of the Second and Third Parts of Henry the Sixth*: the one published in 1594, under the title of "The First Part of the Contention between the Houses York and Lancaster;" and the other in 1595, under the title of "The True Tragedie of Richard Duke of York." Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

More than twenty others are in various stages of preparation.

The vacancies in the Council were filled up by the unanimous election of Major Shadwell Clerke, F.R.S; C. Purton Cooper, esq., Q.C., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Bolton Corney, esq.; Charles Dickens, esq.; the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, M.A., in the place of the five members retiring.

THE ÆLFRIC SOCIETY.

The second of the publications of this Society, which has been instituted for the patriotic object of printing, and thereby effectually preserving, all the existing remains of the Anglo-Saxons, is now in the course of delivery to the Members. It is the second portion of the *HOMILIES OF ÆLFRIC*, edited and translated by B. Thorpe, esq. and contains *Homilies for*

the *Third Sunday after the Epiphany, the Purification, Shrove Sunday, the First Sunday in Lent, Midlent Sunday, the Annunciation, Palm Sunday,* and a portion of that for *Easter Sunday*. A third part of this most interesting collection of materials for illustrating the early history of the Church in England, is announced as being in the press, and intended for delivery in July. Part I. of the Poetry of the Vercelli Codex, comprising THE LEGEND OF ST. ANDREW, edited and translated by J. M. Kemble, esq. M.A. is also announced as nearly ready, and this it is stated will be followed by THE ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE RULE OF ST. BENEDICT, edited by W. E. Buckley, esq. Fellow of Brasenose, which is in immediate preparation.

THE LITERARY FUND.

May 10. The fifty-fourth Anniversary Dinner of the Literary Fund Society went off with excellent spirit. The Duke of Sutherland was in the chair; and among the company present were the Russian, Prussian, United States, and Danish Ministers, the Prussian Consul General, the Bishops of Lincoln and St. David's, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Lord Francis Egerton, Messrs. Hallam, Gally Knight, G. P. R. James, Lever, Ainsworth, G. Cruikshank, G. R. Porter, &c. Among the donations announced were—Her Majesty the Queen, 105*l.*, annual; Emperor of Russia, 1000 silver roubles, amounting to 155*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; the chairman, the Duke of Sutherland, 100*l.*; Archbishop of Dublin, third donation (being 10 per cent. on the profits of his published works), 8*l.* 18*s.*; W. Simpson, esq., eighth donation, 20*l.*; Thomas Tegg, esq. 20*l.*; the Stationers' Company, 20*l.*; Baron de Rothschild, 10*l.*, &c. The subscription altogether amounted to 877*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 30. The Anniversary Meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, Admiral Bowles in the Chair.

The report stated that it was intended to increase the attraction of the gardens in the Regent's Park, by building a new house for the exhibition of the carnivorous animals, where they could be seen to greater advantage, and to erect an edifice for the reception of the preserved specimens. The council, taking into consideration the circumstance that the number of visitors had decreased, had resolved upon engaging a military band to perform in the gardens every Saturday during the summer, and had determined to allow Fellows to enter, and, under certain restrictions, introduce two friends on Sundays. The donations during the year had

been unusually valuable. The number of Fellows now amounted to 2,482, and the corresponding members remained the same as last year. The visitors to the gardens had been 27,226 privileged, and 107,459 of the public. The receipts during the year amounted to 10,087*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, being less than the former year by 1,523*l.*, and the expenditure 8,482*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The Earl of Derby was elected President, and the following gentlemen added to the council:—Col. Baker, the Right Hon. W. S. Bourne, H. Gamble, M.D., R. C. Griffith, esq., and M. Truman, M.D.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. At the Anniversary this day the Duke of Devonshire was re-elected President; T. Edgar, esq. Treasurer; and A. Henderson, M.D., Secretary; and the Earl of Auckland, Sir P. Egerton, Bart., and R. Hutton, esq. were elected members of the Council. Mr. E. Solly, Jun., will shortly deliver four lectures on the Chemistry of Vegetation. Fellows will be admitted free; and to others the course will be 10*s.* 6*d.*

ART UNION OF LONDON.

April 25. The drawing of prizes in the Art Union took place at Drury-lane Theatre, when the Marquess of Northampton, in the room of the Duke of Cambridge, presided. Mr. G. Godwin, hon. secretary, read the report, which stated, that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the various descriptions of opposition which had been set up against the Art Union, the subscription for the present year amounted to 12,338*l.* 11*s.*, and 8000*l.* had been set apart for more than 200 prizes. Last year 269 pictures and one piece of sculpture had been purchased at a cost of 10,036*l.* 9*s.*

The drawing of prizes then took place. The prize of 400*l.* was drawn in favour of Mr. J. Harman, of Earl-street, Blackfriars; that of 300*l.* was gained by Mr. C. Legge, of Bermondsey; one of 200*l.* by Mr. T. Stone, of Thame, in Oxfordshire; one of 200*l.* by Mr. J. Newcomb, of Upton, near Eton; one of 150*l.* was awarded to the Rev. T. H. Russell, of Printing-house square, Blackfriars; one of 150*l.* to Mr. C. A. Darley, of Burton-field-house, near York; five of 100*l.* to Mr. H. J. Aveling, of Camden-town; Mr. Marshall, of Cheltenham; Mr. J. J. Bywater; Dr. W. Price, of Swansea, and Mr. A. Weekes, of Brighton.

The engraving for 1841, of "The Saint's Day," is now in the course of delivery; and that for 1842, "Una entering the cottage," will be delivered in July; while that for 1843 "Raffaello and the Fornarina," is in a forward state.

ARCHITECTURE.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 11. The fourth anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the Philosophical Society, and the attendance was larger than on any former occasion. The President, in his annual address, drew attention to the mistake commonly made in judging of the Society only from its publications, or from passages extracted out of them for the purpose of censure by hostile parties, or for circulation by the press; and to the fact that the real working of the Society, and the labours of the Committee, consisted in matters not equally open to public observation, such as answering applications for advice, suggesting or promoting improvements in church building, originating similar associations, and other like operations connected with church architecture; that even in the publications, though there might be many things that need not be defended, it would be noticed, on looking to the titles of the works, or through the pages of the *Eccelesiologist*, that the subjects were strictly and exclusively architectural; that any sentiments or expressions in these papers which would not bear examination were rather to be considered as accidents inseparable from such discussions, than as the substantial features by which the merits of the Society were to be judged, and would pass into their proper obscurity, if not invested by angry notice with undue importance; and that subjects involving them could not be excluded from the publications consistently with the Society's original design, which was to promote not merely bare antiquarian objects, but church architecture and church restoration. He proceeded to show the obligation any Committee must feel itself under to reflect the sentiments, not of the resident members only—a fluctuating and, to a great extent, partially informed body—but of those who had been resident, or who had joined the Society on the faith of its management continuing in harmony with its original objects and principles, referring to a list he held in his hand of eighteen bishops, thirty-one peers and members of Parliament, twenty-eight archdeacons and rural deans, and sixteen architects, many of whom, especially the latter, had *late*ly joined the Society. In connection with this subject he recommended the addition of a provision for enabling absent members to vote by proxy on questions concerning alterations in the laws, or the election of officers, and gave notice of his intention to propose such a motion at the

next meeting. He alluded to an attempt he had made during the past year to persuade Professor Willis to give a course of lectures on Ecclesiastical Architecture to the University, which he hoped the members of the Society would regularly attend. He referred to changes of sentiment in persons of cautious temper on the points discussed in the publications, as a ground for patiently suspending the judgment; and concluded by pressing on the members of the society the duty of pursuing their appropriate studies in harmony with its original objects, undismayed by the fear of being called by bad names, and regardless of groundless suspicions. This address, which was loudly cheered, was ordered to be printed.

The annual report of the Society was then read by the Rev. B. Webb, Honorary Secretary, and the Rev. F. W. Collison, Treasurer, read an audited statement of the accounts.

J. Pearson, esq. of Caius college, moved an amendment to the effect that the Society was dissatisfied with the tone of the late publications, and that the Committee had departed from the original objects of its foundation. He read and commented upon several passages in the Society's publications which seemed to him the most objectionable, and was seconded by the Rev. J. J. Smith, of Caius college; but, after explanations from Dr. Lee and Professor Corrie, the amendment was withdrawn by its proposer, when the original motion was carried with great acclamation.

The late Committee having resigned their office, the following gentlemen were elected as the Committee for the ensuing year: G. H. Hodson, esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity college; Rev. Benjamin Webb, B.A. Trinity college; Rev. W. N. Griffin, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college; E. Venables, esq. B.A. Pembroke college; F. A. Paley, esq. M.A. St. John's college; Rev. F. W. Collison, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college. Dr. F. Thackeray, M.D. and W. Hopkins, esq. M.A. were elected Auditors.

Amongst the presents exhibited were a model of a poor-box, Mr. Gally Knight's splendid work on Italian Architecture, presented respectively by the Rev. Jermyn Pratt and Lord Clive; and some drawings of Herne Church, Kent, by R. C. Carpenter, esq. architect.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Oxford is full of restorations and rumours of restorations. A total repair

and almost rebuilding of Baliol College is in contemplation. Mr. Pugin was invited to execute it, but it has been thought inexpedient to employ a Roman Catholic, and the Master of Baliol has withdrawn his consent. St. John's College Chapel is to be fully restored this summer, and Mr. Blore is selected as the architect. A very ugly plaster roof is to be removed, and one of oak, which has been plastered over, restored to sight. The altar screen and window are also to be removed and replaced by stained glass, and the whole of the wood-work to be altered more in conformity with the style of the building. The chapel is much older than the time of the foundation of the college, having belonged to a Bernardine convent, on the site of which the college was built. The old and by no means ornamental library has given way to a very elegant new one, and the hall and the front of the college will in their turns be restored and beautified.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Some important and interesting alterations are making in Chester Cathedral. The abolition of the screen, which formed the back-ground of the altar, and the reduction of the level upon which the altar stood, have already produced a great improvement in the appearance of the choir: the arch, which separates it from the Lady Chapel, comes out in its original proportions, and the beautiful groining of the chapel is now open to view. A subscription for a painted window and new organ is spoken of.

LINCOLN.

Some repairs have been effected for preventing the ruin of the Monks' House. To the good taste and liberality of Charles Mainwaring, esq., the proprietor of the estate, the public are indebted for arresting the quick hastening destruction of this

remnant of the Black Friary. In a few more years, the ravages of time and wantonness would have rendered the remains little else than a heap of stones, and have destroyed one of the most interesting localities of the city. The remnant of this old monastic sanctuary, with its adjacent spring, and its traces of the channel and waterfall traditionally said to have turned the mill of the establishment, will now continue to make the spot a favourite resort of the citizens.

March 25. The new chapel at Buckingham Palace was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Norwich (Clerk of the Closet). The morning service was read by the Rev. Dr. Sleath, Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal. The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Rector of St. George's Hanover-square; the Rev. Benjamin Harrison, Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop; the Right Hon. J. Nicholl, Vicar General; and F. Dyke, esq. Deputy Registrar; were in attendance. The Rev. John Vane officiated as Deputy Clerk of the Closet. Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Great Officers and other Members of the Household, were present during the ceremony. The chapel has been formed from the conservatory of the southern wing, next Pimlico, under the superintendence of Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A., D.C.L. The interior has a light and elegant appearance: the aisles are divided from the centre by two rows of fluted composite columns, supporting a painted ceiling divided into compartments, and ornamented in stucco. It is lighted by windows at the sides, finished with architraves, and surmounted by pediments. The Queen's closet is elevated on Doric columns across the west end of the chapel.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

This Society, in consequence of the Easter holidays, the anniversary meeting, and the death and funeral of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, held no evening meeting from April 6 to May 11, when Mr. Amyot, the Treasurer, was in the chair.

Albert Way, esq. Director, introduced to the notice of the meeting some fragments of Anglo-Saxon bronze-work, partly ornamented with coloured vitrified paste, or coarse enamel, discovered at Chesterton, in Warwickshire. They were assigned to the eighth century.

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Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited a bronze dish or patera, with handles, found among a group of Anglo-Saxon tumuli in the neighbourhood of Wingham, near Sandwich. There were found in the same grave a gold bulla, and a brooch set with pieces of coloured glass and lapis lazuli. With the exception of the bronze dish, these objects were precisely of the same character as those discovered by his lordship in tumuli at Breach Down, near Canterbury.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh exhibited an Egyptian bucket of bronze, covered with

hieroglyphics, in very perfect preservation.

The reading was then commenced of an historical memoir by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. on the condition of the English peasantry during the middle ages. Mr. Wright stated that the agricultural population among the Anglo-Saxons, which he compared with the Roman *coloni*, were a different race from the free men; that they were the remains of the conquered people who had occupied the parts of Europe which were subdued by the Saxon and other Germanic tribes. When the Saxons came to England, they brought with them their agricultural population, which, becoming here mixed with the conquered Britons in different proportions in different parts of the island, was one of the causes of subsequent difference of dialect. The common name of the peasant among the Anglo-Saxons was *theow*, which means a *bondman*. Various instances were adduced, showing the degraded position of the Anglo-Saxon theows. There was originally no law which interfered between the lord of the soil and his theows, who were therefore exposed to all kinds of outrage and injustice. After the introduction of Christianity, the clergy continually exerted themselves to ameliorate their condition; and hence a few laws were from time to time enacted for their protection. This class among the Anglo-Saxons was constantly receiving on one side accession to its numbers, while, on the other, it was diminished by manumission. There were different means by which a free man became a *theow*: sometimes he sold himself to obtain a living, when no other means were left, or to obtain the protection of a master against his personal enemies. It was the punishment of various crimes to condemn the offender to bondship. A free father had the right of selling his children under a certain age, which appears to have been a common practice. Amid the turbulence of unsettled times, men were often betrayed into slavery by their enemies, or by persons who made a profit by the sale.

May 18. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

A gentleman exhibited two articles of foreign vertu: 1. a Horn, which he supposed to have been made to hold money, as it was found in March 1811, in the canton of Grisons, in Switzerland, filled with the denarii of several princes who reigned during the ninth century. It appeared, however, but little suited to that purpose, being in the form of the crouch-end of a staff, hollowed and perfectly open at each of the three ends. One side is more highly ornamented than the other, in an interlaced pattern. 2. A very beau-

tiful silver figure, about six inches high, of a Bishop, his vestments gilt, and an embroidered hood spread on his shoulders, representing erect figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is exquisitely chased, in the Florentine work of the sixteenth century, and is supposed to represent St. Antonino, Bishop of Florence.

C. J. Richardson, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a large bird's-eye view of the very picturesque mansion-house at Westwood, the seat of the Packingtons, in Worcestershire. It was built as a banqueting-house in the reign of Elizabeth, and the original structure remains unaltered, with the addition of four towers, which form so many wings, projecting from each angle.

The reading of Mr. Wright's essay was continued. He gave several examples of manumission from contemporary manuscripts, which afford a curious illustration of the state of society. One of the strongest incitements to manumission was piety: many instances were pointed out of theows set free for the love of God. A theow sometimes saved money to buy the freedom of himself and his family. A free-man bought the freedom of a theow woman previous to contracting marriage with her. And sometimes a lord set free some of his theows, from motives of gratitude. The legal position of the servile class appears to have changed little in the period following the entry of the Normans; but their social condition was much more miserable, and the treatment they received from their lords more harsh. The personal treatment of the theow in the later Saxon times appears to have been far more mild than that of the same class on the continent. In France, and particularly in Normandy, the *villans*—for that is the name by which they were designated—were subjected to the greatest indignities, which drove them into frequent insurrections at the latter end of the tenth and earlier part of the eleventh century. In revenge, their masters slaughtered them by hundreds, and treated them with the greatest atrocities. The Normans brought their hatred and contempt of the peasantry into England, and soon rendered useless all the laws and customs which had previously afforded them some protection. In addition to this, the *villans*, or peasants, were now loaded with oppressive and galling taxes, and services to their lords. Mr. Wright observed further, that the Norman masters not only looked upon the peasantry as a conquered and inferior race, but, what was very remarkable, they who in Normandy had deserted their own language to adopt that of their slaves, in England looked with contempt

and disdain on the language which was nearly that of their own forefathers. The position of the English peasantry appears to have been most degenerated in the latter half of the twelfth century. The remainder of the paper was postponed to the next meeting.

May 25. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P. James Lott, esq. of Bow Lane, London, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt, of West Dean House, near Chichester, communicated drawings of some urns, three vessels of glass, several bracelets and rings, recently found near his residence (distant five miles from that city); accompanied by a long essay, chiefly discussing the question whether the glass vessels were of British or Roman manufacture. Several skeletons were found at the same spot, only two feet from the surface.

The reading of Mr. Wright's essay, already noticed, was then concluded. He stated that manumission was less frequent among the Anglo-Normans than it had been with the Anglo-Saxons; and gave some instances in which it had been reversed, and freed-men reduced into slavery. On the whole, the serfs or villans in England were in a worse condition than the Roman *coloni*. They were robbed without mercy by their lords; could not be admitted into trades,—at least, craftsmen were cautious of taking them apprentices, lest they should be reclaimed by their lords; nor yet as scholars. The Norman troubadours were unmeasured in their satire and abuse of the oppressed villans; but at length their cause was triumphantly vindicated by the author of Piers Ploughman. The insurrection of the rustic population in the reign of Richard II. was very pervading, but was at length suppressed with great severities; and the condition of the serfs was scarcely relieved until the expiration of another century.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 27. Professor Wilson, President, in the Chair.

The Rev. H. Jenkins exhibited some gold British coins found in Essex.

Mr. J. Paynter forwarded, for the inspection of the society, a quantity of pennies of Henry III. and William of Scotland, found at Pembroke.

Mr. Daniells exhibited a token of the 17th century, of the celebrated Boar's Head in East Cheap.

Mr. C. R. Smith brought before the notice of the meeting a rare British coin recently found at Winchester; it is, as is usual with British and Gaulish coins, concave and convex. On the convex side,

in a label, are the letters COM; on the concave, the figure of a horseman riding at full speed, with the right arm raised, and beneath the horse the letters TIN. Mr. Smith remarked that coins in gold of a similar type had, within the last few years, been found in Sussex; but this was the first discovered in brass. The letters COM occur on coins found in Kent, but without this reverse, which distinguishes those from Sussex and Hampshire. The COM. is, with reason, referred to the Comius who was made by Julius Cæsar king of the Atrebrates, from his successful mission to the Britons, although some have conjectured that the name may be nothing more than that of a moneyer; but as upon some coins it occurs in conjunction with others, as COM. IFFI.S., the former interpretation seems the more feasible. The letters TIN are still more difficult to explain. If, as Mr. Smith stated, they should be found to indicate some town in Gaul, such as Tincontium, how is it the coins have only been found in England? If they allude to some British city, it would appear to be one unmentioned by historians.

Mr. Akerman then read a paper on the forgeries of public money among the Greeks, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and English, illustrated by numerous examples of ancient and modern spurious coins.

May 25. James Dodsley Cuff, esq. in the Chair.

Professor Valleriani and the Chevalier Micali, of Florence, were elected Associates.

The Rev. H. Jenkins exhibited three gold British coins found at Marks Tey, in Essex.

Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A., exhibited eight coins of Carausius, one of Allectus, one of Carus, and one of Tetricus, found some years since in a bronze censer in a cavern of the cliffs at Kyn Gadel, near Laugharne, in Caermarthen-shire. Mr. Kempe, in a note, observed, that this discovery afforded presumptive testimony that the ports and inlets of the bay of Caermarthen, the Bristol Channel, and its shores, were frequented by the fleets of Carausius.

W. S. Fitch, esq. of Ipswich, exhibited some coins of the Constantine family, and of Postumus, found at Coddendam, in Suffolk.

J. G. Pfister, esq. exhibited coins of Offa, found at Rome and at Basle, and a penny of Hardicanute found at Dover.

N. Bland, esq. presented to the society some silver bracteate coins of Ottocar II. King of Bohemia, A.D. 1253 to 1278. Mr. Bland also exhibited eight

gold coins of the Shahs of Persia of the last two dynasties, and remarked that these coins, though modern, are of extreme rarity, and not inelegant in design or execution, and while classical taste may object to the poetical and inflated legends upon them, such as "*Lords of both Continents, and Monarchs of both Seas*; yet it must not be forgotten that the Roman Valerian, whose legions were repeatedly conquered by his Persian foes, took the title of "*Orbis Restitutor*."

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited some inedited Stycas of the Northumbrian kings found a short time since in a hoard of many thousands at York. They range from Eanred to Osberht, and afford the names of some new moneyers, as well as types which would appear to belong to some petty kings not mentioned in history. Mr. Smith stated that it was probable these coins were concealed by their owner on the occasion of the capture of York by the Danes, A.D. 867, when the Anglo-Saxons were defeated, and the two kings, Osberht and Ella, slaughtered.

A further portion of Mr. Borrell's paper on inedited Greek coins was then read.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be on Thursday, June 15, at seven o'clock in the evening.

ETRUSCAN ORNAMENTS, &c.

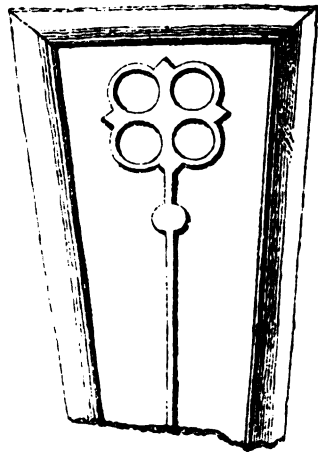
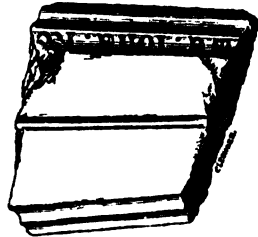
Certain Etruscan ornaments, brought from Italy by Signor d'Athanasì, which were deemed to be very remarkable, were brought to the hammer on the 11th of May, by Messrs. Foster and Son. From the prices the principal articles brought, it would seem that their genuineness, both as regards antiquity and metal (pure gold), were more than doubtful. The "beautifully wrought armlets" brought only 13*l.*; "a necklace with bullas," 19*l.* 10*s.*; a cista mystica, with figures of Bacchus and Ariadne, 20*l.*; pateras, 11*l.* and 11*l.* 11*s.*; a two-handled amphora, 31*l.* 10*s.*; a diadem, 25*l.*; a sarcophagus, 50*l.*; a pair of greaves, 50*l.*; some of the other necklaces, rings, brooches, boxes, so little as from 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* and 5*l.* The whole number of forty-one articles (which, if authentic, must have been almost invaluable) brought altogether 631*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT THE BLACK-FRIARS, IN LONDON.

Near the west end of Play-House Yard, Blackfriars, by Apothecaries' Hall, a wall of from 8 to 10 feet in thickness has been found running north and south, and within a distance of about 100 feet two others presented themselves of the same massive character, and apparently taking a parallel

course. The first is perhaps a portion of the old Wall of London, which antiently extended from Ludgate to the Thames- (Maitland, p. 104.) The others are doubtless the remains of the Monastery of Blackfriars. Strype records a very curious discovery in the year 1668 in a cellar on this spot, in clearing away the ruins of some houses after the fire. Four human heads, preserved in pewter cases, were found in a cavity or cupboard formed in a thick wall antiently belonging to the monastery. From our author's description, which he gives at considerable length, these relics must have presented rather a hideous spectacle. (Strype's Stow.—Maitland 451—959.)

The ancient church of this monastery was destroyed shortly after the "suppression." The numerous and massive fragments of sculptured stone, (supposed to be Caen,) and portions of columns and coffin lids of Purbeck marble, which have been disinterred, abundantly attest the zealous labours of the destroyers. I send you drawings of two fragments, one of which exhibits a few letters in Saxon capitals (on one side only). In the list of distinguished interments in this church



as recorded in Stow and Maitland, the name of "Jones" occurs in several instances. The only one beginning with H is "Dame Jones Huntingfield," no date.

As the course of the excavation proceeded in a north-east direction along Church-passage, the workmen came upon a portion of the ruins of St. Anne's Church, destroyed in the great fire. (The parish was afterwards united to St. Andrew Wardrobe.) Among the objects of antiquarian interest disinterred were numerous encaustic tiles, fragments of sculptured Purbeck marble and sandstone, (some of the latter exhibiting a very singular appearance, evidently resulting from an intense fire, portions being completely vitrified,) several abbey counters; tavern penny token, "At the Canary House in the Strand, 1665,"—the word Canary in a monogram; a small French coin (plated,) apparently of Louis IX.* minted at Tours, obv. LVDOVICVS REX, cross in centre, rev. CIVIS TYRONVS encircling a crown; and a small but very beautifully executed brass crucifix. Roman remains,—a coin of Trajan, second size, head radiated, rev. female figure standing, holding a cornucopia; a small one "Urbs Roma," rev. Wolf with Romulus and Remus; another nearly defaced apparently a female head, (Helena?) a few fragments of Samian and other pottery, and a mutilated piece of sculpture, with inscription, apparently commemorative of a soldier in the second legion. The possessor is, I believe, about to present to the antiquarian world, a full description of the last interesting relic. E. B. P.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Bells of the great tower of Valenciennes, which fell down a short time since, are very ancient; and fortunately have hardly been injured by the accident. They are as follows:—(1) The great Bell or *Bourdon*, used on public festivals. The weight of this Bell is enormous, but there is no apparent date upon it. (2) A Bell, supposed to be heavier than the former, which was used for striking the hour. On it are the following lines in Gothic characters;—

Cheste noble cloque d'oneur
Fu faite l'an nostre signevr
XIII cens lxxx et vi
Faire la fist Jehans Partis
Qvi estois Prowes a ce tamps
Avoech ses douze pers santans
Et se la fist maistre Robers

* The debasement of the coin in this king's reign is stated to have nearly ruined the trade of France.

De Crotailles pourquai les vers
Dient que tape sans esjoivr
Vint quatre heures nuit et jous
Pour oir la commensat
Que Dix ait en servet.

- (3) and (4) Two Bells bearing date 1533, and one of them having the legend *Méjouisment les cours par orpis accorde.* (5) and (6) Two others like the above, with the date of 1597, and marked with the Swan of Valenciennes. (7) A Bell with the date of 1696, the Swan, and this inscription:—*Nous avons été fait pour l'orloge de Valenciennes par moi Jean Delcourt et ses fils en 1696.* (8) A Bell without any date apparent, but bearing, among other ornaments, numerous fleurs de lys, a Virgin, St. Michael on horseback, and some armorial shields not specified in the account from which this is taken.

A considerable number of coins, among which were some of Charles X. (the Cardinal de Bourbon), coins of great rarity, have been lately found in the bed of the Saône, at Châlons. Near Verdun a medal, in medium-bronze, of Nero has been found with the letters S.P.Q.R. stamped on the neck of the effigy—marking the sentence of condemnation passed on the Emperor's memory by the Senate.

The *Journal de Vienna* states that 30 gold coins of the Emperor Honorius have been lately dug up near Voltron, in the Isère.

COINS FOUND AT WINCHESTER.

Several English silver coins were found, a few weeks ago, on digging up a piece of ground lately enclosed near the railway station at Winchester, but really within the parish of Weeke. They were lying together, rather deep in the ground, without any bag or covering, and consist of groats of Mary, and Philip and Mary; sixpences of Edward the Sixth, Elizabeth, and James, and pennies of the two last-named sovereigns. Those of James are of his first mintage, 1603, and in fair preservation, which suggests the probability that the deposit was made early in the seventeenth century. A well is remembered close to the spot, and a tradition exists that a considerable quantity of treasure was thrown into it during the troubled reign of Charles the First. There is no doubt that, in former times, it was included within the suburbs of Winchester, and it is adjoining the site on which the church of St. Anastasia stood in the year 1300, according to the bishop's register of that period, and to which the church of Weeke was then a chapel.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 25.

Mr. Ricardo moved an address to her Majesty, expressing an opinion that it is not expedient that any contemplated remission of IMPORT DUTIES be postponed, with the view of making such remission a basis of commercial negotiations with foreign countries. Ayes 61, Noes 185.

April 26. Lord J. Russell proposed the second reading of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill, "for dissolving certain Corporations, and regulating certain Municipal Corporations in England." Mr. Williams lamented that the Corporation of London had been passed over, which, he said, exercised more arbitrary power than any other corporation. Sir J. Graham moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. For the amendment 99, for the second reading 46. Majority 53.—On the motion of Mr. French a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the MEDICAL CHARITIES IN IRELAND.

April 26. The ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS Bill underwent some discussion, when, after a division, it was read a second time, by a majority of 186 to 164.

May 1. In Committee on the FACTORIES Bill, Sir J. Graham rose to state the alterations which Government proposed to introduce, in deference to the objections of the Wesleyan body, which he considered as having been stated in the fairest manner, and as being entitled to the highest consideration from the praiseworthy efforts made by that body for the advancement of education. The first would be the allowance of a liberty to the parents in the selection of Sunday Schools. Another would relate to the hours of attendance at the Statute School, for the purpose of instruction in the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church, which hours he proposed to arrange for the convenience of those who might desire to have their children exempted from that attendance. The parent would also be relieved from the perhaps invidious obligation which the Bill in its present shape imposed upon him, of declaring that he had a ground of religious objection; and, besides the Sunday, a time would be allowed on each week day for the attendance of the children not belonging to the Church, upon the introduction of the licensed minister or other authorised teacher whom their parents might wish them to attend. A provision would likewise be made for the Roman Catholics, who object to the reading of the Scrip-

tures in their entire form.—Lord John Russell considered the alterations now proposed as being a more efficacious fulfilment of the original design of the Government, rather than as any departure from that design; but for the present he must observe that the necessity of having the schoolmaster a member of the Church would, as to all the masters, amount to a test and a disqualification; and that the principle of election would still leave the Dissenting trustees in a minority, even though, as was the case in some of the manufacturing districts, their constituents might be a large majority of the rate-payers.

May 2. Mr. Husse submitted the following motion, "That this House, looking to the long-protracted and unsuccessful negotiations for the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary between the United States of America and the British North American Provinces; and taking into consideration the great importance of removing the grounds of irritation between the inhabitants of the frontiers, is of opinion that the TREATY OF WASHINGTON, by which that Boundary has been defined and settled, is alike honourable and advantageous, and that Lord Ashburton, who conducted the negotiations which led to that Treaty, deserves, for that service, the Thanks of this House." Ayes 236, Noes 96.

May 5. Sir R. Peel moved the Second Reading of the POOR RELIEF IRELAND Bill.—Mr. Fremantle proposed its being put off for six months; but it was eventually read 2^d without a division.—Sir R. Peel submitted to the House his plan for providing means of increased CHURCH ACCOMMODATION. Following up the plan of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which had already been embodied in a measure which had passed that House, he proposed to appropriate the sum which they calculated to raise by the suppression of benefices, the lapse of lives in canonries, and from other sources, to the extension of the means for the spiritual education of the people. The whole sum proposed to be obtained from these sources was 80,000*l.* per ann.; but the necessary deductions that would have to be made in accordance with the suggestions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would reduce the amount to 30,000*l.* a year, and this would be applicable to the purposes of the plan. He proposed to borrow the sum of 600,000*l.* from the capital stock of 1,200,000*l.* standing in the names of

the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, to be secured on the revenues hereafter to accrue, according to this plan, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This sum of 30,000*l.* a year would be appropriated to the endowment of ministers. He proposed that the first endowments should be for ministers in populous places where the people were at present in want of spiritual instruction. The sums to be provided by the commissioners for that purpose were, however, intended to be only in aid of private and local contributions. From those private and local contributions he hoped much, judging as he did from the past. He found that in the Chester diocese, out of 64,000*l.* expended for the building of churches and endowment of ministers, no less than 46,000*l.* was given by private contribution. Again, the report of the Incorporated Society showed that an outlay of 196,000*l.* had produced no less than 900,000*l.* by voluntary contributions. He proposed that the fund of 30,000*l.* a year should be applied to the endowment of ministers, first in places where there had hitherto been no spiritual provision. Where the patronage was now in the crown it would still remain in the crown; where it was in the bishop it would still remain with him; but where it lay in private individuals the commissioners would not endow, unless the parties came forward in a spirit of equal liberality. He could not too highly estimate the social and religious importance of this measure, which he hoped would meet with universal satisfaction.—Sir *R. H. Inglis* said that, having been in some measure made acquainted with the nature of the right hon. baronet's exposition, it had not taken him by surprise; but he could not give it his cordial approbation. He looked forward to the time when Parliament would be applied to for a grant of money in aid of a sound religious education of the people.—The second reading of the Bill for creating a tribunal to judge questions of MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE was negatived by a majority of 105 to 41.

May 8. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made his annual FINANCIAL STATEMENT. He stated that the actual produce of the Customs duties for the year, in round numbers, was only 20,500,000*l.* a deficiency of one million on the estimate. Of this deficiency 500,000*l.* occurred in the item of wines, owing, as he believed, to the uncertainty of our negotiations with Portugal, and 200,000*l.* in spirits, caused probably by the more temperate habits of the people. The timber and coal duties had also declined, and there was a deficiency of 1,200,000*l.* in the Excise for the year. In that deficiency 880,000*l.* arose from

the deficiency of the Malt duty, incident to the shortness or badness of the barley crops in this country. The stamps and taxes were in a slight degree above the estimates. On the whole, the ordinary revenue, which was estimated at 47,640,000*l.* has actually produced in the course of the year 43,600,000*l.* odd, leaving a deficit of about two millions; but, at the same time, there is a sum paid as ransom for the city of Canton, which has been brought over to the Consolidated Fund, and amounts to 725,000*l.* On the other hand, the property-tax, he was happy to say, was more productive than had been estimated. The sum anticipated from it was about 3,700,000*l.*; its net produce will be about 5,100,000*l.* The deficiency, in round numbers, was about two millions. The Rt. Hon. gentleman concluded by stating his determination to wait for the coming in of the taxes and the balances now due, as the best mode for relieving the country from its burdens, without fixing a charge upon posterity.

May 9. Mr. *Villiers* moved for a Committee of the whole House "for the purpose of considering the Duties affecting the Importation of FOREIGN CORN, with the view to their immediate abolition." The Debate was continued for five nights, and on the morning of the 16th the Division was taken, Ayes 125, Noes 381.

May 16. Major *C. Bruce* made an effort to alter that part of the principle of Lord *Ashley's* Bill which forbids the employment of WOMEN IN MINES, pleading the distress entailed upon those females who had been accustomed to such employment.—Lord *Ashley* decidedly opposed the motion. The Bill had not yet been in operation sufficiently long to produce all the benefits from it that might be anticipated, yet he was assured, from many different sources, that already an immense and most beneficial change had taken place in the condition of the mining population. To exclude married women from mines and permit unmarried ones to work in them, would, he said, be like offering a premium for vice and immorality. Sir *J. Graham* also opposed the motion, which, on a division, was rejected by 137 to 23.

May 18. Mr. *Shaarman Crawford* revived the question of REFORM OF PARLIAMENT by moving "that leave be given to bring in a Bill to secure the full Representation of the People, and to shorten the duration of Parliaments." The subject excited but little interest; and on a division the numbers were, Ayes 32, Noes 101.—Mr. *Roebuck* then moved, "That in no plan of EDUCATION maintained and enforced by the State should any attempt be made to inculcate peculiar

religious opinions; because, as such an attempt would be considered a plan for maintaining and strengthening an undue superiority of one sect over all others, the animosities and strife already existing among different religious denominations would thereby unhappily be greatly increased, and the cordial co-operation of all sects and denominations, which is absolutely necessary to insure the success of any plan of Public Education, rendered impossible." Ayes 60, Noes 156.

May 19. On an order of the day for a Committee on CANADA WHEAT being read, Mr. *Labouchere* moved an address to her Majesty, praying her to withhold her assent from an Act passed in the Parliament of Canada, for a duty on the importation of Foreign Corn. The debate was adjourned and resumed on Monday, May 22, when the House divided, Ayes 344, Noes 156.—It was then proposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* that, in consequence of the said Act of the Legislature of Canada, it was expedient to reduce the Duties upon Wheat and Wheat Flour, the produce of Canada, imported into the United Kingdom, and that the following Duties be imposed, viz. for every quarter of Wheat 1s.; for every barrel of Meal or Flour as for 38½ gallons of wheat. The Committee afterwards adjourned to May 26, when two amendments were proposed. The first by Lord

John Russell, "to omit so much of the proposed Resolution as refers to an Act agreed to by the Legislature of Canada, and renders the legislation of the Imperial Parliament dependent on that of the Provincial Legislature," was negatived by 203 to 94. The second by Lord *Worsley*, "That it is inexpedient to make an alteration in the provisions of the Act of last session regulating the Duties on the Importation of Corn, by which alteration the protection intended to be given to the British produce of Wheat no longer rests on Duties which are imposed by the Imperial Legislature, and the produce of which is not available in aid of the burthen of taxation under which this country is now labouring." This was negatived by 203 to 102.—The Committee then decided on the main question, and the Resolution was carried by 218 to 137.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 18.

The *Lord Chancellor* stated that, in the matter of the *SUBURBY DISFRANCHISEMENT* Bill, the Counsel had failed in proving its preamble by the witnesses examined at the bar. This statement was confirmed by Lord *Brougham*, who moved that the second reading be put off for six months. This motion was postponed until the next evening, and then carried with the assent of the *Marquess of Clanricarde*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ALGIERS.

Abd-el-Kader has re-appeared in the west of the Regency, at the head of a formidable force, and succeeded in raising against the French several tribes residing in the vicinity of Mascara. The Kalifat appointed by France had been obliged to seek refuge in that town, and the Emir, being left sole master of the country, caused the chiefs who had declared against him to be decapitated, and the natives, thus deprived of their leaders, had joined the movement. Several tribes, allies of the French, still hesitated, and troops marched from Mascara and Oran would, it was expected, reach their territory in time to maintain them in their allegiance.

INDIA.

The territories of Scinde, with the exception of that portion belonging to Meer Ali, the Morad of Khyrpore, have been declared by the Governor-General to be a British province, and Sir Charles Napier has been appointed the Governor. The acts for the suppression of slavery are to be in force, all transit dues are

abolished, and the navigation of the Indus is rendered free to all nations. The un-serviceable cannon taken at Hyderabad, are to be cast into a triumphal column, to commemorate the bravery of the soldiers who distinguished themselves at the battle of Meeanee. Treasure and jewels have been found to an amount considerably exceeding one million sterling. Scinde is a fertile district, which, when cultivated, will amply repay every cost, and render the banks of the Indus like those of the Ganges. The Beloochees had thrown a chain across the river, which they intended to defend by fortifications on both sides. The Nimrod and two small steamers were about to force the Beloochees to retire and leave the river open.

CHINA.

The Emperor has given orders for an inquiry into the murder of the crews of the *Ann* and *Nerbudda*, at Formosa, with a view to punish the murderers. The Chinese have been busy in repairing all their forts, in the different places attacked last year.

POLYNESIA.

A Bill for consolidating the Polynesian Islands, has passed the French Chamber of Deputies. The estimate for the outfit is 5,800,000 francs, of which 4,000,000 are for buildings and stores, and 2,000,000 francs for the construction of steam boats; 1185 troops are to be employed there, of which 857 are to be composed of infantry, and 328 of marine artillery. On it being suggested by M. Cadeau d'Arcy, that collisions might arise between the French

and English missionaries, it was proposed that none but Protestant missionaries should be sent out. Other members suggested, on the contrary, that the most complete liberty of conscience should be permitted. Several objections were made to the occupation of the Marquesas, as creating a new Algeria at the other end of the world; but these objections were demolished by the remark of M. Guizot, that "these new establishments might be considered as the advanced posts of the future relations of France with China."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At the Staffordshire Assizes, the trial of the Chartists Cooper, Richards, and Cappur, for conspiracy and sedition, took place during the last week of March, when Cooper defended himself at much length; Richards and Cappur briefly addressed the jury. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's speech, in reply, lasted nearly four hours. Mr. Justice Erskine commenced his summing up on Thursday March 30, and between seven and eight o'clock in the evening the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. On the 4th of May, in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, Thomas Cooper was sentenced to be imprisoned in Stafford gaol for two years, and John Richards in the same gaol for twelve months.

May 2. During a terrific hail-storm, the church of *Exton*, in Rutland, was struck by lightning. The spire was destroyed for several yards downwards; and a number of stones were forced through the roof, so as to lay it quite open. The windows were quite shattered; and several grave-stones in the church-yard broken.

May 16. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Stone Pier at *Greenwich* were alarmed by a loud report like the explosion of a piece of artillery, when it was found that the pier was giving way to the power of the tide. The damage has extended itself to the entire length, which is 350 feet, and it is in depth, from the bottom of the piles, 80 feet. Instead of falling into the river, the erection has fallen inward towards the bank. We learn that the expense of erecting the pier was near 40,000*l.*, and it is calculated that upwards of 80,000*l.* will be required to place it in its original state.

The affairs of the established Church of Scotland have arrived at a crisis; and a disruption of the body of ministers is the result. On the 18th of May, the General Assembly was opened with great pomp by the Lord High Commissioner (the Marquess of Bute), the procession

from Holyrood to the High Church, where the annual sermon was preached by Dr. Welsh, the late Moderator, and from the High Church to the Assembly Hall in George-street, being more than usually splendid. During at least two hours previous to the hour of meeting, members began to take their places—the Moderate party on the right of the throne, and the Non-intrusionists on the left. The party called "the Forty" appeared to occupy the benches in front of the throne. The Moderator, Dr. Welsh, took his seat at 20 minutes to three o'clock. On his left were seated Dr. Chalmers, Dr. P. M'Farlane, and Dr. Gordon; and on his right, Principal Haldane and Professor Hill. After prayer, the Moderator rose, and stated that, in consequence of the infringements which had been made upon the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland, and the refusal of the Government and the Legislature to give a favourable answer to the Claim of Rights adopted at last Assembly, and in consequence of the violation of the terms of Union between Church and State, which had taken place, he felt called upon to enter his protest against their now proceeding as a free and lawful Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Dr. Welsh then read the protest, which set out with a detailed statement of the various reasons which compelled those who adhered to it to secede from the establishment; and, immediately after, Dr. Welsh bowed to the Lord High Commissioner, and withdrew from the Assembly, followed by the whole of the Non-Intrusion party, which passed down Hanover-street in procession, headed by the Moderator, Dr. Chalmers, Mr. Campbell of Monzie, &c. to a large building at Cannon-mills. The number of 169 returned members, including *quoad sacra* ministers and elders, retired from the Assembly. About 300 ministers, not members, who had signed the protest, joined them in the Hall.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 10. George Edward Anson, esq. to be Treasurer of the Household and Cofferer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

March 31. James Robert Gardiner, esq. to be Secretary, Receiver General, and Keeper of the Signet, for the Stewartry and Principality of Scotland.

April 23. York West Riding Yeomanry, Capt. Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, to be Major.

April 28. 96th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Gregory, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 9. Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.; Henry Earl of Lincoln; R. A. Stanley, esq.; George Graham, esq.; Sir H. T. De la Beche, Knt.; Dr. Lyon Playfair; Dr. David Boswell Reid; Prof. Richard Owen; Capt. W. T. Denison; J. R. Martin, esq.; James Smith, of Deanston, esq.; Robert Stephenson, jun. esq.; and William Cubitt, esq. to be Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of large towns and populous districts in England and Wales, with reference to the causes of disease among the inhabitants; Henry Hobhouse, esq. to be Secretary to the Commission.—Capt. Joseph Childs, R.M. to be Major in the army, and Superintendent of Norfolk Island.

May 12. 3rd Dragoon Guards, Major Thomas Arthur to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Christopher Toesdale, to be Major.—47th Foot, Capt. H. W. E. Warburton to be Major.—56th Foot, Captain C. A. Arney to be Major.—58th Foot, Captain E. B. Jeffreys to be Major.—Brevet, Major George Allan, 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Robert Brereton, 47th Foot, to be Major.—James-Haynes Jones, of Stamford, and Newark-upon-Trent, gent. second son of Thomas Jones and Elizabeth only child of Thomas Dove, late of West Deeping, gent. deceased, by Sarah his wife (formerly Sarah Haynes), to discontinue the surname of Jones, and use that of Haynes.

May 16. Thomas Pemberton Leigh, esq. to be Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; James Robert Gardiner, esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council to His Royal Highness, and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall; Edward White, esq. to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall; and the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot to be Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

May 17. Frederick John Earl of Ripon to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

May 18. Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G. to be Governor and Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Windsor.—Knighthood by patent, Lieut.-Col. Henry Webster.

May 19. Lieut.-General the Hon. Patrick Stuart to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its dependencies.—Francis Burgess, esq. to be Chief Police Magistrate in Van Diemen's Land.—The Rev. George Giles to be Chaplain of the Female Penitentiary in the same island.—William Walter Raleigh Kerr, esq. to be Assistant Auditor General to the Government of Mauritius.

May 23. Commander G. T. Gordon, R.N. to accept the Cross of San Fernando, conferred by the late Queen Regent of Spain, in approbation of his services from June 1835 to May 1837.

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NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commanders.—T. Birch, Edw. C. Senhouse.

To be Retired Commander.—Charles Champion.

Appointments.—Capt. W. N. Glascock to the Tyne.—Commanders: Hastings R. Henry (acting), to the Aigle; G. S. Gordon, to the Cormorant, 2d. class steam vessel; John Paget (from the Imaum), to the Pilot, *vice* Houstoun, to the Imaum; W. S. Blount, to the Royal George yacht, for service in the Victoria and Albert; A. Reed, to the Racer.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Salisbury.—Ambrose Hussey, esq.

Suffolk, East.—Lord Rendlesham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Lys, to be Preb. of Exeter Cathedral.
Rev. D. Bagot, Newry V. and Vicar-General of the Exempt Jurisdiction of Newry and Morne, Ireland.

Rev. C. R. Baker, Oddington R. Glouce.

Rev. H. Batten, Penseance P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. A. Baxter, Coseley P.C. Staffordsh.

Rev. W. Blunt, Longstock V. Hants.

Rev. T. Bromley, St. James P.C. Wolverhampton.

Rev. J. W. Brickley, St. James P.C. Pad-dington.

Rev. W. H. Bulmer, St. Andrew Deptford P.C. Bishopwearmouth.

Rev. W. C. B. Cave, Hope V. Derbyshire.

Rev. T. Coldridge, Allhallows R. Exeter.

Rev. G. Coleby, Coleby R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Dolben, Ipsley R. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Dolphin, Thorpe Market V. Norfolk.

Rev. G. E. Downe, Rushden R. Northampsh. Hon. and Rev. C. Dundas, Epworth R. Lanc.

Rev. B. Evans, Llanstephan and Llangunock P.C. Carmarthensh.

Rev. S. Fennell, High Hoyland R. Yorksh.

Rev. J. W. Greaves, Ranworth V. Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. J. Grey, Wolsingham R. Durh.

Rev. J. A. Hatchard, Haydon V. Dorset.

Rev. J. Jaques, Bywell St. Andrew V. Northumberland.

Rev. H. King, Kirby Stephen V. Westmoreld.

Rev. J. Law, Ford P.C. Sunderland.

Rev. T. Lloyd, Christleton R. Cheshire.

Rev. J. D. Mackarlane, Sutton R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. H. Madge, Rockingham R. N'p'sh.

Rev. H. J. Maltby, Eggescliffe R. Durham.

Rev. G. Marriott, Cottesbach R. Leicestersh.

Rev. T. Marsden, Child's Wickham V. Glouce.

Rev. K. Moore, Boughton-Maherbe R. Kent.

Rev. B. Morgan, St. David P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. J. N. Peill, St. Botolph R. Cambridge.

Rev. J. Owen, Cundall with Norton-le-Clay P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. G. H. O. Pedlar, Holy Trinity R. Exeter.

Rev. A. W. Radcliffe, Newington V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Rawes, Allendale P.C. Northumberland.

Rev. S. Rces, Ally R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. L. Sisson, Swardell R. Norfolk.

Rev. Newton Smart, Alderbury V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Smith, Llangus R. Monmouthshire.

Rev. Mr. Tate, Trinity P.C. Wakefeld.

Rev. J. H. Teale, Royston V. Yorksh.

Rev. W. Whalley, Oldbrook V. Glouce.

Rev. W. Wheeler, Did and New Shoreham V. Sussex.

Rev. J. Whitaker, Whalley P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. C. Whiteford, Second Portion of Burford
 R. Balop.
 Rev. J. Williams, Wiggington R. Oxfordsh.
 Rev. C. Wilson, Heysham R. Lancashire.

CHAPLAINS.

The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, to the Queen.
 Rev. W. Serrison, to the Bishop of Chichester.
 Rev. E. Sidney, to Viscount Hill.
 Rev. J. M. Wilde, to Lord Muskerry.
 Rev. V. J. Stanton, to the Colony of Hong Kong.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir William Heygate, Bart. to be Chamberlain of London.
 J. G. Newton Allyn, esq. to be Warden of Dulwich College.
 Rev. F. Hessey, B.C.L. to be Head Master of the Kensington Grammar School.
 Rev. C. J. Penrose, to be Head Master of Grosvenor College, Bath.
 Rev. A. Wallace, to the Head Mastership of Newport Grammar School, Isle of Wight.
 Rev. J. H. Willan, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Gainsborough.
 Rev. M. Wilkinson, to be Head Master of the Marlborough Clergy School.
 Rev. J. M. Brackenbury, M.A.; Rev. J. B. Hughes, M.A.; Rev. E. R. Pitman, B.A., and Rev. J. C. Sharpe, to be Assistant Masters in the same School.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 23. At Dinapore, East Indies, the wife of Griffin Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and of H. M's. 62d regt. a son and heir.
 April 9. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Mrs. Airy, wife of the Astronomer Royal, a dau.—13. At Bath, the wife of F. T. Allen, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut. H. Paget Christie, Royal Art. a son.—16. At Sidney, of Woolwich, the wife of Vice-Adm. Mudge, near Plympton, Devon, the wife of Zachary Mudge, esq. a son and heir.—At Bishopport Lodge, Mrs. William Wyndham Malet, a son.—20. The wife of the Rev. Charles B. Bowles, Vicar of Woking, a son and heir.—At Heathfield Cottage, the Hon. Mrs. Lane, a dau.—23. At the East India College, Haileybury, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Professor Heaviside, a son.—24. At Eglington vicarage, Northumberland, Mrs. Henry Maltby, a son.—At Westhill, Wandsworth, the wife of Henry Rucker, esq. a dau.
 Lately. The wife of J. L. Ricardo, esq. M.P. a son.—In Grosvenor-pl. the Baroness de Rothschild, a dau.—In Belgrave-sq. the Countess of Ducie, a dau.—At Warrington, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, a dau.—In Wilton-crescent, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.—At Landport, Mrs. G. P. Lethbridge, a son.—At Staple Fitzpaine, near Taunton, the wife of the Rev. F. B. Portman, a dau.—At the Deanery, Hereford, the wife of the Very Rev. Dr. Merewether, the Dean, a dau.—At Canterbury, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Turner, a dau.—At Ince-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Waldegrave Parke, a dau.—At Naples, Lady Pearson, a son.—In Manchester-sq. Lady Lambert, a son.
 May 1. At Hardwick, near Chipstow, the wife of Thomas Henry Morgan, esq. a son and heir.—3. The wife of Col. Grimston, of Kilwick, a dau.—7. At Fareham, the wife of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart, a son and heir.—8. At Rudloe, near Chippenham, the wife of C. E. Broome, esq. a son and heir.

—At Newton House, Chester, the wife of T. J. Langford Brooke, esq. a son and heir.—9. At Heanton Satchville, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, a dau.—12. At Somerton, Lady Lacon, a dau.—At Tularis, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Wm. Peel, esq. a son.—In St. James's-pl. Loudon, the wife of Wm. Cripps, esq. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1. At Liverpool, Sydney, New South Wales, the Rev. Wickham M. Hesketth, M.A. of Trinity Hall, Camb. to Georgiana, eldest dau. of Capt. S. Moore, late of 36th Regt.
 Feb. 20. In London, T. E. Southee, esq. to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of Major Sheppard, formerly of Blaxhall, Suffolk.
 21. At Bahia, James, third son of the Rev. James Hogg, Vicar of Geddington, Northamptonsh. to Sarah-Leopoldine, eldest dau. of Richard Latham, esq. merchant, Bahia.
 23. At Bombay, J. K. Wedderburn, esq. 9th Lancers, to Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief.
 25. At Rio de Janeiro, Frederic Hamilton, esq. Attaché to the Right Hon. Henry Ellis's Special Mission at that Court, to Marina, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Erskine Norton.
 March 22. At Madras, Capt. Walter George Yarde, Madras Army, son of the late Major Yarde, of Chudleigh, to Anne, fourth dau. of Capt. Stocker, of Sidmouth, and niece of the late Wm. Stocker, esq. surgeon, of Sidmouth.
 24. At Madras, William Charles Rich, esq. 46th Nat. Inf. second son of the late L. C. H. Pye Rich, esq. of Woolcombe House, Somerset, to Eliza-Scarlett, third dau. of John Robert Henry Jackson, esq. of Swallowfield Place, Somersetsh.
 30. At Packington, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, William Sherwin, esq. of Rotherwood, near Ashby, to Frances-Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Pratt, Vicar of Packington.—At Castle-island, James George Godfrey, esq. son of the late Sir John Godfrey, Bart. of Kildcoleman, Abbey, co. Kerry, to Mary-Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis Richard Maunsell, Rector of Castle-island.
 April 3. At the Little Portland-st. Chapel, the Rev. Samuel Wood, B.A. second son of Ottiwell Wood, esq. of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Josh. Stanley, esq. of Birmingham.
 4. In Duncan Church, Ireland, Meredith, eldest son of Hunt Walsh Chambre, esq. of Hawthorn Hill, co. Armagh, to Mabella, only dau. of the late Kenrich Morris Jones, esq. of Moneyglass, co. Antrim.
 6. At St. Pancras, Cosmo William Gordon, esq. youngest son of the late George Gordon, esq. of Croughly, N.B., and Great Melton, Oxon, to Ellen-Harriet, second dau. of John Hensley, of Tavistock-sq.
 7. At Greenwich, Capt. Herbert Main Dobbie, second son of the late Capt. W. H. Dobbie, R.N. of Saling-hall, Essex, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Edward Hawke Locker, esq. Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Mills, esq. R.N., to Emma-Mary, only child of Mr. Edward Farrance, of Belgrave-st.
 8. At South Weald, Essex, Charles Stanard, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Eustace, to Laura, youngest dau. of Christopher Thomas Tower, esq. of Weald Hall.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. R. B. Cartwright, Rector of Stoke Rochford, Linc. to Anne-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late John Sayce, esq. of Durdham-down.—At Lewisham, Charles, eldest son of Charles Venables, esq. of Woburn, Bucks, to Harriet, dau. of William

Routh, esq. of Blackheath.—At Battersea, Robert-Cradock, eldest son of Robert Davies, esq. of Wandsworth, to Maria-Louisa, only dau. of John Gowler Bridge, esq. of Clapham-common.

10. At Clifton, the Rev. John Daniel Morell, A.M. of Gosport, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Mr. R. V. Wreford, of Kingsdown.—At Edinburgh, William Patrick Andrew, M.D. to Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Raeburn, esq. of St. Bernard's.—At Liverpool, Charles Richard Craddock, esq. of Gray's-inn, Solicitor, to Mary J. only dau. of Charles Leake, esq. of Lowth, Liverpool.

11. At Ealing, Francis Otter, younger son of Sampson Hodgkinson, esq. of Upper Seymour-st. to Anne, only dau. of Joseph Down, esq. of Welbeck-st. Cavendish-sq. and Little Ealing.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Matthew Broadley, esq. son of the Rev. Robert Broadley, Rector of Bridport, to Sarah Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Revett Sheppard, Rector of Thwaite, Suffolk.

12. At Market Drayton, Henry the youngest son of the late Job Harding, esq. of Wolverhampton, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Charles Harding, esq. of Colehurst Manor, Salop.

13. At Charlton, Com. Geo. Cheyne, R.N. to Maria, third dau. of the late Tobias John Young, esq. of Southampton.—At St. Pancras, William Atherton, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Agnes-Mary, younger dau. of Thomas James Hall, esq. Chief Magistrate of Bow-st.—At Whyham, near Louth, the Rev. J. Loft, M.A. Rector of Whyham, to Frances-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Robson, esq. of Cadeby Hall.

14. At Penrith, Cumberland, William Morgan Benett, eldest son of Capt. C. C. Benett, R.N. of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Barbara-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Waring, R.N.

15. At Broad Mayne, Dorset, S. H. Palairat, esq. Capt. 29th Regt. to Mary-Ann, only child of the late Andrew Hamilton, esq. of the Woodlands, Philadelphia, and Teddington, Middlesex.—At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Arthur Charles Gregory, esq. Lieut.-Col. 98th Foot, to Jane-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. G. Richards, and granddau. of the late Viscount Hood.—At York, Capt. Childers Thompson, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Francis Beynon Hacket, esq. of York, and of Moor Hall, Warwicksh.—At Bury St. Edmund's, James Pickering Robson, esq. of Ripon, third son of T. Robson, esq. of Holtby House, Yorksh. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late T. R. Holmes, esq.—At St. George-the-Martyr's, Queen-square, the Rev. John Churchill, Fellow of Worc. Coll. Oxford, to Emma-Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late C. S. Stokes, esq. of Streatham.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. William Lionel Darell, A.M. second son of the late Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart. to Harriet-Mary, only dau. of Edward Tierney, esq. of the city of Dublin, and niece of Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart.—At Hertford, the Rev. Nath. Keymer, M.A. Head Master of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, to Fanny-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Thomas Colbeck, esq.—At Ripon, Charles Charlesworth, esq. of Harrogate, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of Mr. Alderman Wright, of Ripon.—At Abbey Church, near Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Joshua Williams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Elvira-Anna, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Phipps, of Oaklands, Clonmel.—At Paddington, John Michael Edward Roche, M.D. son of John Roche, esq. of Rotterdam, to Victorine-Louise, widow of George Lyon, esq. of Marseilles.—At Rollevendon, Kent, Francis Thomas Le Touzel, esq. of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to Silvestra-

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Gybbon Mounpenny, esq. of Hole House.

16. At Sunnyside, Lanc. Joseph Hardcastle, esq. of St. Peter's Coll. Camb. to Ann, dau. of the late J. Butterworth, esq.—At Chertsey, Capt. Horrocks, 15th Regt. to Amelia-Elizabeth, fifth dau. of the late Peter Horrocks, esq. Beomond.—At Clifton, Wm. Armitage, esq. of Farnley Hall, Yorksh. to Georgina-Frances, youngest dau. of Wm. Olivant, esq.

17. At the Palace of St. Cloud, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, to the Princess Clementine, dau. of Louis Philippe, King of the French.—At Clifton, the Rev. William Peete Musgrave, Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, to Penelope, eldest dau. of William Parry, esq. late of Grassmere, Westmoreland.—At Saltfleetby, near Louth, John Goulding Sewell, esq. of Candlesby House, Lincolnsh. to Eliza-Rosamond, second dau. of Thomas Oldham, esq.—At Theydon Gernon, Essex, the Rev. Charles Tower, Rector of Chilmark, to Ellen Frances, fourth dau. of W. C. Marsh, esq. of Park Hall, Epping.—At Cardington, Beds. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, to Juliana, eldest dau. of Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq.—At Kensington, Capt. Frederick Barlow, 61st Regt. to Caroline, second dau. of Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq.—At Newington, Charles Piper, esq. of Cambridge, to Charissa, second dau. of the late J. W. Atkinson, esq. of Morden.—At Wimbleton, Leonard Pitt Maton, esq. of Collingbourn Dulcis, Wilts. to Emily, eldest dau. of J. L. Bennett, esq. of Merton, Surrey.—At Tandridge, Surrey, the Rev. James Connell, Curate of Ashe, Hants, son of the late Sir John Connell, Judge Adm. of Scotland, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Pearson, esq. of Tandridge Hall.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Samuel Minton, of Darlington, B.A. to Cecil Mary, youngest dau. of W. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A.—At St. Pancras, John, eldest son of William Mills Pulley, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Fleetwood, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Hallows, esq. son of the late Col. Hallows, of Ashford, Kent, to Eliza, youngest dau. of William Tooke, esq. of Russell-sq.—At St. John's Hackney, the Rev. George Monnington, Head Master of the Grammar School, Monmouth, and Vicar of Rockfield, to Caroline, eldest dau. of James Law Jones, esq. of Stamford Hill.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Alexander Macalister, esq. of Torrerdale, to Mary Keith Elphinstone, dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. C. Fleming.

18. At Shoreham, Kent, William Gedge, of Regent-st. to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late George Wilmot, esq. of Shoreham; also, at the same time, James E. Swaisland, of Kemsing, Kent, to Elizabeth Rimmelton, youngest dau. of the late George Wilmot, esq.—At Kensington, Capt. Albert Fenton, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. James Wilkinson, merchant, of Leeds.—At Upper Deal, John W. Wing, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of University Coll. Oxford, to Kate-Curling, only dau. of Henry Tryon, esq. R.N.—At Tottenham, Rupert Smedley, esq. of Pen-maes, Holywell, Flintshire, to Harriette-Anne, second dau. of H. L. Smale, esq. of Willoughby House, Tottenham.—At St. Paul's, Finsbury, John Guillelard, esq. of Wilming-ton-sq. to Amelia, dau. of Joseph Gullick, esq. of Guernsey.—At St. Marylebone, the Hon. Arthur Edmund Dennis Dillon, third son of the late Viscount Dillon, to Ellen, dau. of the late J. Adderly, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. William Wheeler, Fellow of Magd. Coll. Oxford, to Sybilla, widow of A. H. Powlett Thomson, esq. of Auytin Friars,

24. At Islington, the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, A.M., Minister of Clerkenwell, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Meymott, esq.

25. At Woolwich, Orlando Donnal, esq. Royal Art. to M. Evans, dau. of the late Major Gen. Evans, Royal Art.—At Southampton, Lieut. C. C. Johnston, Madras Eng. to Letitia Margaret, second dau. of C. A. Day, esq. eldest son of C. Day, esq. Bevois Hill, Southampton, to Caroline Ann, third dau.; and Lieut. John Cameron, Royal Eng. to Matilda Susanna, fourth dau. of the late John Douglas White, esq. Chief Member of the Medical Board at Madras.—At Plymouth, Thomas Minchim Simons, esq. second son of the late Henry Simons, esq. of Tyersall House, near Bradford, Yorkshire, and grandson of the late Rev. John Simons, LL.B., Rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent, to Mary-Nixon, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Hennell Black, Curate of Mawgan and St. Martin's Cornwall, and Rector of Wormajoy, Norfolk.—At Bradfield, Berks. Rev. John Marriott, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Stevens.—At Chelsea, the Rev. Philip Hale, B.A. Curate of Thorpe-Soken, Essex, to Mary, youngest dau. of George Blyth, esq. of Cheyne-row, Chelsea.—At Charlton, Commander George Cheyne, R.N., to Maria, third dau. of the late Tobias John Young, esq. of Southampton.—At Saint George's, Hanover-sq. Major William Fawkner Chetwynd, dau. of the Life Guards, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.—At Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, John Edward Giles, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Charlotte Augusta, dau. of Adam Cliff, esq.

26. At Liverpool, the Rev. Morton Eden Wilson, son of the late Rev. T. F. Wilson, of Barley Hall, Yorkshire, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Sergeantson, Rector of Kirby Knowle.—At Colchester, Graham Smith, esq. only son of Richard Smith, esq. of New Bond-st. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Samuel Tyssen, of Narborough Hall, Norfolk, esq.—At Upper Deal, Kent, Commander Frederick Cannon, R.N., to Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late George Lieth, of Walmer Court, Kent.—At Dorchester, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Francis Kirkpatrick, Incumbent of Tunstead, Lancash. to Ann, youngest dau. of Mr. Cox, of the former place.

27. At Twickenham, J. G. Rowley, esq. of Sunning Hill and Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza Scott, only surviving child of the late W. E. Wilbraham, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. William Wilby, esq. of the 4th, or King's Own, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Dowers, R.N.—John Charles Sommers, esq. of Manchester, to Jane Carhampton, dau. of Sir Alexander Morison, M.D. Cavendish-sq.—At Lyoushall, Herefordsh. John Humphreys, esq. of Spital-sq. and Warwick-road, Upper Clapton, to Ellen Eliza, only dau. of the late Henry Downes, esq. of Moorhall, Shropshire.—At Foy, Hereford, Lieut. Col. Philip James Yorke, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Morgan Clifford, esq. of Perristone.—At Brighton, John Mackenzie, esq. of New Ormond-st. London, to Catherine-Ann, youngest dau. of Rowland Yallop, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Capt. the Hon. Plantagenet Cary, R.N. to Mary Ann, only child of J. F. Maubert, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.—At St. Pancras Church, Capt. George Moor Ellis, H. P. 54th Regt. to Judith, only dau. of the late Rev. S. D. Myers, Rector of Mitcham.—At Outerard, James M'Calmont, esq. youngest son to the late Hugh M'Calmont, esq. of Abbey Lands, co. of Antrim, to Emily, second dau. of James Martin, esq. of Boss, co. Galway.—At Bexley, the Rev. F. C. Viret, B.A. of Ogbourn St. George, Wiltshire, to Caroline-Anne, widow

of the late M. A. de Marcos, esq. of Guayaquil, South America.—At Cracombe, the Rev. H. P. Wright, B.A. of St. Peter's Coll. Camb. and younger; son of the late Capt. John Wright, Paymaster 50th Regt. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Isaac Nalder, esq. of Darabill, Somerset.—At Bath, the Rev. John Lamy worthy, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Howell, B.N.—At Casterbury, the Rev. W. B. Delmar, Rector of Elmstone, Kent, eldest son of W. Delmar, esq. of the Kings, to Augusta Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. J. Pierre, esq.—At St. Helliers, Jersey, Le Comte du Pontavice de Henassy, to Harriet Mary, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Romer, Royal Artillery.

28. At Parsonstown, Hermann Robert De Ricci, only son of Adm.-Gen. and Lady Jane De Ricci, and nephew to the late Earl of Kingston, to Frances, third dau. of the late Thomas Waters, esq. M.D.—At Edinburgh, Robert Graeme, esq. second son of Robert Graeme, esq. of Garrock, Perthshire, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Baron Seton, esq.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Ward Nicholls, esq. R.N. (late Secretary to Adm. Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. at Portsmouth), to Ellen, dau. of the late Thomas Ball, esq.—At Rochester, Francis, youngest son of the late William George Daniel Tyssen, esq. of Foulden Hall, Norfolk, and Foley House, Kent, to Julia, dau. of Vice Chancellor the Right Hon. Sir James L. Knight Bruce; and, at the same time and place, William Hawker Helyar, esq. of Coker-court, Somerset, and Sedghill, Wilts, to Theodora, only dau. of the late Col. T. de Resnel, and niece of Sir J. L. Knight Bruce.—At St. Pancras, William James Gardiner, esq. of Southampton-row, to Fanny, widow of the late Henry Westbrook, esq. of Heston.—At Reigate, Major E. F. Lynch, Bombay Army, K.L.S., fourth son of the late Major Henry Bosse Lynch, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Andrew Stirten, esq. of Earlswood Lodge, Surrey.

30. At St. Margaret's Westminster, Sir Valentine Blake, Bart. M.P. Menlo Castle, co. Galway, to Julia Sophia, dau. of the late Robert MacDonnell, esq. M.D., and niece of the Rev. Dr. MacDonnell, Senior Fellow of Trinity Coll. Dublin.—At Howcraple, Herefordsh. G. W. Warren Davis, esq. of Mallock, Pembrokesh. to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. S. Biddulph, of Amroth Castle.—At Rostrevor, co. Down, the Rev. Arthur A. Onslow, Vicar of Claverdon, Warwick's. son of Archdeacon Onslow, to Harriet, dau. of the late Simon Marshall, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Sir Dyson Marshall.—At Boldre, Hants, Capt. Barclay, R.N. to Caroline, dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke.

May 1. At Handsworth, James Sheppard, jun. esq. of Upton, Essex, to Frances Eliza, dau. of G. F. Muntz, esq. M.P. Ley Hall, near Birmingham.—At St. Mary, Durham, the Rev. George Ormsby, Curate of Sedgewick, eldest son of the late George Ormsby, esq. of Lancheater Lodge, Durham, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. of the Hill, Cumberland.—Daniel Weisweiler, esq. of Madrid, to Adeline Matilda, youngest dau. of John Helbert Helbert, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

2. At Bisley, Gloucestersh. Jacob Clements, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. James Crook Clements, of Lower Clapton, Middlesex, to Susannah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Mansfield, Vicar of Bisley.—At Marylebone, James Tillyer Blunt, esq. of Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq. to Anna-Matilda, dau. of S. N. Cowley, esq. of Park Crescent, Portland-pl.

O B I T U A R Y .

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

April 21. At Kensington Palace, aged 70, his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow, K. G. Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, K. T. G. C. H. a Privy Councillor, High Steward of Plymouth, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, Captain General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Grand Master of the United Order of Freemasons of England and Wales, President of the Society of Arts, D. C. L. F. R. S. and F. S. A. and an Official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, &c. uncle to Her Majesty.

His Royal Highness was born at the Queen's Palace, Buckingham House, on the 27th Jan. 1773, the sixth son and ninth child of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte. He was baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Council Chamber, St. James's, on the 25th of the following month. He was elected a Knight of the Garter Jan. 2, 1786.

Having made some progress in his studies at home, he repaired to the university of Göttingen, and afterwards proceeded to travel in Italy. It was there that, when still under age, he contracted his first marriage with Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John fourth Earl of Dunmore. This marriage was first solemnized at Rome by a Protestant minister on the 4th of April 1793, and subsequently in St. George's, Hanover-square, after the publication of banns, on the 5th Dec. following. The King, his

father, determined to uphold the regulations of the Royal Marriage Act,* passed in 1772 (19 Geo. III. c. 11) directed legal steps to be taken for the abrogation of this marriage, and by a decree of the Prerogative Court it was declared null and void, in Aug. 1794.

Subsequently, on the 15th Oct. 1806, Lady Augusta received the royal licence to assume the surname of de Ameland instead of Murray.† She survived until the 5th March 1830. Her two children by the Duke of Sussex are still living, but unmarried, viz. Colonel Sir Augustus Frederick d'Este, K. G. H. Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, born Jan. 13, 1794; and Ellen Augusta, Mademoiselle d'Este, born Aug. 11, 1801.

Prince Augustus was twenty-eight years of age before he was admitted to political power. He was then created a Peer at the same time as his younger brother the Duke of Cambridge, with the titles of Baron Arklow, Earl of Inverness, and Duke of Sussex, by patent dated Nov. 27, 1801. An income of 12,000*l.* a year was settled upon him by Parliament, which was increased to 18,000*l.* in 18 .

He had already adopted Whig politics, and become alienated from his father and the Court. As years advanced, his public conduct became still more decided and distinct. Thus, in 1806, in the debate on the Restriction of Slave Importation Bill, he joined his brother the Duke of Clarence (William IV.), in opposing the measure; while, in that same debate, his cousin the Duke of Gloucester made his

* This statute was occasioned by the marriage in 1773 of the Duke of Cumberland and with the widow of Colonel Horton, and daughter of Lord Irnham; his elder brother the Duke of Gloucester having previously, in 1766, married the dowager Countess Waldegrave, daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole. It enacts that no descendant of King George II. (other than the issue of Princesses married into foreign countries) is capable of contracting marriage without the previous consent of the Sovereign signified under the great seal; and any marriage contracted without such consent is void.

† A letter has recently been published, written by Lady Augusta in 1811, in which she says: "Had I believed the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court to be any thing but a stretch of power, my girl would not have been born. Lord Thurlow told me my marriage was good abroad—religion taught me it was good at home, and not one decree of any powerful enemy could make me believe otherwise, nor ever will. By refusing me a subsistence they have forced me to take a name—not the Duke of Sussex's—but they have not made me believe that I had no right to his. My children and myself were to starve, or I was to obey, and I obeyed; but I am not convinced. Therefore, pray don't call this 'an act of mutual consent,' or say, 'the question is at rest.' The moment my son wishes it, I am ready to declare that it was debt, imprisonment, arrestation, necessity (force like this in short), which obliged me to seem to give up my claims, and not my conviction of their fallacy."

maiden speech, and warmly denounced the slave trade. His speeches and votes, however, were afterwards cordially given in support of the liberal side of the great questions of the day. The abolition of the Slave Trade, Catholic Emancipation, the removal of the Civil Disabilities of the Dissenters and of the Jews, Parliamentary Reform, the amelioration of the Criminal Law, and the promotion of Education, all received from him steady and availing support. In 1812 he supported, by an able speech, the motion of the Marquess Wellesley, for the removal of the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics. In 1815 he signed the celebrated protest against the Corn Laws, drawn up by Lord Grenville. He took an active part in the discussions on Parliamentary Reform during the agitation which followed the fall of the Duke of Wellington's administration, and the accession of the "Reform Ministry" to office; and in the debate on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in 1833, he declared his opinion, that "to support the Protestant interest is to show the most perfect toleration to all sects, for the essence of Protestantism is the right of private judgment, and complete freedom of conscience."

The steady adherence of the Duke of Sussex to liberal opinions, and his open assertion of them upon all occasions, were accompanied by no inconsiderable sacrifices. He was the only one of the Royal Dukes who was excluded from all lucrative appointments. His income was strictly confined to the parliamentary allowance.

The Duke of Sussex for many years made himself both useful and popular as the patron of various public charities, and the very efficient chairman at their anniversary dinners. He was chosen Grand Master of the Freemasons, when that office was resigned by his eldest brother on becoming Prince Regent. He was elected President of the Society of Arts in 1816, and in that capacity he frequently appeared before the public at the annual distribution of prizes. On those occasions his address to the successful competitors was all that could be desired—neat, varied, forcible, and appropriate—calculated at once to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the parties interested and to promote the objects of the institution over which he presided. In the affairs of the Society of Arts he took the warmest interest down to the period of his last illness. Even very recently he dictated to his secretary a voluminous series of remarks on a report laid before him by the officers of that institution.

His Royal Highness permitted himself to be elected Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company in the year 1817, when his late Majesty King George IV. (then Prince Regent) was the Captain-general; and his Royal Highness was annually re-elected Colonel (under the privilege then exercised by the corps) during the remainder of that reign. On the accession of his late Majesty King William IV. his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate himself Captain-general, and by warrant to appoint the Duke of Sussex Colonel of the corps, and which rank his Royal Highness continued to hold under the authority of the Royal warrant. In the year 1837 her present Majesty, by her Royal warrant, graciously conferred upon his Royal Highness the rank of Captain-general of the Hon. Artillery Company, in addition to his command as Colonel, and his Royal Highness retained the conjoint rank until his decease.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon his Royal Highness by the University of Cambridge in 1818, as a member of Trinity college. Some years ago his Royal Highness was in the habit of occasionally visiting his friend and chaplain the Rev. George Adam Browne, M.A. Vice-Master of Trinity college; and it is said to have been from his suggestion that the excellent work of Bossaut on hydrostatics was first introduced to the studies of the university.

The Duke of Sussex was President of the Royal Society for nine years, having been appointed to the office at the anniversary of the society Nov. 30th, 1830, on the resignation of Mr. Davies Gilbert, and having retired from it on the 30th Nov. 1839. The reason assigned by the Duke for giving up the office occasioned no small surprise—it was the insufficiency of his income. He declared himself unable to defray the expenses of the *soirées* which it is usual for the President to give. Considering his rank, the means of the Duke were rather limited; but his children had no great state or dignity to maintain; and at the time referred to he was a widower. But, if he preferred to expend his surplus income in the accumulation of a splendid library, or chose to reserve it for the increased expenses of a fresh matrimonial alliance, he had a perfect right to follow his own inclinations. The expenses, however, on which he seemed to lay so much stress, are generally considered to be very trifling. While noticing the subject of his pecuniary position, it may not be out of place to state, that it has more than once been brought under the notice of Parliament. On the

14th of June, 1825, Lord Brougham, then a member of the lower house, observed that the Duke never received one shilling of the public money except the allowance made to him by Parliament as one of the Royal family. It appeared that one of the results of the Duke's marriage with Lady Augusta Murray was a reduction of his own income to 13,000*l.* a-year, in order to make a provision for his wife, in which praiseworthy object he received no assistance from Parliament. Mr. Brougham then adverted to the Royal Marriage Act, described it as the most unfortunate of all acts, the very worst of all human laws, and said that it had been well characterized by Mr. Wilberforce as the most unconstitutional act that ever disgraced the statute-book. He observed further, that "the Duke of Sussex had never applied (up to that time) for an increase of income, had never compounded with his creditors, and by the assistance of a learned gentleman, who superintended his affairs, his debts have been reduced from 100,000*l.* to a very inconsiderable residue."

The following honourable testimony to the character of the Royal Duke is borne by the *Times* :

"Of all the sons of George III. the Duke of Sussex was, after the Duke of York, the most popular; and, next to his eldest brother, the most accomplished.

"He was for upwards of 40 years the persevering and unwearied patron and advocate of every charitable institution, of every benevolent project. Though his means were far from commensurate with the dignity of his rank, no parsimonious considerations ever restrained him from aiding by his purse the charities which he supported by his presence and his advocacy. His benevolence was not satisfied with a cold and commonplace lip-service; it was the genuine sentiment of a kindly heart; it demanded from others what it displayed itself—an ungrudging and practical generosity.

"We do not claim for him the title of a profound scholar or a great philosopher; but his attainments were far from contemptible. He inherited those strong perceptive faculties which peculiarly distinguish his family. He improved them by diligent and laudable cultivation. His career at the University of Göttingen, and his subsequent sojourn at Rome, gave him opportunities which were denied to his brothers. Of these advantages he fully availed himself; and during his continental tour he acquired that art of social intercourse, no less than that familiarity with the topics of the day, which made his conversation at once easy and pleasing. It was to this residence abroad,

accompanied as it would be by a temporary assumption of foreign habits, that we may partly ascribe that facility of manner, that affability of demeanour, and that fluency of language, which his Royal Highness never failed to exhibit at the numerous associations over which he so frequently presided. Affable without the offensiveness of condescension—fluent without the redundancy of verbiage—easy without the painful simulation of repose—he combined qualities which are the most effective because they are the most rare in a chairman of public meetings. By this combination of qualities he certainly succeeded better than he could have done by his unaided, but undoubted, benevolence and singleness of purpose. These courtly virtues, which may seem easy of imitation, but which imply no small surrender of private comfort and indulgence, were, more than any political bias, calculated to endear him to the British people.

"That his Royal Highness had his faults is only to say that he was a man. But, in extenuation of his errors, let us remember the multitude and the force of the temptations to which his rank exposed him. How few men are there who, had they been born in his station, would have led a more blameless life! He was not a selfish nor a sordid man. He was not an epicurean, nor a voluptuary, nor an egotist. He was a man who employed the faculties which his God had given him in promoting the physical comforts, the mental improvement, and the social harmony of his fellow-creatures. He did his best to promote the advancement of learning, the interests of science, and the welfare of all who toiled their wearisome way in the museum, the studio, or the laboratory. And there are many now alive and prospering who, when they look back on their early struggles and their meridian labours, will bless the memory of the Duke of Sussex."

On moving an address of condolence from the House of Lords to Her Majesty on her uncle's death, the Duke of Wellington remarked, "Although it was impossible that a person endowed with such acquirements as those of his late Royal Highness, and possessed of such an understanding, should not have felt strongly on the various questions which came under consideration in this House, it was impossible that your Lordships should not recollect that he always discussed the subjects under attention with moderation, and with forbearance towards the opinions of others who might differ from him. I must do his late Royal Highness the justice to say that, although I had the misfortune to differ

from him as to the general policy and politics of the country, and on many of the various questions which came under discussion, yet he was always most affable and courteous towards me, and treated me uniformly with the utmost condescension and kindness. His Royal Highness had received the benefit of a most excellent education, and spent in his youth a considerable time in foreign countries, and thus became a most accomplished man, and continued his studies in almost all branches of literature and science to almost the latest period of his existence. He was the protector of literature, science, and the arts, and of the professors of all of these respective branches of knowledge. For a number of years his Royal Highness had been elected the President of the Royal Society, and during that period he received in his house, with the greatest affability, amenity, and kindness, all who cultivated literature and science and the arts." The Marquess of Lansdowne observed that, "if any writer of the history of this country for the last half century should endeavour to depict the progress of society, and to analyse its details, he would find that, during that period, there had been no one movement, no one effort, for the promotion of useful science, and for the spread of general instruction, and, though last not least, for the awakening of the spirit of enlightened charity in the public mind of this country, with which his Royal Highness's name was not closely and constantly connected."

Sir R. Peel, in moving an address in the Commons, observed, "His long residence by preference in England—his truly English habits—his conciliatory manners and demeanour—his habits of friendly and social converse with all classes of society—his zeal in the promotion of every object connected with science and literature, a zeal the more effectual on account of his own literary and scientific attainments—the readiness with which he, in common with all other members of the Royal family, made every sacrifice of time and personal interest for the advancement of every object connected with charity and benevolence; all these constitute claims on the grateful remembrance which must long endear his name to the people of this country. I must also add, that the integrity, consistency, and disinterestedness with which his Royal Highness maintained, throughout his life, those political opinions which he professed, must have naturally established a strong point of connection and attachment between him and those who shared those opinions with him; whilst they entitled him no less to the respect of those

who differed from him. His Royal Highness combined the firm maintenance of his own opinions in political matters with such an absence of asperity towards those who differed with him, that it is impossible he should have left behind him a political enemy. I have said nothing that is not in precise conformity with the truth, and I am sure that the simple statement of the truth forms a panegyric much more suitable to the character of his Royal Highness than any elaborate or inflated encomium that could have been passed upon him."

Lord John Russell, seconding the motion, said, "I should hardly have added a word to what has been so well and so feelingly said, but that I had the honour of an intimate acquaintance with the late Duke, and was most sincerely attached to him. With regard to his political opinions, they were taken up from thorough conviction—they were not naturally in conformity with his birth or rank, but were advocated as tending to the maintenance of the constitution, and to the benefit of the people. In his attachment to science and literature, there was nothing of ostentation; nothing like a pretence of conferring honour on those with whom he associated. It was, on the contrary, a love of these subjects, on which he was well entitled by his attainments and study to speak, by which he was animated, and which enabled him freely to converse with those who had devoted their time to them."

The Duke of Sussex married secondly (again in defiance of the Royal Marriage Act) the Lady Cecilia Letitia, widow of Sir George Buggin, Knt. (who died April 12, 1825), and eighth daughter of Arthur-Saunders second Earl of Arran, K.P. Her Ladyship was by royal sign manual dated May 2, 1831, permitted to assume the name of Underwood, which was that of her mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Underwood, esq.; and by patent dated March 30, 1840, was raised to the dignity of Duchess of Inverness.

His Royal Highness was appointed Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, April 28, 1842, on the death of the Earl of Munster.

The Duke's will was read on Saturday afternoon (the day after his death) at Kensington Palace, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and of the executors, viz. Lord Dinorben, Col. Tynte, and Mr. Walker, the Comptroller of his Royal Highness's household. On Sunday a *post mortem* examination of the body was made by Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Keate, Mr. Nussey, and Mr. Du Pasquier. Sir B. Brodie, the Queen's

sergeant-surgeon, performed the operation. A cast of his Royal Highness's head was taken by Mr. Behnes, the sculptor; Mr. Nussey and Mr. Du Pasquier afterwards enclosed the corpse in cerecloth.

It was directed by the will that the body should be interred in the cemetery at Kensal Green, with which wish of the deceased her Majesty complied.

The remains lay in state in Kensing-

ton Palace, attended by an Equerry of his late Royal Highness, two Heralds of Arms, and two of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, during Wednesday the 3rd of May. A guard of honour being in attendance, the public were admitted from ten o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon. At eight o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 4th the funeral procession was formed in the following order:

Four of the Queen's Marshalsmen.

Four Mutes on Horseback.

The Band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, playing Sacred Music at intervals.
An Advance Guard, consisting of a Subaltern, a Corporal Major, a Corporal of Horse, and twenty Troopers of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

Two Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four Horses, in which were Pages of his late Royal Highness.

Eleven Mourning Coaches, each drawn by six Horses, in which were,—1 and 2, the Medical Attendants, &c. of his late Royal Highness; 3 and 4, the Vicar and Curate of Kensington, and the Chaplains of his late Royal Highness; 5, the Equeries of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and Duchess of Kent, and the Trainbearer of the Chief Mourner; 6, Equeries of her Majesty the Queen Dowager; 7, Equeries of the Queen; 8, Equeries of his late Royal Highness; 9, four Heralds of Arms; 10, a Lord and a Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert; 11, the Vice-Chamberlain, and a Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, the servants in deep mourning, in which was the CORONER of his late Royal Highness, borne by one of the Equeries of his late Royal Highness, and accompanied by two Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen.

THE HEARSE,

A Subaltern, with a Corporal Major, a Corporal of Horse, and 20 Troopers of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

Four Troopers of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

drawn by eight horses, adorned with Escocheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which was the Chief Mourner, attended by his two Supporters.

A Captain, with a Corporal Major, a Corporal of Horse, and 20 Troopers of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

Four Troopers of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

The Carriage of the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, drawn by six horses, the twelve Servants in state livery.

Carriage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, drawn by six horses, the ten Servants in state livery.

Carriages of the Duke of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, each drawn by six horses, and with nine Servants in state livery.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Executors named in the Will of his late Royal Highness.

Forty-four Private Carriages, in which were the immediate personal friends of his late Royal Highness, enumerated hereafter.

The Rear Guard, consisting of a Subaltern, a Corporal-Major, a Corporal of Horse, and twenty troopers of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, with Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and their attendants, and also the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chamberlain, and other Great Officers of the Household, with Garter King of Arms, met the Funeral at the Chapel of the Cemetery.

A Guard of Honour, consisting of a Captain, two Subalterns, Serjeants, and fifty rank and file of the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, was at the Chapel.

The Body was received at the entrance of the Chapel by the Lord Chamberlain, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Chaplain to the Cemetery, and the Procession moved in the following order:

Pages of his late Royal Highness,

Mr.	Mr. M ^c Kay, the Piper.
The Rangoon.	Mr. Hunneman.
Mr. Barnard Beckham.	Mr. William Beckham.
Mr. Dennis.	Mr. Beckham.

Oculist and Physicians who attended his late Royal Highness,

Henry Alexander, esq.	Sir John Doratt, M.D.
Henry Holland, esq. M.D.	William Frederick Chambers, esq. M.D. K.C.H.
The Curate of Kensington,	The Vicar of Kensington,
the Rev. Harry Baber, M.A.	the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A.
Librarian and Secretary of his late Royal Highness,	
William Pettigrew, esq.	W. H. White, esq.

Chaplains of his late Royal Highness,

Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton.	Rev. George Adam Browne.
Ven. Archdeacon Glover.	Hon. & Rev. Annesley Gore.

Equerry of the Duchess of Kent, Col.	Sir G. Couper, Bart. C.B. K.H.
Equerry of the Duchesa of Gloucester, Capt.	the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell.
Equerry of the Duke of Cambridge,	Colonel Keate.

Equerries of the Queen Dowager, Lt.-Gen.	Sir Jas. Macdonell, K.C.B., and
Lt.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, G.C.B.	Clerk Marshal.

Equerries of the Queen,

Lt.-Col. Hon. Charles Grey.	Lt.-Col. Lord C. Wellesley, Clerk Marshal.
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Equerries of his late Royal Highness,

Lt. Sir Arch. K. Macdonald, Bart.	Capt. Sir Wm. H. Dillon, R.N. K.C.H.
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Lancaster Herald, A. W. Woods, esq.

Groom & Lord of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. Prince Albert, Capt. Francis Seymour, Lord Colville.

Groom & Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Capt. Hon. Alex. N. Hood, Viscount Sydney. Windsor Herald, R. Laurie, Esq.

The Chaplain to the Cemetery, The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. Joseph Twigger, M.A.,
Richmond Herald, J. Pulman, esq.

Master of the Horse to the Queen, Earl of Jersey, G.C.H.

Lord Steward of H. M. Household, Earl of Liverpool.
Chester Herald, W. A. Blount, esq.

Gent. Usher,	Vice-Chamberlain of	Lord Chamberlain of	Gent. Usher,
Hon. Fred. Byng.	H. M. Household,	H. M. Household,	Sir Wm. Martins.
	Lord Ernest Bruce.	Earl De La Warr.	

Gentleman Usher,	Coronet of his late Royal Highness,	Gentleman Usher,
Lt.-Col.	borne by Col. Wildman,	Capt. Courtenay E. W.
Sir T. Noel Harris, K.H.	one of his late R. H. Equerries.	Boyle, R.N.

Supporters of the Pall,
Earl of Arran, K.P.
in the absence of the Duke of
Leeds.

THE BODY,
Covered with a
Black Velvet Pall,
adorned with
Eight Escoccheons
of his late
Royal Highness's
Arms.

Supporters of the Pall,
Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

Duke of Bedford.

Gentleman Usher, Garter Principal King of Arms, Gentleman Usher,
Wm. Courthope, esq. carrying his sceptre, E. H. Howard Gibbon, esq.
Sir Charles George Young, Knt.

THE CHIEF MOURNERS,
Supporter, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Supporter,
The Marquess of in a long black cloak, with a Star of the The Marquess of
Breadalbane, K. T. Garter embroidered thereon, and Lansdowne, K.G.
in a black cloak. wearing the Collars of the Garter & Bath; in a black cloak.
His train borne by Captain Baron Knesebeck,
one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the
Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Most
Noble Order, as also the Collars of the Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick;
attended by

The Treasurer to his Royal Highness, Groom of the Stole to H. R. H.
George Edward Anson, esq.; Marquess of Exeter, K.G.;
His train borne by Lieut.-Colonel William Wylde, C.B.
one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE, in a long black cloak, with
the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar
of that Most Noble Order; his train borne by James Hudson, Esq.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklen-
burgh Strelitz, in a long black cloak; his train borne by the Baron Bernstorff.

The Executors named in the Will of his late Royal Highness,
Lawrance Walker, esq. Lord Dinorben. Colonel Tynte.

Cabinet Ministers;

Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor; Lord Wharcliffe, Lord President of the
Council; Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. Lord Privy Seal; Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(attended with the personal friends of his late Royal Highness from Kensington);
the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.; Lord Stanley; Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.;
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.; Right
Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.; Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

Personal Friends of his late Royal Highness—Colonel Sir Augustus Frederick
D'Este, K.C.H.; Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.; the Marquess of
Clanricarde, K.P.; the Earls of Scarborough, Dunmore, Rosebery, K.T., Claren-
don, G.C.B., Arran, K.P. (walked as a Supporter of the Pall); Yarborough, and
Zetland; Lord John Russell; Viscounts Palmerston, G.C.B., Templetown,
Morpeth, and Howick; Lord Fred. Gordon Hallyburton, G.C.H.; Lord Dudley
Couits Stuart; Lord Marcus Hill; Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence, G.C.H.; Lord
Nugent, G.C.M.G.; Lord Duncannon; Lord Cottenham; Lord Oranmore;
Capt. the Hon. Henry Murray, R.N.; Hon. William Gore; Hon. Robert Gore;
Hon. Charles Gore; Right Hon. Edward Ellice; Sir Benj. Hall, Bart.; Sir
Isaac Lyon Goldamid, Bart.; Sir Moses Montefiore; Count Kielmansegge; Che-
valier Hebler; Dean of Ely; Colonel Fox; Mark Milbank, Esq.; Henry Tuf-
nell, Esq.; Captain Croft; Major Meude, K.H.; David Salomons, Esq.; and
the Rev. John Vane; who had been invited to attend the Solemnity.

Staff of the Hon. Artillery Company, Lieut.-Colonel Cox, Major Freshfield, Captain
and Adjutant Bossy, Physician Jeaffreson, Surgeon W. W. Cooper, and Surgeon
Charles Law.

Upon entering the Chapel, the Cabinet
Ministers, the great officers of the House-
hold, and the personal friends of his late
Royal Highness, were conducted to their
seats, on either side of the Chapel; Sir
Augustus D'Este being placed at the
upper end of the seat, on the right of the
Chief Mourner, facing the Body; Prince
Edward of Saxe Weimar on his left; the
Chief Mourner sat at the Head of the
Corpse, his supporters standing on either
side; Prince Albert sat near the Chief
Mourner, having the Prince George of
Cambridge on his right hand, and the
Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklen-

burgh Strelitz on his left hand; the Lord
Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household
stood at the feet of the Corpse, with his
supporters on either side; the supporters
of the Pall on each side of the Body; the
Executors of his late Royal Highness,
and the Trainbearers stood immediately
behind the Royal Family.

The part of the Service before the In-
terment being read, the Coffin was de-
posited in the Vault beneath the Chapel,
and the Bishop of Norwich, assisted by
the Chaplain to the Cemetery, having
concluded the Burial Service, Sir Charles
George Young, Knight, Garter Principal

King of Arms, pronounced, near the Grave, the Styles of his late Royal Highness, as follows:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Illustrious Prince Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Acting Great Master and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Sixth Son of his Majesty King George the Third, and Uncle of Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness."

THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.

April 8. In his 40th year, the Right Hon. John Hope, fifth Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie and Baron Hope (1703), in the peerage of Scotland; third Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun (1809), and Baron Niddry of Niddry Castle (1814), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, and Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Castle.

His Lordship was born Sept. 16, 1802, the eldest son of the distinguished General Sir John Hope, who succeeded to the peerage in 1816, by his second wife, Louisa-Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Aug. 27, 1823.

His Lordship died very suddenly. Having attended the House of Peers, he hired a hackney cabriolet to return home, and when it arrived at Steevens's hotel, he was found dead. A coroner's inquest, which assembled on the occasion, returned for their verdict, "Died suddenly by the visitation of God."

The Earl of Hopetoun married, June 4, 1826, Louisa, natural daughter of the late Lord Macdonald, by whom he has left issue an only child, John-Alexander, now Earl of Hopetoun, born in 1831.

The late Earl's remains have been conveyed to Scotland for interment.

LORD DUFFUS.

Lately. At his seat near Caithness, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. Benjamin Dunbar, Baron Duffus, in the peerage of Scotland (1650), and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1706).

He was born April 28, 1761, the only

son of Sir William Dunbar, of Hemptigge, co. Caithness, Bart., by his third wife, the daughter of Hugh Rose, esq. of Kilwarock.

He succeeded to the peerage, Jan. 30, 1827, on the death of his kinsman James Lord Duffus, in whose favour it had been revived in the preceding year, on the reversal of the attainder by which it was forfeited in 1715.

His Lordship married, in 1785, Janet, daughter of George M'Kay, esq. of Big-house; by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. William, who died young; 2. the Hon. Louisa, married to Gordon Duff, of Hatton, esq.; 3. Henrietta, married to William Sinclair Wemyss, esq. and died in 1820; 4. Elizabeth, also deceased; 5. the Right Hon. George now Lord Duffus, born in 1799; and 6. the Hon. Robert Dunbar, born in 1801.

RT. HON. SIR JOHN NEWPORT, BART.

Feb. 9. At his seat, Newpark, near Waterford (of which city he was long the representative), aged 87, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart. D.C.L., M.R.I.A.

Sir John Newport was of a Dutch family, but claimed descent from a junior branch of the Newports, Earls of Bradford. He was born Oct. 24, 1756, the son of Simon Newport, esq. a banker at Waterford, by the daughter of William Riall, esq. of Clonmel. He was himself a partner in the bank, and was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland, Aug. 25, 1789, with remainder to his brother William Newport, esq. of Waterford.

Having been already an active member of the Irish House of Commons, he presented himself as a candidate for Waterford at the general election of 1802, and though defeated on the poll by the former member W. C. Alcock, esq. for whom 471 votes were registered, and for Sir John Newport 440; yet, pursuing the contest before a committee of the House of Commons, he finally succeeded in obtaining the seat. He became an active member of the Whig party, and a useful supporter of their arguments in debate. During their short ministry of 1806 he was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland. In the same year he was re-chosen for Waterford without opposition. In 1807 he beat Colonel Bolton by two votes only, 171 to 169, and he continued member for Waterford until the dissolution in 1832.

The following testimony to his political exertions is from a paper, we believe the Times, about the year 1830:—

"If Sir John Newport be not a man

of the very first-rate ability, his talents, and still more his industry and information, are such as to command respect. He understands the interests of his country well, and has struggled to promote them manfully and skillfully from the period of the Union to the present hour. There never was an Irish question during the last twenty-eight years on which the member for Waterford did not distinguish himself by a fearless and uncompromising devotion to his country's welfare. There was no sacrifice of personal or official advantage which this honest representative did not make to what he deemed his political consistency and duty, the last instance of which, we are told, was his refusal to accept office with the Grenvilles when they joined Lord Liverpool, assigning as a reason for thus rejecting the recommendation of his earliest friend, Lord Grenville, that the principle of the government was adverse to any measure of Catholic relief."

In 1833. Sir John Newport was appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer in England, an office created by the Whig measure of Exchequer reform. In this he was in 1839 succeeded by Lord Mounteagle, retiring on a pension of 1000*l*.

He married Ellen, daughter of Shapland Carew, esq. of Castle, co. Wexford, and aunt to the present Lord Carew, but had no issue.

The *Waterford Mirror*, in recording the demise of the venerable Baronet, says—"The infirmities natural to an advanced age had so gradual an effect on his constitution that Sir John's friends scarcely noticed the slow but sure symptoms of decay; to the last hour his mental faculties were unimpaired, and he was distinguished by almost the same talent and clearness of intellect that so long had rendered him an honour and an ornament to this city."

GEN. SIR T. H. TURNER.

May 7. At his residence at Gournay in the Isle of Jersey, General Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, G. C. H., K. St. A. and K. C. Colonel of the 19th Regiment Foot; D. C. L. and F. S. A.

Sir T. Hilgrove Turner had been upwards of sixty-one years in the army, having entered as Ensign in the 3d Guards in 1782. He served in Flanders, and was present at the battles of St. Amand and Famars, at the siege of Valenciennes, at the action of Lincelles, and investment of Dunkirk; and was also engaged at Lannoi, and Vaux, Cateau, Basien, Mouvais, Templeuve, and Tournay, and ably distinguished himself at the capture of Fort St. André. He went to Egypt with his

corps in 1801, and was engaged in the battles of the 8th and 13th and on the 21st of March in that year, which latter victory was so dearly obtained by the unfortunate though glorious death of Sir Ralph Abercromby. For the gallantry he displayed throughout that campaign he was rewarded by the Emperor of Russia with the decoration of the order of St. Anne, and also received the Turkish order of the Crescent. He was selected to attend on the Duchess of Oldenburg when she visited this country, in the spring of 1814; and in the same year went with a command to South America, where he remained until 1816. In 1811, when Major-General Turner, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 19th (the 1st Yorkshire North Riding) regiment of foot, which he held up to his death. Previous to embarking for South America, he received the honour of knighthood, July 28, 1814. Subsequently, he was Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, and also Governor of Bermuda. In 1827, he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and in 1830 was Groom of the Bedchamber in the royal household. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, Feb. 20, 1782; Lieutenant and Captain, Oct. 13, 1789; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 12, 1794; Colonel, Jan. 1, 1801; Major-General, April 25, 1808; Lieutenant-General, June 4, 1813; General, July 22, 1830.

Sir Hilgrove Turner, when in Egypt, in 1802, was the person who acquired for this country that very valuable philological treasure the Rosetta Stone, engraved with a trilingual inscription. It had been found among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, when repaired by the French; and was taken from the house of General Menou at Alexandria. His narrative of this transaction, which was a matter of some tact and difficulty, from the French general having claimed the like exemption which was allowed to some other scientific collections, is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. p. 212. The stone was brought in triumph to the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House, and afterwards deposited in the British Museum. The subject was a constant theme of congratulation at the anniversary festivals of the Society of Antiquaries, at which the veteran archæologist was generally present.

In 1802 Colonel Turner also communicated to the Society a copy of the inscription on Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria (*Archæol.* vol. xv. p. 389).

In 1838 Sir Hilgrove Turner presented a drawing and some account of the ruined

Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas in the island of Jersey, engraved and printed in *Archæol.* vol. xxvii. p. 437; and in 1840 two views of a Cromlech near Mount Orgueil castle, in the same island, engraved in vol. xxviii. p. 461.

Sir Hilgrove Turner was created an Honorary Doctor of Laws in the University of Oxford, May 4, 1814, being then in attendance upon the Archduchess Catharine of Russia.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR C. B. VERE.

April 1. At Bath, in his 65th year, Major-General Sir Charles Broke Vere, K.C.B. K.C.H. and M.P. for East Suffolk.

He was born Feb. 21, 1779, the second son of Philip Broke of Nacton, in Suffolk, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter, and at length heiress, of the Rev. Charles Beaumont, of Witesham in the same county. He entered the army as Ensign in the 5th Foot, in June 1796; became Lieutenant in the following October; and Captain, Feb. 1799. He served in the Helder expedition; at Gibraltar in 1802; in Hanover in 1806, and in the expedition under Brig.-Gen. Crawford, to South America, where he was present at the attack of Buenos Ayres. He attained the rank of Major in 1806; and was on the staff in Ireland in 1809, as Assistant Quartermaster-general. In the same year he went to the Peninsula, where he was present in the same capacity at the battle of Albuera, the siege of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he received a cross and four clasps. He attained at the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1812. He afterwards served at the field of Waterloo. He became brevet Colonel in 1825, and a Major-General in 1837.

He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the order in Jan. 1815; was permitted to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, for his services in the Peninsula, May 16, 1815; and received the Russian order of Wladimir, and the Netherlands order of Wilhelm, each of the fourth class, for his services at Waterloo. He was an Aide-de-camp to King William the Fourth.

Sir Charles Broke took the name of Vere, in addition to that of Broke, by royal sign-manual, dated 1822.

Sir C. Broke Vere first contested the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, in 1832, without success, the numbers being for

Lord Henniker	2030
N. R. Shawe, esq.	1990
Sir C. B. Vere	1784

In 1835 he again took the field, and defeated Mr. Shawe, the division then returning two Conservatives, by an election which terminated as follows:—

Lord Henniker	2158
Sir C. B. Vere	2391
R. N. Shawe, esq.	2029

In 1837 Sir C. B. Vere was elected without opposition, and in 1841 he triumphed over the Whig candidate, A. Shafto Adair, esq. the result of the poll being—

Lord Henniker	3879
Sir C. B. Vere	3187
A. Shafto Adair, esq.	1787

To this brief notice of Sir Charles Vere's life, we must add that in whatever light his character is viewed, whether as the soldier, the private gentleman, or the representative of a large and intelligent constituency, it equally demands the respect and admiration of all. His long, arduous, and meritorious services in the field of battle have been testified by the honours and decorations conferred upon him by his sovereign and by foreign potentates; and the friendship entertained towards him by the illustrious Wellington constitutes a proud memorial of the exemplary discharge of professional duty. Unremitting in his attention to parliamentary business, and conscientiously mindful of the trust reposed in him, his energies were constantly directed to promote the interests of his constituents and the public weal.

As the country gentleman, no one was more forward to shew by the example of his presence and his liberality the earnestness with which he desired the success of all schemes for the improvement and welfare of his neighbours. We need not draw aside the veil which conceals the domestic habits and affections from the common eye; it will be sufficient to say that he who was exemplary in the discharge of every public duty, who was courteous and affable towards those with whom those duties brought him into contact, was not less admired, respected, and beloved by all around him. The close tie of friendship subsisting between him and his gallant brother, the late Adm. Sir P. B. V. Broke, is well known, and will be remembered in the acknowledgment of the honours which Suffolk will feel proud in recognising, as the merited reward of two of the best and bravest of her sons. The remains of this gallant officer, were conveyed to Nacton for interment: on their way through Ipswich, the shops were closed during the procession, which consisted of a hearse, several mourning coaches, and about twenty carriages, be-

longing to the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood.

LIEUT.-GEN. GLEGG.

Lately. In his 78th year, Lieut.-General Birkenhead Glegg, of Backford Hall, Cheshire.

He was the representative of the ancient family of Birkenhead, of which a pedigree will be found in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 200, and was the eldest son of John Glegg, of Irby, esq. (son of John Glegg and Frances Birkenhead,) by Betty, eldest daughter of John Baskervyle Glegg, of Witbington and Gayton, esq.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 39th Foot, in which also he obtained a lieutenancy. After serving two years in Ireland, he accompanied that regiment to the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. He was promoted to a company in the 104th, from which he removed to the 49th, and, Aug. 17, 1797, became Major in the 91st. He served with that rank for four years at the Cape of Good Hope. He had the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel 1802, Colonel 1811, Major-General 1814, and Lieut.-General 1830.

General Glegg married, first, Emma, second daughter and co-heiress of Edward Holt, of Ince Hall, co. Lanc. esq., by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters; and, secondly, Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Barnard, D.D. Rector of Maghera, co. Derry, by whom he had issue a daughter.

COLONEL CLEMENTS, M.P.

Jan. 12. At Ashfield Lodge, near Coote hill, suddenly, of apoplexy, Henry John Clements, esq. M.P. for co. Cavan, and Colonel of the Leitrim militia.

He was the son of the Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, brother to the first Earl of Leitrim, by his second wife Catharine, daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford, (second son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone,) and sister to the late Bishop of Kilmore. The regiment of Leitrim militia was first raised by his father.

He was formerly member for co. Leitrim, having been elected in 1812, after a contest which terminated as follows:

John Latouche, esq.	2162
H. J. Clements, esq.	1298
Luke White, esq.	1213
In 1818, he was defeated by Mr. White, the result of the poll being, for	
John Latouche, esq.	2375
Luke White, esq.	1471
H. J. Clements, esq.	1465

He was returned to Parliament for the co. Cavan on the Conservative interest in August 1840, without a contest, and he was rechosen at the general election in 1841. He has left an only son.

RICHARD ARKWRIGHT, Esq.

April 23. At his residence, Willersley, Derbyshire, after an illness of only four days, Richard Arkwright, esq.

Mr. Arkwright was born Dec. 19, 1755. He was consequently in his 86th year, and, notwithstanding he had attained this very advanced age, yet the vigour of his mind remained unimpaired until he was attacked with the paralytic affection which terminated his valuable life.

This highly respected and deeply lamented gentleman was the only son of the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright, of whose invention of the spinning frame, and great improvements in the cotton manufacture, &c. it would be superfluous here to speak. On the decease of his father in 1792, Mr. Arkwright took possession of the beautiful mansion at Willersley (built by Sir Richard Arkwright, but we believe never inhabited by him), where he continued to reside until his death, he had for some years previously been living at Bakewell, and his great fortune had its commencement from the cotton-mill at that place, which his father had given up to him. Inheriting the wealth of his father, and the still more valuable endowments of his sagacious and comprehensive mind, Mr. Arkwright commenced life with prospectavouchsafed to few. Accustomed early to habits of business, to strict method and punctuality in the arrangement of his time, and not being led aside by the allurements of wealth, he carried on the extensive concerns established by Sir Richard Arkwright with so much success that he was probably at the time of his death the richest commoner in England. To attempt to detail the various incidents of Mr. Arkwright's long, happy, and most useful life, or of the unexampled prosperity which marked the whole course of it, would far exceed the limits allotted to a notice of this kind. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a brief sketch of his character, the varied excellences of which we shall have difficulty to compress within narrow limits. The basis of all excellence, strong, natural good sense, Mr. Arkwright possessed in an eminent degree. His knowledge was various and extensive, accurate and ready for use, his judgment sound and clear. His whole life was one of observation and of practical usefulness, and his opinions of men and things so accurate as to give his conversation an apho-

ristic style, although chastened and subdued by his innate diffidence and modesty.

The native vigour of his mind enabled him to unravel the most difficult and complicated questions and subjects. With the science and doctrines of political economy, of finance, the monetary system, &c. Mr. Arkwright was quite familiar, and had formed clear and definite opinions on these controverted subjects, which have perplexed, and still continue to perplex the most intellectual and thoughtful men.

It is much to be regretted that his views on these important inquiries have not been given to the world. Indeed, had Mr. Arkwright been able to overcome his reluctance to appear in public life, his talents would have been of the greatest service to the country, and he would have adorned any station. In his political views he was decidedly Conservative. But he was guarded in his opinions, and, adopting none without deep thought and reflection, he was not the indiscriminating advocate of any ultra or party question. On the subjects of trade, commerce, &c. he was inclined to the doctrines of the late Mr. Huskisson; indeed, many of his opinions assimilated with those of that distinguished statesman. Mr. Arkwright was well versed in the science of mechanics and in most of the useful arts of life. He thoroughly understood the principles of warming and ventilating houses and manufactories, and the great salubrity of his mills and the more than average health of his work-people demonstrated the success with which he applied his knowledge.

The beautiful and picturesque grounds and productive gardens of Willersley (which through his kindness were shown to the public) are at once a proof of his taste and the correctness of his information in landscape gardening and horticulture. The medal of the Horticultural Society was awarded to him for his successful and improved method of cultivating grapes, an account of which he published in their Transactions.

The qualities of Mr. Arkwright's heart were equal to those of his head. He was generous without ostentation, and charitable without parade. In his grants to public charities and institutions he was liberal and judicious, but his true benevolence was most shown in his extensive private charities. In seeking out the objects of his bounty he was careful to avoid publicity, and the seasonable and frequent relief he gave to numberless indigent families he wished to be known only to themselves. In his charitable donations as well as in his other good offices, he

strictly followed the scriptural injunction, "not to let thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

In every sense of the word Mr. Arkwright was a perfect gentleman. He was accessible to all, and most kind, obliging, and courteous in his manners. No one ever left his presence with his feelings wounded by an unkind or supercilious remark, or humbled and degraded in his own estimation. His high and delicate sense of honour, his inherent love of justice, and his inflexible rectitude and integrity, led him however to despise and to avoid the society of those in whom he found these qualities deficient. He was exemplary in all the relative duties of life, a kind and indulgent parent, a good and beloved master, an excellent landlord, and a zealous and sincere friend.

Mr. Arkwright married, in 1780, Mary, daughter of Adam Simpson, esq. of Bon-sall. By this truly estimable lady, who died in 1827, he had issue six sons and five daughters. The former were—

1st. Richard, who was in Parliament many years, and died after a short illness without any surviving issue at his residence, Normanton, Leicestershire. He married Martha Maria, the daughter of the Rev. W. Beresford of Ashbourn, who died in 1820.

2. Robert, of Sutton, near Chesterfield, a magistrate, and deputy lieutenant of the county. He married Frances Crawford, the daughter of Stephen George Kemble, esq. and has issue four sons and one daughter. His eldest son George is M. P. for Leominster.

The handsome mansion of Sutton, with the large surrounding estate, was purchased by the late Mr. Arkwright of the Marquess of Ormonde in 1824.

3. Peter, of Roche House, near Matlock, a magistrate of the county. He married Mary Anne, the daughter of Charles Hurt, esq. of Wirksworth, and has a numerous family, two of whom are married, viz. the Rev. Henry Arkwright, Vicar of Bodenham, Herefordshire, to Henrietta, the daughter of the late Rev. Charles Thornycroft, of Thornycroft, near Macclesfield; and Susan, to the Rev. Joseph Wigram, Rector of East Tisted, Hants. Mr. Peter Arkwright, who emulates the good qualities of his father and treads in all his footsteps, is, we understand, going to reside at Willersley.

4. John, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, a magistrate and high sheriff of the county of Hereford in 1831. He married Sarah, the eldest surviving daughter of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. of Here-wood, and has a large family. The

Hampton Court estate was bought by the late Mr. Arkwright of the Earl of Essex, in 1809.

5. Charles of Dunstall, Staffordshire, a magistrate for that county and Derbyshire. He married Mary, the daughter of the late E. Sacheverel W. Sitwell, esq. of Stainsby, near Derby, and has no family.

6. Joseph, in holy orders, of Mark Hall, Essex. He married Anne, the daughter of the late Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. of Walthamstow, and has a large family, of whom Mary is married to the Rev. Edward Brunxer of Aston.

The daughters were—1. Elizabeth, married to Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley Park, late M.P. for the southern division of Derbyshire. This amiable and excellent lady died in 1838, leaving issue one son and six daughters, of whom the two eldest are married; Francis to Cecilia, the daughter of Richard Norman, esq., and niece of the Duke of Rutland, and Mary to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden, brother of the Earl of Auckland, and vicar of Batterssea.

2. Anne, married Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram, and has a large family.

3. Frances.

4 and 5. Mary and Harriet, who both died in their minority.

The will of this wealthy commoner has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by the oaths of Robert Arkwright, Peter Arkwright, and Charles Arkwright, three of the sons and executors named in the will, which is dated 16th December, 1841. Mr. Arkwright gives to his son Robert, 100,000*l.*; to his son Peter, 40,000*l.*; to his son John, 50,000*l.*; to his son Joseph, 80,000*l.*; to his grandson Francis Hurt, 35,000*l.*; to six of his granddaughters, 14,000*l.* each; and to all of his other grandchildren, 5,000*l.* each; to his daughter Ann, wife of Vice-Chancellor Wigram, 25,000*l.* absolutely, and a life interest in 50,000*l.* with power of disposal at her death: to the Derbyshire General Infirmary, 200*l.*; to the General Hospital near Nottingham, 200*l.*; to the Lunatic Hospital and Asylum near Manchester, 200*l.*; to his butler, 100*l.*; and to his housekeeper, 100*l.* The residue of his property is given to his five sons, who are named executors. The property has been sworn to exceed in value 1,000,000*l.* but this may be only a nominal sum, as the scale of stamp duties goes no higher. The probate bears a stamp of 15,750*l.* and the legacy duty will amount to a much larger sum.

RALPH THICKNESSE, Esq.

Nov. 10. At Beech Hill, near Wigan, Lancashire, Ralph Thicknesse, esq., for-
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merly one of the representatives in Parliament for that borough, and a magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster.

He was first returned to Parliament for Wigan at the election previous to the passing of the Reform Act, when the numbers were, for

Ralph Thicknesse, esq.	30
J. H. Kearsley, esq.	25
Hon. R. B. Wilbraham	15
Richard Potter, esq.	4

In 1832 he was again returned at the head of the poll, which terminated for

Ralph Thicknesse, esq.	302
Richard Potter, esq.	296
J. Whittle, esq.	212
J. H. Kearsley, esq.	174

On the dissolution in 1835 Mr. Thicknesse retired. It is singular that three gentlemen who have contested and represented the new borough of Wigan should cease to exist in the same year, Mr. Richard Potter of Manchester, (see our October Magazine, p. 429,) Mr. J. H. Kearsley, (see Nov. p. 548,) and the gentleman whose death we now record.

The family of Thicknesse claim to be of very ancient descent in the county of Stafford, and the deceased gent. was said to trace his lineage from Ralph Thicknesse, esq. of Balterley in that shire, seated there temp. Elizabeth. Philip Thicknesse, esq., governor of Landguard Fort, of this family, married Lady Mary Touchet, only daughter of James, sixth Earl of Castlehaven, and by him was mother of George Thicknesse, twenty-first Baron Audley. The late Mr. Thicknesse was extensively engaged in the coal-trade in the neighbourhood of Wigan, in which he is stated to have realized a considerable property. He left an only surviving child Ralph, a magistrate for Lancashire, married to a daughter of Thomas Woodcock, esq. of Wigan, banker, and by her has several children.

JOHN HENSLEIGH ALLEN, Esq.

April 12. At his seat, Cresseley, Pembrokehire, John Hensleigh Allen, esq. Barrister at Law, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county.

Mr. Allen was educated at Westminster, under Dean Vincent, passing through every form in the school to the seniority, on the foundation; he was thence elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1793, and having completed his college education, entered as a member of Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar June 22, 1797. He selected the Oxford and South Wales circuits; but, on the death of his father, he went to reside on his

estate, and took upon himself the important duties of a resident landlord and magistrate. In the year 1812 he stood a contest for the borough of Pembroke. He began life as an uncompromising advocate in behalf of the much injured Poles, a staunch supporter of catholic and negro emancipation; and he professed the same liberal feelings when, upon a coalition of political parties in the county of Pembroke, he sat during two parliaments for the borough of Pembroke; for he then enlisted under the banners of Tierney, Brougham, and Macintosh, labouring to reduce taxation and to give constitutional rights to every class of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Allen married Nov. 9, 1812, Gertrude-Hussey, Carpenter, 4th daughter of Lord Robert Seymour, 3rd son of Francis 1st Marquess of Hertford; which lady died Jan. 13, 1825. He is succeeded in his estates by his son, Mr. Seymour Phillips Allen, of the 1st Life Guards.

THOMAS BOTFIELD, Esq. F.R.S.

Jan. 17. In his 81st year, Thomas Botfield, Esq. F.R.S. &c. of Hopton Court, in the county of Salop.

Descended from "a branch of the ancient Shropshire family of Botfield or Botevyle, originally seated at Botevyle, near Church Stretton, of which the marquess of Bath is the head."* The subject of the present notice derived his immediate parentage from Thomas Botfield, of Dawley and Ditton Stoke, in the county of Salop, by his marriage with Margaret, the only daughter of William Baker, of Bromley, in the parish of Worfield, a family of great antiquity at that place; and of which the present Sir Edward Baker, of Ranston, in Dorsetshire, is the head branch.† Three sons were the issue of this marriage; Thomas, whose life was prolonged to the close of his 80th year, William, of Decker Hill, in the county of Salop, who served the office of sheriff for the county in 1806, and Beriah, who died at his residence of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton, 1813, leaving an only son to deplore his loss.

The father of this family, endowed with great intuitive sagacity, had so well employed his great natural abilities, and used such persevering industry, as to have acquired for himself independence. His judicious employment of capital in mineral property, and his skilful application of labour in the manufacture of iron,

* *Burke's General Armory and History of Gentry.*

† *Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, p. 241.*

laid the foundation of that fortune which his surviving sons subsequently enjoyed. Born at his father's house, at Dawley, on the 14th of February, 1762, Thomas, the eldest son, after receiving his education at the endowed school of Cleobury Mortimer, was removed at an early age to Earl's Ditton, for the purpose of superintending the mineral collieries on the Cleo Hill. Here, under the guidance of his sagacious parent, he acquired that knowledge, which a subsequent residence in the South Wales coal field, and the management of another colliery at Haverden, in Flintshire, combined with visits at different times to all the great coal fields of England and Scotland, served to increase. To this knowledge was joined a love of mineralogy and the then infant science of geology, which, with the chemical information acquired from Dr. Beddoes, combined to give a scientific character to his ordinary pursuits. Upon his marriage at Gresford, in 1800, with Lucy, daughter of William and Lucy Skelborne, of Liverpool, he resided at Court of Hill, near Tenbury, and subsequently removed to Hopton Court, a residence and estate which he purchased in 1803. He was appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Salop, and having been for some time in the commission of the peace for the same county, he subsequently acted as magistrate in his own district, and continued in the discharge of those functions till the time of his death. Soon after the peace he made a tour on the continent, visiting Paris and other parts of France, extending his journey through Belgium as far as Cologne and the banks of the Rhine. In 1818, he served the office of high sheriff for his native country, and partook in that capacity of the excitement of a county election. He continued to reside at Hopton Court, having the management of the Cleo-hill Colliery, making at various times additions to his property, among which it may suffice to particularise the manor at Chapely of Farlow, the estate of Detton, and the ancient mansion of Whitton Court. He was one of the original members of the Geological Society, and early a fellow of the Society of Arts. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Horticultural Society, a member of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal Geographical and Agricultural Societies. He was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the British Association, and in his visits to the metropolis rarely missed a meeting of any society to which he belonged. Thus ardent in the pursuit of knowledge from whatsoever quarter, he was equally sted-

fast in the support of the Established Church, of which he had always been a humble, and conscientious member. In 1825, the parish church of Hopton Wafers shewing symptoms of decay, he rebuilt the whole edifice at his sole expense, and subsequently derived much pleasure from its embellishment and decoration. At the time of his death he was engaged in the erection of a church upon the Clee Hill to serve as a chapel of ease to Cleobury Mortimer, and to afford the means of religious worship to the mining population of the adjacent district; a plan including the erection and maintenance of a suitable residence for a minister of the established church. Ever anxious to enlarge the resources of a mind naturally vigorous and comprehensive, his attention was frequently directed to practical improvements. Of these he deemed "a method of constructing an iron or metal roof for houses," and other buildings of sufficient consequence, to deserve the protection of a patent, which was dated 26th July, 1809. He also obtained a patent on the 2nd of January, 1828, for "improvements in making iron, or in the method or methods of smelting and making of iron," which embodied the principle of employing gas flame or heated air in the blast of furnaces, which has since been so extensively adopted in the iron works of Scotland and South Wales; facilitating the manufacture of iron from coal of an inferior quality, though not as it is conceived improving the quality of the iron itself.

Residing principally at Hopton Court, his attention was constantly directed to the embellishment of his favourite mansion and its picturesque environs. In a country for which nature had already done so much, the rendering of romantic spots accessible, and the formation of additional plantations, were all that the hand of modern improvement could be called upon to effect. The last office which he filled was that of treasurer to the Salop Infirmary, a fitting and graceful close to a useful and well-spent life.

His body was buried in a vault prepared by himself, in the churchyard of Hopton Wafers, on the 26th of January, 1843. His remains were followed to the grave by many attached friends, and sincere mourners, mingled with a rural population, who had so long and so often partaken of his bounty and experienced his kindness.

The present notice cannot close more appropriately than by the independent testimony of one whose labours in the field of geology have acquired for himself a European reputation, and who, in his

late address to the Geological Society, has thus recorded the decease of one of its oldest members.

"Mr. Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court, a much respected and very old member of this society, came among us when geology was held at a low public estimate, and when its importance was ill understood even by cultivators of other branches of physical science. Endowed with a very sagacious mind, he not only took an interest in our speculations and theories, but was strongly impressed with practical beneficial results to be obtained from a cultivation of the positive departments of our science, and of this he gave the strongest proof, by selecting the Titterstone Clee Hill, in Shropshire, as the seat of his mining operations. Aware that this little elevated and detached coal field was surrounded by older rocks, and that no similar mass was to be found between it and the heart of the adjacent country of Wales, he saw that by piercing the basalt by which it was covered, and by opening out the mountain in a scientific manner, he would render himself, to a great extent, the supplier of fuel to a large region. By this successful enterprise he amassed a considerable fortune, which he employed in hospitality and benevolence during a long and well-spent life."*

REV. JAMES WARD, D.D.

Nov. 8. At his seat, Coltishall Hall, near Norwich, generally respected, in his 77th year, the Rev. James Ward, D.D.

Dr. Ward was born on the 7th August, 1766, the second son of John Ward, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, and was descended from Capt. W. Ward, who distinguished himself under the Duke of Marlborough, at the Battle of Malplaquet. His elder brother was the late John Ward, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at Cowes. Dr. Ward was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and after taking orders was for a short time curate of Chelsea. In 1796 he was appointed chaplain to the presidency at Calcutta, and in a few years rose to the rank of senior chaplain. He continued at Calcutta until the year 1815, when the first bishop, Middleton, arrived, and who was

* Address delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London, on the 17th February, 1843, prefaced by the announcement of the award of the Wollaston medals, &c. by Robert Impey Murchison, esq., president of the society. London, 1843, pp. 7—8, octavo.

installed by Dr. Ward as Bishop of Calcutta. Previously to this period, Dr. Ward performed the highest ecclesiastical duties, and was in fact the first church authority in the country. His duties were in fact very multiplied and arduous, and it is only justice to him to state that he discharged them in a most exemplary manner, and gave universal satisfaction to his large spiritual flock. His sermons were eminently orthodox, and were characterised by sound logical reasoning and practical sense. He could not be said to be eloquent, but his manner of preaching was emphatic, and he followed the models rather of the old than the new divines. On his return from India Dr. Ward settled in Norfolk, and for some years officiated as minister of Coltishall, in which parish he had acquired an estate called Coltishall Hall. He was a magistrate for the county, and took an active part in magisterial business.

Dr. Ward married previous to his proceeding to India Miss Maria Burroughes, a lady of an old Norfolk family, and aunt of the present Henry Negus Burroughes, esq., M.P. for the eastern division of that county. Dr. Ward has left three sons, the eldest of whom, the Rev. Randall Ward, is now senior chaplain at Bombay, and one daughter, married to William Morton, esq. of Powick, Worcestershire.

His funeral was numerously attended by the surrounding gentry; his remains are interred in the chancel of Coltishall Church.

There have been few more constant readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* than Dr. Ward. He perused it with undiminished interest to the last, and was well versed in the antiquarian and historical subjects of which it so conspicuously treats.

JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

April 20. At his house, Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, in the 82nd year of his age, John Latham, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

From the identity of name and profession, the late Dr. Latham has sometimes been erroneously confounded with the eminent author of the *History of British Birds*; and the writer of a biographical article, in a recent number of the *Literary Gazette*, has inadvertently fallen into this error. Except what may be gathered from traditional circumstances, the two are not known to have been related. The Ornithologist died a few years ago at a still more advanced age than his name-sake, and was not, we believe, at any period of his life, a medical practitioner in London.

The late Dr. Latham was the eldest

son of the Rev. John Latham, B.A. of Oriet college, Oxford, and was born at Gawsworth in the county of Chester, Dec. 29, 1761, in the house of his great-uncle, the Rev. William Hall, then Rector of that parish. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Manchester, under the well-known Charles Lawson, A.M., at that time the able and distinguished Head Master, and entered Commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, in the year 1778, where, having gone through the previous degrees in Arts, he was created M.B. May 3, 1786, and M.D. Oct. 10, 1788.

It may be worth while, in this place, to record the circumstance which first led him to make choice of the study of physic as his profession. His father, paternal grandfather, and great-grandfather, having all been clergymen, he was himself destined for the ministry of the church; and in the hope of rendering himself more useful in a country parish, possibly remote from medical aid, he attended the lectures of Dr. Parsons, then one of the medical professors at Oxford. The professor, having observed his great assiduity, entered into conversation with him on the subject of his future plans, and having learned what they were, strongly urged him to change his views, and adopt the profession of physic, in the study of which he seemed to take so great an interest. In pursuance of this advice, he afterwards went to London, and completed his medical education under Dr. David Pitcairn at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the year 1784, he married, and passed the first years of his professional life at Manchester and Oxford, in both which places he was elected physician to the respective infirmaries. In 1788 he removed to London, and the next year was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians. In a few months he was elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital, afterwards to the Magdalen, and in the year 1792, succeeded Dr. David Pitcairn at St. Bartholomew's, about which time he settled in Bedford Row, and remained there until 1808, when he removed to Harley Street. In 1795, he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and afterwards re-appointed to the same office in the household of George IV.

Having a strong predilection for his native county of Chester, in the year 1801, he bought an estate therein at Bradwall, in the parish of Sandbach, which by subsequent purchases, he considerably increased. This place he visited with his family for about six weeks every autumn, for nearly thirty years, and, in a complete

relaxation from all the cares and toils of business, had an intense enjoyment only to be compared to the happiness of a school boy during his holidays. Hither, in 1829, he retired altogether, and, until his health began to fail, found in his farm, his books, and his gun, constant occupation and amusement.

Perhaps no better notice of Dr. Latham's medical career could be supplied, than the following observations extracted from a late number of the *London Medical Gazette*.

"He was," says the writer, "the father of the College of Physicians. None of his immediate contemporaries are now alive, and his juniors by ten years are almost all past away. He had himself long retired from the world, so that of the physicians now in active practice, few could have known him. Yet he was eminent in his time, and enjoyed a large share of the esteem and confidence of mankind.

"Half a century ago, there were three physicians of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who, each in succession, and each in early life, and unaided except by their own strenuous industry and talent, ran a rapid career of success. These were, Dr. David Pitcairn, Dr. Austin, and Dr. Latham. The fortunes of all three were peculiar and instructive.

"Dr. Austin, in the midst of great business, and the brightest prospects, was cut off by a fever at the age of forty.

"Dr. Pitcairn, between 40 and 50, had his prosperity arrested by hæmoptysis, and retired to Lisbon in search of health. He returned to a less practice but an undiminished reputation, and died about his 60th year, from acute inflammation of the larynx.

"Dr. Latham, at the age of 46, was worn out by the hard labour of his early success. He was believed to be consumptive, and retired into the country (it was thought) to die. But he recovered, and returned to town, and resumed the exercise of his profession.

"He felt, however, that, if he was to keep the health he had regained, he must never again put it to the same hazard.

"Accordingly he now removed from the sphere of his former business. He left Bedford-row, and settled in Harley-street. And here, for twenty years, he enjoyed, with a more moderate practice, a larger share of health than he had known during the days of his greater labour and greater success.

"In the year 1814 Dr. Latham was elected President of the College of Physicians. In 1816 he founded the Medical Benevolent Society. He contributed se-

veral papers on practical subjects to the *Medical Transactions*. In 1809 he wrote a small volume entitled, 'Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes.'

"In 1829, having reached his 68th year, Dr. Latham finally left London. Fourteen years of life yet remained to him. For two-thirds of this period he enjoyed the comforts which are still within the reach of a vigorous old age. For the last third was reserved the sharpest of all bodily afflictions, the formation and gradual increase of stone in the bladder. Under this he sank and died.

"The fame of physicians, except the few in any age who have pushed forward the boundaries of physiological and pathological knowledge, does not outlive the recollection of those who knew them, or have derived benefit from their skill and care. Those who knew Dr. Latham, both his patients and his fellow physicians, speak of him with great esteem and affection. His patients remember the confidence and encouragement which accompanied his address, his sincerity, his straight-forwardness, and his liberality; and there are physicians, now grey-headed, who speak of the kindness and countenance they received from him in the days of their youth."

Dr. Latham married 12th April, 1794, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Peter Mayer, B.A. Vicar of Prestbury, in the county of Chester, who died 7th Dec. 1841. By her (besides several sons and daughters who died infants, and Frances, who died unmarried in 1829,) he had the following issue, all now surviving: 1. John Latham, D.C.L. sometime Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, born March 18, 1787, married Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Dampier, late one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, who died in 1839, and by whom he has surviving issue three sons, and one daughter. 2. Peter Meze Latham, M.D. of Brasenose College, Oxford, and one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary, born July 1st 1789, married 1st, Diana-Clarissa, daughter of Major-General the Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton, who died issueless; and, 2ndly, Grace-Mary, daughter of David Chambers, R.N. by whom he has surviving issue two sons and one daughter. 3. Henry Latham, M.A. Vicar of Selmeaton with Alceston, in Sussex, born Nov. 4, 1794, married Maria, daughter of James Halliwell, esq. of Broomfield, in Lancashire, by whom he has issue one son and two daughters. Sarah, married in 1808 to George Ormerod, esq. D.C.L. F.R.S. now of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, by whom she

has issue seven sons and three daughters.

Two portraits of Dr. Latham have been engraved. One is in Dance's collection. The other was engraved by Sievier, from a painting by Jackson (now at Bradwall) representing Dr. Latham as President of the College of Physicians. A duplicate of this painting, executed by the same artist, is one of the portraits in the Hall of Brasenose College, Oxford.

ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D.

March 21. At Keswick, aged 68, Robert Southey, esq. LL.D.

Dr. Southey was born at Bristol on the 13th August, 1774. His father was a linen-draper in Wine-street. He was sent to school when six years of age to Mr. Foote, a Baptist minister; was subsequently taught by a Mr. Flower, at Corston, near Newton St. Loe, and by Mr. William Williams, a Welshman, from whom little scholarship was to be got; was subsequently placed at Westminster, in 1786, by his maternal uncle, Mr. Hill; and finally at Baliol College, in 1792, with the design of his entering the Church. But Southey's Oxford career closed in 1794; for his tendency towards Socinian opinions made the plan of life chalked out for him altogether distasteful. In the same year he published his first poems, in conjunction with Mr. Lovell, the friends assuming the names of Moschus and Bion. About that time, too, he took part in the famous Pantisocracy scheme, to which all the eager contributors brought golden theories, but of more tangible coin so little, that the Utopian project was necessarily relinquished. In the November of the following year, 1795, he married Miss Fricker, of Bristol, the sister of Mrs. Coleridge. In the winter of the same year, while the author was on his way to Lisbon, "*Joan of Arc*" was published. He returned to Bristol in the following summer; in the subsequent year removed to London, and entered Gray's-Inn. He passed part of the years 1800-1 in Portugal, and was for a short time resident in Ireland, (as secretary, we believe, to Mr. Corry or to Mr. Foster). His final establishment at Keswick, in the lake-country, took place early in the present century. On the decease of Mr. Pye, in the year 1813, Southey was appointed laureate; he received his Doctor's degree from the university of Oxford in the year 1821; and June 4, 1839, contracted a second marriage with Caroline-Anne, daughter of the late Charles Bowles, esq. of Buckland, North Lymington, one of the most pathetic and natural among contempo-

rary authoresses. That he was at different times offered a baronetcy and a seat in parliament are facts well known to his friends; the rest of his career is to be traced in the works which he poured forth, with a voracity, a care, and a felicity unrivalled in these hasty and superficial days.

To give a complete list of his labours would be difficult. The principal poems are *Wat Tyler*, *Joan of Arc*, *Thalaba*, *Metrical Tales*, *Madoc*, *The Curse of Kehama*, *Carmen Triumphale*, *Roderick*, *The Vision of Judgment*,—to say nothing of fugitive pieces. His prose works comprise translations of the poems of the *Cid*, of *Amadis*, and *Palmerin of England*:—*Essays*, allowing the *Letters of Espriella*, *Sir Thomas More's Colloquies*, and the slighter *Omniana* to bear his name:—*Histories*, among which are *The Book of the Church*, the *History of the Peninsular War*, the *History of the Brazils*:—*Criticism*, including his voluminous and important contributions to the *Quarterly Review*,—and *Biography*. Foremost in this last department were—the *Life of Nelson*, one of the most popular and perfect specimens of its class which our language possesses, noble in feeling, and faultless in style,—the *Life of Chatterton*, the *Life of Kirke White*, the *Life of Wesley*, and the *Life of Cowper*, all of which are in different degrees valuable contributions to our literature.

For the last three years Mr. Southey had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago he was not able to recognise those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife console herself with the poor hope that he recognised even her. Excess of mental labour in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation, bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. As a poet, with an exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed; and as a prose writer, at once elegant and forcible, his name will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. In all the relations of life Mr. Southey was universally allowed, by those who knew him best, to be truly exemplary. His house at the Lakes was open to all who presented themselves with suitable introduction, and there are few persons of any distinction who have passed through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality. He enjoyed a pension of 300*l.*

a year from the government, granted in 1835 by Sir R. Peel, and has left personal property amounting to about 12,000*l.* By his will, dated the 26th of August, 1839, he has bequeathed to his wife all the personal property possessed by her previously to their marriage, together with the interest of the sum of 2000*l.* during her life. The residue of his property, including the above 2000*l.*, he has bequeathed to his four children, Charles Cuthbert Southey, Edith Mary Warter, Bertha Hill, and Katharine Southey, equally, and, in case of the death of any of them before the testator, their share is to be divided amongst their children (if any). The executors named are his brother Henry Herbert Southey, M.D. of Harley-street, and Mr. Henry Taylor, of the Colonial Office, who possesses a voluminous and valuable collection of his letters, which we presume will be published.

The library is consigned to the charge of Mr. Leigh Sotheby for public sale, and will speedily be brought to London. The collection, inasmuch as very many of the books bear internal evidence of their constant use by the late Poet Laureate, will no doubt create considerable interest. Dr. Southey was ardently fond of Spanish literature, in which his library is particularly rich.

The remains of Dr. Southey were interred in the burial ground attached to the parish church at Crosthwaite, where repose the ashes of different members of his family, and were followed to their final resting place by all the wealth and respectability of the neighbourhood.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 6. At Kernaul, India, the Rev. *John Spencer*, B.A. Chaplain in the E. I. Company's service.

March 11. At Child Okeford, Dorsetshire, aged 69, the Rev. *John Mills Kinier*, M.D.

March 14. Aged 82, the Rev. *Christopher Roberts*, for fifty-four years Vicar of Edston, and for thirty-four years Vicar of Bugthorpe, both in Yorkshire.

March 18. The Rev. *Thomas Jackson*, for forty-three years Minister of the New Chapel, Stockwell.

March 28. At Ryhope, Durham, aged 71, the Rev. *John Hayton*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, to which he was presented by the Rector of Bishop's Wearmouth in 1828.

April 2. At Pitminster Lodge, near Taunton, aged 51, the Rev. *Henry Proctor Gale*, formerly Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Taunton, to which he was presented in 1824, by Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.

April 7. At Bibury, Gloucestershire, aged 57, the Rev. *Sackville Cresswell*, Vicar of Bibury and Arlington, and for thirty-four years Commissary of Bibury cum Winson. He was the second son of the late Estcourt Cresswell, esq. of Pinkney Park; was formerly of Pembroke college, Oxford, and was presented to Bibury (value 1023*l.*) in 1809, by Lord Sherburne.

April 9. At Aylesford vicarage, Kent, at an advanced age, the Rev. *George Lockyer Perry*.

April 14. At Kneecal, aged 79, the Rev. *John Ison*, Vicar of Kneecal, and Perpetual Curate of Boughton, Notts., to both which churches he was presented in 1831, by the collegiate church of Southwell.

At Crux Easton, Hants, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Shephard*, D.D. Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1827, by James Bagge, esq.

April 18. At Monmouth, aged 73, the Rev. *Charles Nosworthy Mitchell*, Rector of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, Monmouthshire, and of St. Maughan's, near Monmouth. He was of Oriol college, Oxford, M.A. 1797, and was presented to the former church, in 1818, by Thomas Philips, esq.

At Montacute, Somersetshire, aged 60, the Rev. *Bennet Hoskyns*, Vicar of that parish. He was the third son of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. of Harewood, Herefordshire, by Catharine, dau. of Sir Edwin Francis Stanhope, Bart. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1808, and was presented to the vicarage of Montacute in 1838 by William Phillips, esq. He married in Sept. 1815 Amelia second dau. of Adm. Chamberlain, of Crickhowell.

April 19. At Gresford, Denbighshire, in his 77th year, the Rev. *Christopher Parkins*, B.A. upwards of fifty years Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Parkins, of Chesham, Bucks, and educated at a Grammar School in that neighbourhood. He from thence proceeded to University college, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree, about the year 1787. He was immediately after ordained Curate of Shenley, Herts, where he remained for a few years, and from thence removed to Gresford, where he continued till the time of his decease. He married the second dau. of William Boscawen, esq. the translator of Horace, who died early; and has left an only son.

April 23. At Phibsborough, co. Dublin, the Rev. *Arthur Smith Adamson*, M.A. incumbent of that parish, and Rector of Timahoe, co. Kildare.

Aged 73, the Rev. *Ambrose Goode*, Vicar of Terrington, Norfolk, and of Waddingworth, Lincolnshire. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1797. He was presented to Waddingworth in 1794 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Terrington in 1803 by the King.

April 26. Aged 84, the Rev. *William Mann*, M.A. Senior Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, having been elected by the parish in 1803. He was also Chaplain of the Surrey county prison for 36 years, and for the like period to the Fishmongers' Company.

April 28. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 31, the Rev. *Joseph Blades Palmer*, M.A. formerly Minister of Brathay church, Ambleside, and late Curate of Holy Trinity church, Ely. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834.

In the City Road, near London, aged 48, the Rev. *William Thompson*, M.A. Minister of St. Barnabas, King's Square, Goswell-street-road. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

April 29. At Brotherton, Yorkshire, aged 31, the Rev. *John Dixon*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834, and was presented to Brotherton by the Dean and Chapter of York in 1836.

April 30. At Kildwick, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *John Perring*, M.A. Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton. He was formerly a student of Christ Church, Oxford, when he graduated, M.A. 1791, and was presented to the churches above mentioned in 1806 by that society.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 74, the Rev. *William James Aislabie*, Rector of Holywell with Needingworth, Hunts. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, A.B. 1789, as 2d Junior Optime, M.A. 1792; and was presented to his living in 1804 by the Duke of Manchester.

At West Clifton, aged 42, the Rev. *Harry Jelly*, M.A. formerly of St. Alban hall, Oxford, and late Perpetual Curate of Trinity church, Bath.

The Rev. *G. Lloyd*, Rector of Newton Purcell, Oxfordshire.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Richard Lozham*, Rector of Halsall, and Minister of St. John's, Liverpool. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783; was presented to St. John's, Liverpool in 1815, and to Halsall in 1816.

At Allington, near Bridport, Dorset, aged 79, the Rev. *David Williams*, late Rector of Bridport.

May 1. Aged 75, the Rev. *John Henry Browne*, Vicar of Runhall, Rector of Crownthorpe, and Master of the Endowed Grammar School at Hingham,

Norfolk. He was formerly of Pembroke college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1800; was presented to Runhall in 1815 by Lord Wodehouse, and to Crownthorpe in 1817 by the same patron.

In his 90th year, the Rev. *John Gibbons*, for fifty-three years Rector of Collington and Thornbury, Herefordshire, and for thirty-eight years Rector of Brasted, Kent, the last in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Wolsingham, Durham, aged 85, the Rev. *William Wilson*, for nearly fifty-seven years Rector of that parish, where he had constantly resided. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784, as third wrangler, M.A. 1787, B.D. 1794, and was collated to Wolsingham, in 1786, by Bishop Egerton.

May 2. Aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Uppohn*, Rector of High Bray, Devonshire, to which he was presented, in 1836, by T. P. Acland, esq., and formerly Rector of Honeychurch, to which he was presented in 1832.

May 3. At Kingstown, Dublin, aged 71, the Hon. and Very Rev. *Joseph Bourke*, Dean of Ossory, brother to the Earl of Mayo, and the late Right Rev. Richard Bourke, the last Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. He was the third son of Joseph-Deane the third Earl of Mayo, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Joseph Meade, Bart., and sister to the first Earl of Clanwilliam. He married, in 1799, Mary, eldest dau. and co-heir of Sackville Gardiner, esq. and had issue two sons, of whom the eldest died in 1824, and three daughters.

May 4. At Vastina rectory, near Killebeggin, Ireland, the Rev. *Henry Rochfort*, second son of the late Colonel Gustavus Rochfort, M.P. for Westmeath.

May 5. At Hallaton Hall, Leicestershire, aged 78, the Rev. *Calverley John Bewicke*, Rector of Hallaton cum Blaston, and Vicar of Loddington. He was the eldest son of Benjamin Bewicke, esq. of Hallaton, and a merchant in London, by his second wife Anne, dau. and sole heiress of John Glessell, of Putney, esq. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1812, and was presented to Hallaton, by the trustees of his mother, in 1789, and to Loddington, in 1812, by C. Morris, esq.

At Uxbridge, aged 65, the Rev. *John Bright*, formerly Curate of Pikelwell, near Melton Mowbray. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800.

Aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Eaton Plater*, for forty years Vicar of Seasalter, and Perpetual Curate of Whitstable, Kent. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge,

B.A. 1790. He was instituted to both his livings in 1803, Seassalter being in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and Whitstable of the Archbishop.

May 6. Aged 79, the Rev. *Henry Stephen Milner*, D.D. Rector of Thribergh and Adwick-le-Street, Yorkshire, and a justice of the peace. He was of All Souls college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1788, D.C.L. 1793, and was presented to both his churches in 1811.

May 9. Aged 80, (eight days after the Rector, who was 90,) the Rev. *Thomas Lewes*, Curate of Thornbury, co. Hereford, for 19 years, and until within the last twelve months.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 9. At Clapham, aged 80, Dorothy, relict of William Lynn, esq. of that place and of Parliament-street, late surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

April 11. Aged 55, John M'Intosh, esq. in Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. and of Williamfield, Portobello.

April 13. At Wandsworth, aged 64, Caleb Lucas.

April 14. Caroline Emily, third dau. of John Stevenson, esq. Conduit-st.

April 16. At Hampstead, aged 59, Lawrence Ormerod, esq. late of Oporto.

At Knightsbridge, aged 60, Hester, wife of Edward Sterling, esq.

April 17. In Grafton-st. Harriet, relict of the Rev. Edward Markham Willan, of Betchworth, Surrey.

In Eccleston-st. Henry, fourth son of the late Col. Crewe, E. I. C. S.

In Pall Mall East, aged 49, Capt. Spencer Cooper, of R. Eng.

April 18. In Gloucester-place, Susanna, wife of Charles Goune, esq.

April 19. In Grosvenor-sq. aged 2, Frances Augusta Charlotte, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Stanley.

At Upper Brook-st. aged 76, Samuel Boddington, esq.

In Hawley-terr. John Mushet, esq. late of Albany-st. only son of the late Dr. Mushet, physician, and brother to the late Lady Crawford Pollok.

In Chester-sq. Thomas Henry, only son of the Rev. J. G. Hall, of King's college.

Aged 89, Mrs. Grissy Wells, a native of Charlestown, South Carolina, last surviving dau. of the late Robert Wells, Merchant in London, and sister of the late William Charles Wells, M.D. F.R.S., and aunt of the Rev. R. Wells Whitford, Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Comp. Service at Madras.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIX.

April 20. In Stamford-st. Blackfriars, aged 74, Ann, relict of Benj. Philpot, esq. In Montague-pl. aged 14, Frederic William, third and youngest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.

In Dover-st. aged 85, George Parkin, esq. late of her Majesty's Dock-yard, Chatham.

April 22. At Camberwell, aged 55, Capt. John Burton Gooch, late of the Hon. East Ind. Comp's Maritime Service.

Jane, wife of Francis Hobler, jun. esq. Solicitor, of Bucklersbury.

April 23. In South Audley-st. the Hon. Gertrude Cecilia Hughes, the infant daughter of Lord Dinorben.

April 24. At Ladbroke-terr. Notting Hill, Mary, wife of Frederick James Percival, esq.

The wife of Charles Davy, esq. of Upper Thames-st.

At Deptford, aged 80, Sarah Moggridge, a member of the Society of Friends, and sister of the late Samuel Laundy, esq. of Chesterton, near Cambridge.

In Leicester-st. aged 54, Mr. George Macfarren, a well-known Music Composer, and Editor of the *Musical World*.

April 25. At Greenwich, Caroline, wife of Lieut. Bowers, R.N.

At the residence of his brother, Great Surrey-st. Blackfriars, Frederick Tanner, esq. of Exeter, and son of J. N. Tanner, esq. of Sherwell House, Plymouth.

In Upper George-st. Portman-sq. Lieut. James Robert Maxwell, 3d West India Regiment.

April 27. In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 63, William Crawford, esq.

April 28. At Kensington, aged 63, James Harting, esq.

April 29. Thomas Best, esq. surgeon, late of Tavistock-st.

Lately.—In the Old Kent Road, aged 76, Mrs. Everina Wolstonecroft.

Aged 11, the Hon. Geoffrey William Penn Fielding, third son of the Earl of Denbigh.

May 1. In Clapham road, aged 67, Sarah, relict of Herbert Jefferie, esq. of Upper Clapton.

At Hammersmith, aged 75, William Rosser, esq. solicitor, formerly of Gray's-inn and Pentonville, father of William Henry Rosser, esq. F.S.A.

In Northumberland-st. Strand, aged 37, Henry Barron, late of the Strand.

In Upper Norton-st. aged 74, Francis Corbaux, esq.

Aged 35, Robert Ashford, esq. of Lyon's-inn, Strand, solicitor.

In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. aged 55, Miss Mary Whitfield.

May 5. At Kensington, aged 58, N. P. Bradley, esq. Surgeon R. Art.

May 6. In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 73, Mary, widow of Dr. Edmund Moore.

May 7. Aged 49, Henry Dumas, esq. of Clapham Common, and Great Winchester-st. City.

In Eaton-sq. aged 67, Thomas Harding, esq.

Charles Barnard, only son of Barnard Gregory, esq. of North Audley-st.

At Greenwich, aged 55, George Smith, esq. late Deputy Lieut. for Kent.

May 8. At Clapham Rise, aged 83, John Dickie, esq.

At Denmark-hill, aged 24, John Green, esq. B.A. of Caius College, Cambridge.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 71, Miss Milne.

May 10. In Lower Brook-st. aged 63, Robert Joseph Chambers, esq. M.A. police magistrate of London more than 30 years. He was of University college, Oxf. M.A. 1803; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, May 11, 1804, and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Nathaniel Polhill, esq.

Aged 66, Samuel Arthur Vardon, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, and the Cottage, Worth, Sussex; and *May 16*, in 29th year, Clement, his fifth surviving son.

Aged 82, Joseph Lightfoot, esq. of Walworth, formerly of the Stock Exchange.

May 11. In Henrietta st. Brunswick-sq. aged 76, Mary, relict of Tristram Harper, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 79, Mrs. Lucy Sharp.

At Grosvenor-pl. aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Edmund Tattersall, esq. the celebrated auctioneer.

In London, aged 62, Andrew Finucane, esq. of Ennistymon House, Clare, Ireland, Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. of the county. His nephew, Capt. Francis M'Namara, late of the 8th Hussars, only son of Major M'Namara, M.P. succeeds to his estates. Mr. F. has left a landed property of 6000*l.* a-year, besides 50,000*l.* in the funds.

May 12. In Dover-st, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the late George Parkin, esq. whom she only survived three weeks.

Eliza, wife of R. G. Moger, esq. of Highgate.

Mrs. Julia Barton, of Weymouth-st. Portland-pl.

Aged 44, Mary Ann, wife of J. S. S. Hopwood, esq. of Chancery-lane.

May 14. At Camberwell, aged 62, Eleanor, wife of G. T. R. Reynal, esq.

Beds.—*May 10.* At Bedford, aged 37, Jane, wife of the Rev. Edward Swann, M.A.

BERKS.—*May 2.* At Newbury, aged 63, Andrew Eyre, esq. formerly in the maritime service of the East India Company.

BUCKS.—*March 25.* At Buckingham, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. J. L. Long, Rector of Maidsmorton, Bucks.

May 2. At Amersham, in his 80th year, William Weller, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 21.* At Magdalene college, Cambridge, George Hillam, esq.

CORNWALL.—*April 18.* At Falmouth, Susanna, wife of the Rev. John Sterling.

May 2. At Truro, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Arthur Tatham, Rector of Bococonnoc and Broadoak.

May 8. Aged 75, Thomas Peel, esq. of Trentant-park, Cornwall, and Peelfold, Lancashire.

DERBY.—*April 22.* Aged 32, Alexander, fourth son of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, Rector of Allballows Staining, Mark-lane. Also, *Jan. 6*, in the Canton River, (murdered by pirates), James Sharpe, Commander of the *Enterprise* (lighter), fifth son of the same.

April 29. At Ashbourne, aged 77, the Rev. Alexander Start, a respected minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion for nearly half a century.

DEVON.—*April 13.* At Cotterbury House, Blackawton, Susanna, relict of Peter Jellard, esq.

April 18. At Great Torrington, aged 70, Jane, relict of the Rev. John Palmer, Rector of Clannaborough and Prebendary of Lincoln.

April 27. At Plymton, Robert Wharnton Tweddell, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen. son of the late Francis Tweddell, esq.

May 12. At Bideford, aged 72, Wm. Bartlett, esq.

May 15. At Stonehouse, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Pilcher, R.M.

DORSET.—*April 23.* Aged 42, Gracina Wedlake, wife of J. Phillips, esq. Collector of her Majesty's Customs at Lyme.

May 16. At Lyme, aged 65, William Govis, esq.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 27.* In his 80th year, Thomas May, esq. of West Mersea.

Feb. 28. At Wix, aged 78, John Maurice Constable, esq.

April 14. At New Hall, near Chelmsford, the Rev. Joseph Tristram, for many years the officiating priest at the Roman Catholic chapel, Wolverhampton.

April 17. Aged 35, Amelia Georgiana, relict of the late Rev. H. Sharpe, Pocklington, Vicar of Stebbing, Essex, leaving three orphan daughters and two sons.

April 16. Frances-Figott, wife of the

Rev. William Adams, D.D. Vicar of Halstead.

April 26. At Notley-place, near Braintree, aged 87, William Taylor, esq. son of the Rev. Henry Taylor, formerly Rector of Crawley and Vicar of Portsmouth.

May 3. At Epping-pl. on his way from Norwich to the Countess of Rothes', Shrub Hill, Dorking, aged 45, Major Augustus Wathen, 13th Light Dragoons, only son of Major Wathen, of Cadoogan-pl.

May 14. Aged 76, Robert Smith, esq. of Beslyn House, Great Bardfield, and of Boyton Hall, Finchingfield.

GLoucester.—*Feb. 26.* At Mitchel Dean, after a severe and lingering illness, universally respected and lamented, aged 81, Martha Eleanora, widow of the Rev. Thomas Hoare, M.A., and great-aunt to Wm. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A.

April 5. At Cheltenham, Dr. Summers Higgins, Inspector-Gen. of Military Hospitals.

April 19. At Bristol, H. S. Beer, esq. many years a resident in Jamaica.

April 20. At Bristol, aged 63, W. O. Gwyer, esq.

April 25. At Cheltenham, Eleonora Lynch, only dau. of the late J. Mayers, esq. and sister of the late H. A. Mayers, esq. of Redland, near Clifton.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 83, Anne, relict of the late Thos. Bayley Villiers, esq. of Gloucester.

May 2. Aged 60, Mary Anne, wife of James Lane, esq. Spring Lodge, near Cheltenham.

May 6. Aged 37. Dionis Rachel, wif of Mr. William Pullen, of Itchington, near Thornbury, and fifth dau. of the late W. Jones, esq. of Northend House, Luckington, Wilts.

May 8. At Clifton, aged 63, John Daniel, esq. many years a respectable solicitor at Bristol.

May 9. At Clifton, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Jukes Coulson, esq.

At Rodney-pl. Clifton, Ross Thompson, esq. formerly of Lawrencetown House, co. of Devon.

May 15. Aged 71, John Adolphus Stansbury, esq. of Somerset-st. Kingsdown, formerly of Calcutta, Bengal.

HANTS.—*April 5.* Drowned, while on his passage from Portsmouth to Sheerness, aged 17, Frederick Rich, midshipman in the royal navy, second son of Sir George Rich, of Lowndes-st. Belgrave-sq.

April 19. At Southampton, aged 76, Elizabeth Matilda, wife of John Butler Harrison, esq.

April 26. At Bury, near Alverstoke, aged 53, Major J. Landon Jones, of the Bengal Service.

April 23. At Dunannie, near Petersfield, aged 57, Eliza Sophia, wife of D. Quarrier, esq. Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, deputy lieut. of the co. of Hants, niece of the late Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin.

April 20. At Ventnor, George Arthur, youngest son of the late Robert Musket, esq. of the Royal Mint.

April 30. At Winchester, aged 63, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Charles Lyell, esq. of Kinnordy, N. B.

At Southampton, Mrs. William Wheatley, of Royds House, Yorkshire, youngest dau. of Ormerod Heyworth, esq. of Liverpool.

Lately. At Southampton, Edmund Rowe Danson, esq. of Gloucester-sq.

At Ryde, I. W. aged 82, George Player, esq.

May 4. At Ryde, aged 64, Patty, wife of Richard Walford, esq. the youngest and last surviving sister of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Berry, Bart.

May 6. At Ryde, I. W. aged 31, Emily, wife of John Johnson, esq.

May 8. At Cowes, I. W. aged 29, Mary Anne, wife of Wm. Stuart Day, esq.

May 10. At Ashley, aged 36, James Coster, only son of the late Dr. Dew, Bristol.

HERTS.—*April 10.* At Rye Hill, aged 61, Ann, widow of Ambrose Salisbury, esq.

HEREFORD.—*April 19.* At Byford, aged 22, Mary Anne, wife of P. B. Giles, esq. and younger dau. of J. E. Gough, esq. of Hereford.

HUNTS.—*March 25.* At Huntingdon, aged 77, William Margetts, esq.

KENT.—*April 10.* At East Wickham house, aged 34, Ann, wife of Richard Jones, esq.

April 18. At Southwood, near Ramsgate, Amelia-Wentworth, dau. of the late Dr. Thomas Watson, of Tonbridge.

April 26. At West-hill, near Rochester, aged 75, William Wylde Day, esq.

April 29. At Seal, near Sevenoaks, aged 69, Thomas Smith, esq. late of the Custom-house, London.

April 30. At Hythe, aged 50, Captain E. B. Patten, Royal Eng.

Lately. At West-court, Chalk, aged 68, William Brown, esq. for many years one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy-lieut. of the county of Kent.

Lately. At Wavering-house, near Maidstone, aged 75, Mary, wife of Jeffery Raigersfield, Rear-Adm. of the White, and 3rd dau. of the late Rev. Peter Hawker, Rector of Woodchester, Glouc.

May 1. At Hayes, a very advanced age, Lady Gibbs, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

May 7. At Milton, Mary, relict of

Lieut.-Col. Francis Manners Sutton, Coldstream Guards (brother of Viscount Canterbury). She was the eldest dau. of the late Laver Oliver, esq.; was married in 1814, and left a widow in 1825.

May 15. Aged 61, Francis Woodgate, esq. of Ferox-hall, Tunbridge.

LANCASTER.—Jan. 26. At Springfield, near Manchester, aged 68, Thomas Entwistle, esq.

May 17. At Stamford Villa, near Liverpool, aged 46, Mary Catharine, wife of the Rev. Dr. Raffles.

LEICESTER.—May 12. At Leicester, aged 92, Hannah, relict of Lieut. Thomas Gwyllm, of the Royal Wagon Train.

MIDDLESEX.—April 13. At Manor House, Gunnersbury, Caroline Jane, wife of William G. Mott, esq.

April 14. At Turnham-green, Anna Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Crafer, esq.

April 16. Aged 72, Sarah Ann, relict of Thomas Cotton, esq. of Chase-lodge, Enfield.

MONMOUTH.—April 29. At Abercarne, aged 78, Edward Williams, esq. brother of the late William Williams, esq. formerly an officer of the customs at Bristol.

Lately. At Chepstow, Thomas Brown Jenkins, esq. aged 37.

Lately. Rebecca, wife of William Williams, esq. banker, of Newport.

May 8. At Crick House, aged 2, Laura Eliza, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Williams.

May 17. At the residence of her father Major Parkes, esq. Wentsland-house, Ann Charlotte, wife of Richard Morrison, esq. of Blaendaire.

NORFOLK.—Feb. 23. At Halvergate, Norfolk, in his 87th year, William Gillett, esq.

March 3. At Norwich, aged 85, Edward Lawes, esq.

April 9. In her 81st year, Mary, relict of John Blomfield, gent. of Billingford Hall.

April 29. Aged 38, Elizabeth, the wife of Christopher Carter, esq. of Wiggenhall St. German's.

NORTHAMPTON.—April 5. At Islip rectory, aged 20, Mary Ann, dau. of the late Thomas Curtis, esq. of Carlton Cur-lieu, Leicestershire.

April 12. At Wornditch, aged 76, Sarah, relict of Thomas Day, esq.

April 26. At Kettering, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Ann, widow of George Whitlark, Gent.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—April 27. At Eglingham vicarage, Julia Katharine, wife of the Rev. Henry Maltby.

May 3. Henry Wright, esq. of New-

castle, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, who has left several munificent bequests to charitable institutions—amongst others, 600*l.* to the Newcastle Infirmary, 600*l.* to the Dispensary, 600*l.* to the Master Mariners' Association of North Shields, 600*l.* to the South Shields Association, 600*l.* to the Dreadnought Floating Hospital on the Thames, and 200*l.* to the Victoria Blind Asylum.

At West House, Cheswick, Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 69, Eliza, wife of Robert Grey, esq. of Shoreston rectory, Dorset.

OXFORD.—March 24. Aged 66, Miss Elizabeth Brabant, of Bloxham.

April 23. At Shotover House, near Oxford, aged 93, Mary, widow of Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall, co. York.

May 1. At Henley-on-Thames, Thomas Gore Lloyd, esq. aged 73, formerly Accountant-Gen. in the E.I. Co.'s Home Service.

SALOP.—Feb. 26. Vincent Corbet, esq. late Capt. R. Horseguards Blue, third son of the late John Corbet, esq. of Sundorne Castle.

April 25. At the post-office, Shiffnal, aged 82, Mary, widow of James Adam, esq. for many years a magistrate for Lincolnshire.

At Leighton, aged 88, Thomas Kinnereley, esq. a magistrate for Shrewsbury and the county, for more than half a century.

April 29. At Aston Hall, William Lloyd, esq. aged 63.

April 30. At Wellington, aged 40, Thomas Bidgood, esq.

Aged 27, Richard, eldest son of Panton Corbet, esq. of Longnor Hall.

Lately. At Shrewsbury, George Morris, esq. solicitor, Ludlow.

SOMERSET.—April 20. At Burnham, Emma, wife of Henry Swan, esq.

April 27. At Bath, Richard Shuttleworth Cruttwell, esq. Distributor of Stamps for the county, a Magistrate for Bath, and formerly proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*, which paper was carried on with great success by him, and his family before him, for a very long series of years. He was a member of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers of London.

Lately. At Bath, Frances, relict of Framingham Thruston, esq. late of Weston Hall, in Suffolk.

At Box, aged 70, Samuel Millard, esq. formerly of Bristol.

At Bruton, aged 26, Rowland Daniell Michell, esq. M.A. of Wadham college, Oxford.

At Huntspill court, aged 11, Salome, 2nd daughter of Wm. Daubin, esq.

In her 34th year, Eliza, eldest dau. of J. C. Cam, esq. of Bath.

At his father's house in Bath, aged 27, George-Milne, youngest son of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Fitz Gerald, K.C.H.

May 1. At Hatch Beauchamp, aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Raban, Hon. E.I.C. serv.

May 5. At Bath, in his 80th year, Wm. Foskett, esq. formerly of Goodrich House, co. Hereford.

At Bath, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Robert Lisle, C.B. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1791, as Cornet in the 19th Dragoons, became Lieut. 1795, Captain 1801, brevet Major 1814, Major 19th Dragoons, 1814, and brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1817.

May 16. At Bath, aged 66, Edward Langford, esq.

STAFFORD.—April 18. Aged 21, George, the son of John Weaver, esq. of Wolverhampton.

April 29. Aged 37, William, youngest son of the late Jonathan Patten, esq. of Hales Hall.

May 4. Harriet, dau. of the late Thomas Kinnerley, esq. of Clough Hall.

SUFFOLK.—Feb. 18. Aged 28, Thomas Arthur, eldest son of P. Dykes, esq. of Petistree, and April 12, aged 21, his brother Francis Edward, student of Caius coll. Cambridge.

March 2. At Ipswich, in his 73rd year, Firman Josselyn, esq. formerly of Leiston.

March 3. At Little Blakenham, in his 32nd year, Mr. John George Cobbold, eldest son of George Cobbold, esq. of Trimley St. Martin.

April 14. At Southwold, in her 79th year, Mrs. Q. M. Killwick, relict of Capt. Killwick, R.N.

April 15. At Eye, in his 77th year, Thomas Chenery, esq. He was an Alderman of the old Corporation, and frequently Bailiff or Chief Magistrate.

April 17. Aged 13, Thomas James, the only son of Thomas James Ireland, esq. of Ousden Hall, Suffolk.

April 28. At Woodbridge Abbey, Anne, wife of the Rev. Charles S. Sharpe, and daughter of the late William Goodwin, esq. of the same place.

At Nayland, Suffolk, on April 24th, in the 20th year of her age, Frances Downing, second daughter of the late Edward Liveing, esq.

SURREY.—April 18. At Norwood, aged 70, Major William Locker, late of the 8th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late William Locker, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of Greenwich Hospital.

May 1. Aged 31, at Englesfield Green, James Birnie, esq. second son of the late Sir Richard Birnie.

May 10. Aged 24, George, fourth son

of Thomas Stowers, esq. of the Elms, Ewell.

May 13. At Norwood, Jemima Sarah, wife of Thomas Griffith, Esq.

SUSSEX.—April 13. At Brighton, aged 80, Thomas Harrington, esq.

April 15. At Hastings, aged 31, Richard Ramsden, jun. of Milner-sq. and Brook-st. Holborn, son of Richard Ramsden, esq. of Islington.

At Goodwood Park, in her 15th year, Lady Lucy Frances Lennox, third dau. of the Duke of Richmond.

April 16. In Brighton, aged 81, Sir Henry Cipriani, Knt. He was knighted September 13, 1831, being then Senior Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard.

At Westfield Lodge, aged 85, Mrs. Elliott, relict of Charles Elliott, esq.

April 20. Aged 15, Anna Maria Lloyd, fourth dau. of George Barttelot, esq. of Stopham House; and May 15, aged 17, Caroline, his third dau.

April 22. At Brighton, aged 85, Samuel Jellicoe, esq.

April 26. Aged 67, Mary Ann, wife of Edward Napper, esq. of Ifold-house.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 72, Capt. Harry Lane, R.A.

May 4. At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Matilda Caroline, dau. of the late William Ramsford, esq. of Elm Park, county of Dublin.

May 6. At Brighton, aged 45, Thomas Rees, esq.

May 16. At Sevenoaks, aged 80, Charles Willard, esq. He was for many years clerk of the peace.

At Ovingdean, in his 84th year, Nathaniel Kemp, esq.

WARWICK.—April 14. Aged 43, Ramsay Eliza, wife of Harry Scott Gibb, esq. of Rugby, formerly of the Royal Art.

April 22. At Edgbaston, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Dundee, 47th regt. eldest dau. of the late John Izon, esq. formerly of Bournbrook hall, War.

April 26. Aged 71, Francis Parrott, esq. of Hawkesbury Hall, Foleshill.

April 28. At Harborne, near Birmingham, aged 76, the relict of George Simcox, Esq.

April 30. At Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 28, Emma, the wife of the Rev. Henry Rogers, of Spring Hill College.

May 2. Aged 35, Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev. Edward Gibson, of Allealey, and only dau. of John Twist, esq. solicitor, Coventry.

May 5. At Allesley, Susannah, relict of Thomas Blackwood, esq. of Edinburgh.

WILTS.—April 18. At Devizes, aged 80, Anne, relict of James Sutton, esq.

April 24. At Marlborough, aged 80, Hannah, widow of John Ward, esq.

April 30. At the seat of her uncle H. G. G. Ludlow, esq. Heywood House, Wills, aged 8, Emily Susannah, second dau. of W. Porter, esq. of Hembury Fort, near Moniton.

May 7. Aged 17, Alleyne-Fitzherbert, youngest son of Thos. Jones, esq. of the Abbey-house, Malmesbury, surgeon.

May 8. At the residence of her son the Rev. Charles Grove, Odstock rectory, near Salisbury, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Grove, esq. M.D. and eldest sister of the late Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart. of Fairfield, Somerset; and of Lady Hoare, relict of the late Sir Hugh Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead.

May 11. Aged 92, Richard Carter, esq. of Froxley, near Malmesbury. He was long celebrated for his annual show of tulips.

At Pewsey, aged 23, Mary Anne, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. F. P. Bouverie.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Malvern Wells, aged 80, Thomas Baker, esq. late Major of the Hereford Militia.

At Worcester, William Shaw, esq. in his 78th year.

YORK.—*April 7.* Aged 69, John Bower, esq. of Middlethorpe Hall.

April 8. At Sheffield, aged 87, Mrs. Catharine Sloper, formerly relict of Rd. Hudson, esq. of Southampton-pl. Euston-sq.

April 13. In his 53rd year, John Nicholson, "The Airedale Poet." Having to cross the river Aire at Dixon's mill, near Shipley, it is supposed in the act of going over the stepping stones, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water, but succeeded in gaining the opposite side, where the next morning he was found dead. Dr. Steel gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy, caused by the lower extremities being in the water. He has left a wife and nine children.

April 21. At Beverley, John Lee, esq. aged 76; and, in a few hours after, Thomas, his brother, aged 73.

Aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Atkinson, esq. only dau. of William Smith, esq. of Barnes Hall, near Sheffield.

April 22. At Hickleton, near Doncaster, aged 34, S. F. Wood, esq. youngest son of Sir Francis L. Wood.

Lately.—Aged 20, Margaret, wife of Robert Wainhouse, esq. of Leeds, and dau. of John J. Nevins, esq. of Wilton House, near Ross.

May 2. At Ferriby, aged 84, Thomas Jackson, esq.

May 4. At Rastrick, near Huddersfield, aged 70, John Clay, esq.

May 17. At Hedon, aged 78, William Iveson, esq. solicitor, one of the Coroners of the seigniority of Holderness.

WALS.—*Feb. 17.* Aged 66, John Evans, esq. attorney at law, for thirty-five years Dep. Prothonotary for the North Wales and Chester Circuit.

March 26. At Llandilo, Catherine Garnons, wife of Leyson Orton Sims, esq. solicitor, and fifth dau. of the late Col. Hughes, of Tregib, Carmarthensh. leaving a numerous family.

March 27. At Bryn Cottage, near Pennal, Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Vaughan, esq. of Penmaen Dovey, Merionethsh.

March 29. Aged 80, Abraham Leach, esq. of Corston, Pembrokesh. Deputy-Lieut. and one of the oldest Magistrates for that county.

April 13. At Newcastle Court, Radnorshire, aged 70, John Whittaker, esq.; and on the 14th inst. Penelope Whittaker, his only dau.

April 24. At Narberth, Pembrokeshire, aged 43, Lieut. John Hudson Huffam, R.N.

May 3. Suddenly, whilst sitting in his chair, at Cardigan, in his 69th year, Charles Bailey, esq. steward of the immense estates of W. H. Whitbread, esq.

May 5. At Tenby, aged 53, John Symonds Breedon, esq. of De La Bere, Berkshire.

May 8. Susanna Marie, wife of Lieut.-Col. Morgan, of Llandough Castle, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND.—*March 9.* At Edinburgh, aged 32, Dr. J. G. Pack; and *March 22,* also at Edinburgh, the widow of Mr. Thomas Pack, of Ashford, Kent.

April 6. At Edinburgh, William Kerr, esq. late Secretary of the General Post Office there.

April 20. At Edinburgh, Capt. Richard Hussey Charles Moubay, of the 1st Regt. Madras Na. Cav. second son of Sir Robert Moubay, of Cockairny, co. of Fife.

Lately. In Montague-st. Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Campbell, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Campbell, esq. merchant, Glasgow, and sister of Thomas Campbell, esq. author of the "Pleasures of Hope."

At Glasgow, Mary, widow of the Rev. Gavin Gibb, D.D. Professor of Hebrew in the College.

At Edinburgh, Captain T. Dunlop, late coast guard service, Ireland.

May 5. At Abbethune, Robert Scott, esq. of Abbethune, one of her Majesty's Deputy Lieuts. for Forfarshire.

May 6. At Arndean House, Perthshire, Major D. Bruce, late of the Bengal Army.

IRELAND.—*March 21.* Joseph Nagle, esq. of Rosemount, co. Westmeath, while returning in his gig from races, having previously been in excellent health. The deceased was brother to Sir R. Nagle, Bart. late M.P. for that county.

March 27. At Galway, Lieut. George Frederick de Carteret, of the 30th depot. He had been on board her Majesty's cutter, the Raven, lying in the docks, accompanied by some brother officers, and on

his return at night, which was extremely dark and stormy, he fell from the quay into the water. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

April 16. At Banagher, King's co. aged 57, Thomas Fleetwood, esq.

April 19. At Thurlough, near Strabane, Robert J. Knox, esq.

April 21. At Dublin, Alexander Mac Donnell, esq. of Darlington Lodge, co. Westmeath.

Lately.—At Tulla House, Tipperary, Mrs. Catherine Bourne, sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Carroll, K.C.H.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General. (See p. 257.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM APRIL 16 TO MAY 20. (5 weeks.)

Males	2354	} 4492		Under 15.....	1986	} 4492
Females	2138			15 to 60.....	1558	
		60 and upwards	922			
		Age not specified	26			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, May 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 9	28 7	17 6	28 10	27 8	29 5

PRICE OF HOPS, May 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, May 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, May 26.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	509	Calves	309
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	26,110	Pigs	374
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, May 26.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 193.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 143.
—Kennet and Avon, 12.—Leeds and Liverpool, 650.—Regent's, 19½.
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 93.—St. Katharine's, 107½.—East
and West India, 125.—London and Birmingham Railway, 210.—Great
Western, 89½.—London and Southwestern, 64½.—Grand Junction Water
Works, 75.—West Middlesex, 112.—Globe Insurance, 130½.—Guardian,
43½.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 65½.—Imperial Gas, 75.—Phoenix Gas,
32.—London and Westminster Bank, 23.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.
From April 27 to May 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.		
Apr. 27	45	52	44	29, 88	cloudy, fair	12	56	64	55	, 15	fr. cly. shwrs.		
28	46	52	47	, 69	do. rain	13	55	63	53	29, 96	do. fair		
29	52	55	50	, 71	do. fair	14	55	61	53	, 77	f.c.s.s.h.do.		
30	58	64	55	, 90	fair, fine	15	55	63	51	, 53	c.f.do.d.d.d.		
M.1.	58	65	52	30, 09	do. do.	16	55	59	51	, 46	do.do.do.do.		
2	60	65	48	, 13	do.	17	52	56	47	, 54	rn.cl.fr.hy.r.		
3	58	60	50	29, 89	fair	18	46	49	47	, 85	do. rn. cloudy		
4	55	64	50	, 77	fne. cl. sl. sh.	19	51	57	51	, 91	cloudy, fair		
5	53	58	42	, 72	cl.fr.do.do.c.	20	53	57	52	, 85	do.do.sl.shrs.		
6	43	42	42	, 51	do.hy.rn.fair	21	58	61	50	, 67	do.do.do.do.		
7	50	54	45	, 65	do.fr.sl.sh.hl.	22	58	59	52	, 68	do.f.sl.s.ltg.		
8	45	49	43	, 59	heavy rain	23	58	60	55	, 72	do.d.d.d.thr.		
9	45	54	45	, 69	shwrs.do.fair	24	57	64	57	, 56	do. do.		
10	48	54	46	30, 06	cl.fr.sl.shrs.	25	60	64	52	, 64	do. cloudy		
11	50	59	47	, 19	do.do.cloudy								

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 27 to May 27, 1843, both inclusive.

April & May	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	180	95½	96¼	101¼	101½	102¼	12½			267	75 77 pm.	67 pm.
28	179	95½	96¼	101¼	101½	102¼	12½				77 75 pm.	65 67 pm.
29	179	95½	96¼	101¼	101½	102¼	12½			267½	74 77 pm.	67 65 pm.
2	179½	95½	96¼	101¼	101½	102¼	12½			267	77 75 pm.	65 69 pm.
3	180	95½	96	101¼	101	102	12½		109		77 75 pm.	69 pm.
4	180½	96	96	101¼	101	102	12½				75 pm.	67 68 pm.
5	182	96½	96	101¼	101	102	12½	94½		267½	76 pm.	63 65 pm.
6	182	96½	96	101¼	101	102	12½			266		65 63 pm.
8	181½	96½	97	101¼	101	102¼	12½			267	76 pm.	63 65 pm.
9	181½	95½	96	101¼	102	103	12½			266	74 pm.	65 63 pm.
10	181½	95½	96	101¼	102	102½	12½			266½		65 pm.
11	181½	95½	96	101¼	101½	102	12½			265½	76 73 pm.	65 pm.
12	181½	95½	96	101¼	101	102	12½			266½	73 75 pm.	63 65 pm.
13	181	95½	96	101¼	101	102	12½				75 pm.	64 62 pm.
15	180½	95½	96	101¼	101	102½	12½			266½	74 pm.	63 60 pm.
16	180½	95½	96	101¼	101	102	12½			265½	74 pm.	60 pm.
17	180½	94½	95	101¼	101	102¼	12½			266	75 69 pm.	54 56 pm.
18	179½	94½	95	101¼	101	102	12½			266½		53 55 pm.
19	180½	94½	95	101¼	101	102	12½		106½	265	64 69 pm.	53 56 pm.
20		94½	95	101¼	101	102	12½			266	67 63 pm.	58 56 pm.
22		94½	95	101¼	101	102	12½		107½	266	62 66 pm.	55 56 pm.
23	181	95½	95	101¼	101	102½	12½					57 54 pm.
24	181	95½	95	101¼	101	102¼	12½			266½	57 pm.	54 50 pm.
25	181	95	95	101¼	101	102	12½				55 59 pm.	50 54 pm.
26	181	95	96	101¼	101	102	12½			266	57 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
27		95½	95½	101¼	101	102½	12½			266½	55 pm.	53 55 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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 Woodhull, Anthony 1538-9 vii
 ——— Nicholas 1531 v
 Worcester, Charles Earl of 1594 v
- (Also abstracted notes of many others.)

The Wiltshire Topographical Society.

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